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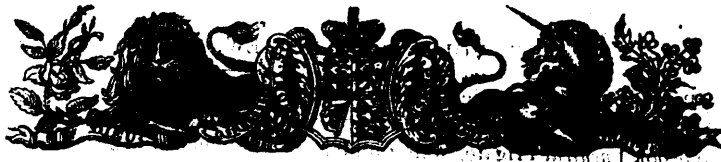
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# The Volunteer Review

## 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, JANUARY 11, 1869.

No. 2.

### "OLD TIMES."

There's a beautiful song on the slumbrous air,  
That drifts through the valley of dreams;  
It comes from a clime where the roses were,  
And a tuneful heart and bright brown hair,  
That waves in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,  
And snow-white foreheads are there;  
A glimmering Cross and a glittering Crown,  
A thorny bed and couch of down,  
Lost hopes and leaflets of prayer.

A breath of Spring in the breezy woods,  
Sweet wafts from the quivering pines  
Blue violet eyes beneath green hoods,  
A bubble of brooklets a scent of buds,  
Bird warblers and clambering vines.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song,  
That sobs on the slumbrous air,  
And loneliness felt in the festive throng,  
Sinks down on the soul as it trembles along.  
From a clime where the roses were.

We heard it first at the dawn of day,  
And it mingled with the morning breeze,  
But years have distanced the beautiful day,  
And its melody floweth from far away.  
And we call it now "Old Times."

### NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE  
WAR OF 1812-14.

#### CHAPTER II.

On the 1st of May, 1811, in the forenoon, the British 38 Gun frigate *Guerriere* Capt. S. J. Pechell, cruising off Sandy Hook, boarded the American brig *Spitfire*, bound from Portland to New York, and impressed out of her a seaman named John Deguyo, a passenger and a native citizen of the United States. The *Guerriere* had also impressed or did shortly afterwards impress from vessels that she boarded off the coast two other native citizens of the States named Gideon Caprian and Joshua Leeds.

Acts of this description, unjustifiable and impolitic as well as unnecessary, aided the party which controlled the Executive Government of the United States in precipitating a contest as impolitic and unnecessary as the transactions which led thereto. That John Deguyo was not a British subject is clear from the fact, that on the 12th of June the *Guerriere* discharged him into the British 18 gun ship sloop *Goree*, Capt. H. D. Bying,

and on the 30th the latter put him on board an American ship for a passage to the States. Caprian was also discharged, but not Leeds who had entered for service.

The *Spitfire* arrived at New York on the same day, or the day after Deguyo had been pressed out of her, and a report of the matter reached the Government at Washington five or six days after. The United States 44 gun frigate *President*, Capt. Charles Ludlow, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore John Rogers, lay moored off Annapolis in the Chesapeake; orders had been given by Mr. Monroe, the Secretary of State, to "protect the coast and commerce of the United States," and on the 12th of May at day light she got under weigh for that purpose. On the 13th the Commodore spoke a brig which had seen a ship on the preceding day off Cape Henry which was supposed to be the *Guerriere*—an extra quantity of shot and wads were now got on deck and the ship was cleared for action. On the 14th she was off Cape Henry, but no British frigate was there—she now stood slowly to the North East, expecting every moment to discover the object of pursuit, yet the 15th passed without any occurrence. On the 16th, about 15 minutes past meridian, Cape Henry being South West distant 14 or 15 leagues, the wind a moderate breeze from the Northward, the *President*, from her masthead, discovered a sail in the East quarter and soon ascertained she was standing towards her under a press of canvass.

As a great deal of controversy has been occasioned by the Naval operations of this war, most of it acrimonious and personal, the statements of both parties will be given in this *Review* impartially, reserving the right of fully criticising the subject with the advantage of being able to weigh the probable and improbable more impartially than the parties actually engaged, who had many reasons for the embittered feelings so fully displayed.

The vessel seen by the *President* was the British ship sloop *Little Belt*, Capt. A. B. Bingham, mounting 18 carronades (32 pdrs.) and ten nines with 121 men and boys, on her return from off Sandy Hook where she had

been seeking the *Guerriere* with despatches from the Commander-in-chief at Bermuda.

At 1 h. 30 p.m. the *President* hoisted her ensign and Commodore's Pendant and edged away as if to meet the *Little Belt*—both vessels being then about ten miles apart—the latter about the same time made her number and afterwards the customary signal (No. 265) requiring the stranger, if a British ship of War, to show hers—as the Frigate could not comply with this signal the Sloop at 1 h. 45 p.m. hoisted her colors now and resumed her course to the Southward under all sail, being fully satisfied that the Frigate was an United States Man-of-War—thereupon the *President* crowded sail in chase which being observed by the Sloop she made the private signal, but finding it unanswered Capt. Bingham felt assured that the stranger was what her colors proclaimed her, and hauling down both ensign and signal continued his course around Cape Hatteras.

Since 1 p. m. the wind had been gradually falling, yet the superior sailing of the *President* brought her by 6 h. 30 m. p.m. so near the *Little Belt* that Capt. Bingham wishing to remove all doubts on either side shortened sail, rehoisted his colors and hove to on the larboard tack. In order to avoid being surprised the *Little Belt* double shotted her guns and got all clear for action. As the Frigate appeared desirous of taking up a raking position the Sloop wore three times which brought her upon the starboard tack, and at a few minutes to 8 o'clock p. m. Capt. Bingham hailed the *President* in the customary manner, but received no answer, probably because he was not heard, the latter still bearing up as if desirous of passing astern of the Sloop, the latter wore a fourth time and came to on the larboard tack; the Frigate now hauled up her foresail and also hove to on the larboard tack distant about 70 yards from the Sloop's weather beam. Capt. Bingham standing on the gun abaft the port gangway hailed "Ship ahoy?" "Ship ahoy" was repeated from the Frigate. "What ship is that?" asked Capt. Bingham, "What ship is that?" repeated Commodore Rodgers. At this instant a gun was accidentally discharged from the *President* and immediate-

ly answered by one from the Little Belt—each believing the other to have fired intentionally and neither being disposed to brook the slightest insult, a furious engagement began which lasted for half an hour. when the Sloop having the greater part of her standing and the whole of her running rigging (of which not a brace or bowline was left) cut to pieces—her masts and yards badly wounded, her gaff shot away, upper works completely riddled and hull in general much struck with several shot between wind and water, having fallen off so that she could not bring a gun to bear from the loss of her after sail ceased firing, and the President shortly after did the same. Commodore Rodgers then hailed the Little Belt and learned her name, of her nationality he could have been in no doubt, but the freshness of the wind prevented Captain Bingham from learning the name of his antagonist. Commodore Rodgers then hailed to know if the Sloop had struck and was answered that *she had not*. Nothing but the lowness of her hull prevented her being sunk and her loss was very severe, being 1 midshipman and 10 seamen killed and 21 wounded, or over one fourth of his crew disabled.

The President is said to have had her sides and rigging slightly injured, one 32 pound shot in her foremast and another in her mainmast, her loss is said to be *one boy* wounded.

Immediately after the action the Frigate wore and running a short distance to leeward came to on the starboard tack to repair her trifling damages. The Sloop brought to on the port tack and commenced repairing damages and stopping leaks.

At day light on the 17th, the President, now about nine miles to windward, bore up under topsails and foresail to all appearance ready to renew the action. At 8 a.m. she passed within hail of the Sloop, when Commodore Rodgers hailed—"Ship ahoy! I'll send a boat on board if you please, Sir?"—"Very well, Sir," was Capt. Bingham's reply,—the boat came under the command of the first Lieutenant of the President with a message from the Commodore, to the effect that he lamented "the unfortunate affair," and had he known the British ship's force was so inferior he would not have fired into her. On being asked why he had fired at all, the Lieutenant replied that the *Little Belt* had fired first. This was most positively denied by Captain Bingham. Lieut. Creighton in the name of the Commodore then offered every assistance and suggested that Captain Bingham had better put into one of the ports of the United States—this he declined—the boat returned. The Frigate made sail to the Westward, and the *Little Belt* as soon as she was able to the Northward. On the 23rd the latter was joined by the *Goree*, and on the 28th the two vessels anchored in Halifax.

Much has been written on this action, a great deal of partizanship displayed and a large amount of misrepresentation indulged

in, but investigation has established the fact that Commodore Rodgers commanding a neutral Frigate, acting under the excitement consequent on the illegal acts of the *Guerriere*, suffered himself to be betrayed into the disgraceful deed of attacking a vessel of such inferior force—so much so that *she scarcely exceeded in length the space between the President's bows and her gangway ladder, and her topmasts heads ranged very little higher than the Frigate's lower yard arms.*

The officers of the United States ship endeavored to shield themselves under the plea that they thought her to be a Frigate of 36 or 38 guns, although Capt. Ludlow could see that her gaff was down and her main top-sail yard on the cap. It is evident Commodore Rodgers and his officers wished for a fight and had it. As to the question of who fired first—the shot came from the President—and was accidentally discharged.

It should be remembered that the Sloop belonged to a nation at War, was in pursuit of her regular vocation and therefore always prepared to go into action at the shortest notice—the Frigate was subject to no such contingency belonging to a neutral nation—consequently it was a strange thing to find her cleared for action—men at quarters—guns shotted—and ports open—what followed came as a matter of course, and any credit in the affair is due to the Sloop and her gallant crew, especially when her dimensions and tonnage are taken into consideration—her length between perpendiculars was 110 feet—beam 27 feet, 429 tons burthen. The tonnage and dimensions of the President have been given in the first number of this review. Capt. Bingham was deservedly promoted to post-rank.

That there was no occasion for congratulation on the account of this action by the people of the United States is certain, neither can the subjects of the British Empire assume that they were wholly unblameable in the matter. Antiquated and impracticable assumptions, illegal and impolitic actions stirred the pride of the one people and involved the other in a contest at a moment when it was most desirable to avoid it. Nations can no more afford to be quarrelsome than individuals, and if the Naval supremacy of Great Britain has been questioned it was by her descendants; at the same time it is but justice to observe that this has been done with such a boastful and untruthful spirit as to warrant the assertion that the contact of the people of the United States with the French during their successful rebellion, inoculated them largely with the old gasconading spirit without its gallantry—hence all the contemporary historians exhibit the unseemly spectacle of partisans, without a spark of chivalrous feeling, or the desire to place the cause of events on a true footing.

That the United States were no match for the British Empire during the contest of 1812-14 is so self evident an axiom that it is not necessary to illustrate the affirmation

thereof—the latter with 1100 war vessels afloat could only look on the former as beneath their notice, whose whole Navy could not number 40 sail, without a military force or any thing like an organisation on which reliance could be placed, it certainly evidences no ordinary pluck on the part of the people and Government of the United States to provoke a contest in which they were so fearfully over-matched, or, accepting the alternative, it argues great stupidity on the part of their Government—it is possible that the latter combined with ambition was the true cause of those extraordinary demonstrations which eventually culminated in War.

When England accepted the contest with all Europe it would certainly have been wisdom on her part either to have engaged the United States as an ally or treated her as an enemy—in the former case the duration of the war would have been considerably shortened, and in the latter it could not have been prolonged—the worst possible policy was followed—the States were allowed to remain neutral on their own terms, and as a natural consequence became the carriers of the adversaries of Great Britain, and thus enabled them to prolong the war indefinitely. The contest of 1812-14 had more than its full share in closing the European war by cutting off the supplies of the powers at variance with Great Britain.

On the 14th April, 1812, Congress in a secret sitting passed an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels of the United States for ninety days, this was to avoid the consequence of declaring war against Great Britain. During the month of May many of the fastest of these vessels were even converted into Privateers, and an act of Congress of the 18th June declared "the actual existence of War between the United Kingdom of England and Ireland and the United States of America."

On the 21st June Commodore Rodgers with the President and United States Frigates, the 18 pounder 36 gun Frigate *Congress*, 18 gun Ship-sloop *Hornet*, and 16 gun Brig-sloop *Argus*, sailed from New York for the purpose of intercepting the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, consisting of 100 sail. known to be not far from the coast, under the convoy of the British 18 pounder 36 gun Frigate *Thalia*, Capt. J. G. Vashon, and 18 gun Brig-sloop *Reindeer*. This fleet had sailed from Negril-bay, Jamaica, on the 20th May, under the additional convoy, as far as Cape Antonia, of the 64 gun ship *Polyphe-mas*, and had passed Havana on the 4th June. On the 23rd, at 3 a.m., Commodore Rodgers spoke an American brig bound from Madeira to New York, and was informed by him that four days before in latitude 36° longitude 67° she had passed the Jamaica fleet steering to the Eastward; he immediately bore away with the intention of intercepting them.

At 6 a.m., Nantucket shoals being North-

east, distant 35 miles, the wind blowing moderately from the W.N.W., a large sail was discovered in the N.E. standing directly for the United States squadron—this was the British 18 pounder 36 gun Frigate *Belvidera*, Capt. R. Byron, who had been lying to for the purpose of intercepting the French Privateer Schooner *Marengo* from New London.

At half past six the *Belvidera* having arrived within six miles had made out the three largest ships to be Frigates, they and the Sloops by signal hauled to the wind on the starboard tack in chase. The British frigate immediately tacked from the strangers, and at 8h. 15m. a.m. finding the private signals not answered Capt. Byron made all sail keeping away N.E. by E. At 11 a.m. the wind began to decrease and drew to the Westward. At 11h. 30m. the *Belvidera* hoisted her colors, and immediately afterwards the American squadron did the same, the two Commodores displaying broad pendants. Having ascertained that the squadron belonged to the United States, Captain Byron would probably have shortened sail and allowed the van ship to close, but a New York pilot boat had been spoken a few days before and informed him of what was likely to happen; coupling this with the pursuing efforts of the American squadron to close, Capt. Byron no longer doubted the hostility of their intentions. The *Belvidera* had cleared for action, and had shifted to her stern ports two long 18 pounders on the main deck and two 32 pounder carronades on the quarter deck, although the cartridges of the guns were pricked the priming was not laid on—this was done by Capt. Byron's express orders to prevent the possibility of any such complication as occurred in the case of the *Little Belt*.

As the wind had gradually veered to the W.S.W. being nearly aft; at 2 p.m. it began to fail; this favored the ships astern, and at 4h. 20m. p.m., being the van ship of the squadron and distant about 600 yards astern or about half a point on the port and Western quarter, the President opened fire from her bow guns—the first three shots took effect in the *Belvidera's* hull, one struck the rudder casing the others entered the counter and transom, but hurt no one the men being above at quarters—a fourth shot struck the muzzle of the larboard chase 18 pounder and breaking into several pieces killed one seaman, wounded mortally another, severely two others, and slightly a lieutenant and two seamen standing near him—in fire minutes after the President commenced her fire the *Belvidera* returned it from her stern chasers. At 4h. 30m. p.m. one of the President's 24 pounders burst, by which accident sixteen persons were killed and wounded, including among the latter the Commodore severely in the leg; and the main and fore-castle decks were so much shattered as to prevent the use for a considerable time of a chase gun on that side. After suspending the action for 10 minutes the President put her helm a starboard and discharged her star-

board main deck guns, the shot from which did considerable injury to the rigging and sails of the *Belvidera*, but scarcely touched her hull.

The most serious accident which now befell the *Belvidera* was the frequent breaking of the long bolts, breeching hooks and breechings of the long guns and carronades, but owing to the activity of the crew all damages were speedily repaired. The effective fire of the stern chasers annoyed the President and caused her serious damage. At 5 p.m. hoping to bring the contest to a close she put her helm a starboard and fired her main deck broadside at a distance of 400 yards into the British frigate, which caused the loss of several of her backstays, main shrouds and studding sail balliards shot away and her cross jack yard badly wounded, but the crew under the able direction of the sailing master, Mr. James Kerr, quickly repaired the one and fished the other, so that she lost little of her advantage in the chase. At 5h. 20 p.m. the President endeavored to free herself from the galling stern fire of her opponent (who from her cabin 18 pounder had discharged upwards of 300 round shot) by luffing up athwart the British frigate's stern and discharging two broadsides, neither of which produced much effect; at this time the latter yawed to starboard with the intention of exchanging broadsides, but the President answered her helm so quickly that this design was frustrated.

As the President had now got so near that she had it at her option to run alongside and bring on a close action which could not fail to be disastrous to the *Belvidera* as conqueror or conquered, she resolved at 6h. 25m to cut away one bower, one stern and two sheet anchors to improve her sailing trim, so that in five minutes she got so far ahead that the American ceased her fire. The Congress had come up at this time, and at 6h. 30m. opened fire, but finding it fall short desisted—the British frigate to get clear of this opponent started 14 tons of water and threw overboard her yawl, barge, gig and jolly boat, the good effect of which was soon visible, and the crew now devoted their attention to fishing the Frigate's main top mast which was badly wounded; by 8 p.m. the *Belvidera* was two miles ahead, and at 11 p.m. altered her course to E.S.E. and set her studding sails; at 11h. 26m. p.m. the President being three miles astern shortened sail and at midnight lay to in company with the Congress for the rest of the squadron.

The *Belvidera* measured 946 tons with a crew of 230 men and boys; her total loss was 2 killed and 22 wounded; she mounted 42 guns of which 14 were 32 pounder carronades and two long nines—the Congress measured 1170 tons mounting 50 guns, with a crew of 440 men.

It took the President a whole day to repair damages, and it lost the Commodore, the *Jamaica* fleet. At day light on 23rd when the chase began the United States squadron was in latitude 39° 26' North, 71° 10' West, and at noon on that day the fleet was in lat. 39° 35' North, 61° 38' West; the fight with the *Belvidera* carried him too far North.

Nothing but the bravery and resolution of the *Belvidera's* officers and crew, coupled with the consummate skill and seamanship of her Captain prevented her capture—as it is a most remarkable action of 15 hours duration in which the smallest mistake must have been fatal, it is hard to tell what most to admire the gallantry or discipline which produced such splendid results. It is degrading to the justice of the British Admiralty that no recognition of the services ren-

dered on this occasion was accorded, and it must have produced a very peculiar feeling in the minds of officers capable of such deeds of arms. The *Belvidera* anchored at Halifax on the 27th June, bringing tangible evidence of the declaration of War.

The British iron clad *Prince Consort* is at the Pireus, where she has been ordered with a view of protecting British interests in case of war ensuing between Greece and Turkey. The King of Greece gave audience to Captain Armytage, her commander.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ROYAL NAVY.—By a return issued yesterday, it seems that the number of boys in her Majesty's naval service on the 1st April, 1868, was 7646; the number which left the service from all causes during the year 1867-68 amounting to 550. The number of *bona fide* seamen on the 1st of April last was 19,456; coastguardmen on shore, 3080; and the number of *bona fide* seamen who left from all causes in the year 1867-68 was 3558.

The *Hamilton Times* reviews a Fenian novel entitled "Ridgeway" in the following direct and graphic words:—

"A caricature of a novel, under the above title, has been laid on our table by Messrs. Lyght & Co. A glance over its pages has convinced us that it is one of the most wretched and abortive attempts at novel-writing that has ever yet been perpetrated. The subject is low enough, but the style, composition, and general plot of the thing is infinitely lower still. It is a disgrace to the shelves of any respectable book-seller, and the man who could have a stomach strong enough to read it through must have been well seasoned in the purlieus of the lowest slums of filth, wretchedness and crime. It is the last, lowest, and most contemptible attempt made to bolster up the Fenian cause, and every page reeks with the pestilential vapours which exhale from its decomposed carcass. This wretched abortion of feeble abilities, in the lowest state of moral and intellectual prostration, furnishes its own antidote. It has not literary merit enough to induce even the most morbid reader to peruse twenty consecutive pages of it; and half a dozen would be quite enough to excite the disgust of an inmate of the Penitentiary."

The Orangeville Infantry Company were entertained at a complimentary supper at Kelly's Hotel on Tuesday evening. About 70 persons were present, among whom were several members of the Whittington and Alton Volunteers. Mr. T. Davison presided and after justice had been done to the ample repast provided for the occasion, gave the usual loyal toasts, prefacing each with a few appropriate remarks. Capts. Parsons, Bowfield, and Brewster, and Lieutenant Dunbar, made very spirited and eloquent addresses in replying to the Volunteers of Canada, while Surgeon Riddall, in responding to the 36th Battalion, made a brilliant and impressive speech in support of the Volunteers, as the defenders of our country and our homes. Mr. J. Anderson was particularly happy in replying to the "Ladies." Mr. Foley responded to "Canada—Our Home," and Mr. Rains for "Our Guests." The Orangeville Band enlivened the entertainment with music, and toast and song varied the proceedings. The company did not break up till a late hour.—*Orangeville Sun*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FROM ST. MARY'S, O.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The members of No. 3 Company 28th Battalion, have all re-enrolled under the new Militia Act. This is generally considered to be one of the finest Companies in the Province of Ontario. It was first raised in 1866, by T. B. Guest, Esq., of St. Mary's, who was the first Captain, now senior Major of the Battalion. The Company has, since its formation, been remarkable for the soldier-like bearing and orderly behaviour of the men; and when encamped at Thorold in the autumn of 1866, although it had then been organized but a few months, it received the hearty commendation of the superior authorities, for its very clean and tidy appearance, as well as for marked proficiency in drill. The lessons learned in camp have not been lost upon either officers or men, and since that time they have steadily improved under the able direction of Drill Instructor Leyden. At this moment there is a probable vacancy in the Captaincy of the Company: the subaltern, will of course be promoted according to seniority, and it will then be under the command of Lieut. McKnight, a certificated officer who is uncommonly well up in drill and all other matters which affect the good discipline of a Company; we may hope therefore that the present efficiency will not only be maintained, but largely increased. We would however caution the men, if they are to have a voice in the election of the junior subaltern, not to be biased by personal feelings in the choice of their man, but to select one of knowledge and capability, one of whom they need not be ashamed in the hour of danger. For though we doubt not that they will be eager enough to face Fenians or other enemies of the Queen, they must remember that individual bravery is not the only qualification necessary in war, but that success is largely due to the calmness, prudence and strategic knowledge of those in command, whether of a company, battalion, or an army.

## FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Most of the Volunteer Companies claim to have a full quota, or at least the two thirds required to enable them to be constituted under the new Act, and all are now awaiting further orders from the Capital.

Most of the officers have re-enlisted, determined to show a good example, and thus encourage their men. All have worked hard, sparing no efforts to recruit and fill up the ranks. Time will now show whether we are to have a reliable standing volunteer army, and that question will be decided at head quarters. Management will be every thing, and if the interests of our brave volunteers are duly considered, and all

favouritism and partiality frowned down the coming order of things will be for the better. *Nous verrons.*

Now Year's Day was bitter cold freezing into one's very marrow, yet six hardy and venturesome members of the Garrison Artillery ventured out to the ranges at Point St. Charles, where they did some pretty fair shooting considering.

A certain cadet, with the bumps of self esteem and combativeness of an unusual size, a good, jolly, jovial fellow withal, rushed frantically into my office the other day; in his eagerness and impatience taking three steps at a bound, and making a desperate but unsuccessful effort to appear calm and regain his breadth, wished me at once to publish in no less a paper than THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW a recital of some grievous wrongs, and so throw himself on the clemency of a sympathizer and feeling public.

I counselled calmness, took a slip of paper, edged my pencil and prepared to accord to my much abused friend the justice his case demanded. With the bearing and tone of a martyr he began, the recital of which affected me much, demonstrating as it did how much villainy and despotism were rampant. In a voice tremulous with sympathy and emotion, I bade him tell his story, *tell all*, the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. His troubles were not few but many, flesh and blood can suffer much but there being a medium in all things, there must also necessarily be a climax, and which his flesh and blood could not endure. It seems our friend who though meaning well is somewhat of a jokist, given to puns and *bon mots*; and this coupled with some independence of character, belongs to a squad of cadets commanded by one of sterner stuff and who cannot see the point, and will not entertain our friend's innocent(?) proclivities when in the ranks, and of course he is always in hot water. The sergeant in command had often to reprimand him for some supposed fault, as he says, being disliked by his instructor for some cause or another, everything wrong was laid down to him and a bad mark at times, indicated a most trivial delinquency on his part.

During a late parade, affected no doubt by his melancholy position he "told off" almost inaudibly; he was ordered to speak louder, and again still louder. Our friend, he says himself, with the best intention possible, overshot the mark, and in a deep, loud, prolonged stentorian voice which made the hall shake in a manner to have frightened the contractor, had he been present, the walls resounding with a treble echo, he "told off" his number, but it is said that extremes do not meet, and this extreme did not meet the approval of the commanding sergeant, who reprimanded our cadet for his stubbornness: therefore our friend only(?) said from the ranks that "his officer was making a fool of himself."

Having fallen out with his commanding officer he was ordered to fall out of his company and report himself next day.

The next day finds our friend before Colonel Fielden, the Commandant, who intimated his resignation would at once be accepted, and would probably be the only means of saving further proceedings. Now, one can hardly extenuate such a lack of discipline as embodied in his remark from the ranks, at the same time it appears that owing to some grudge against him by his instructor, he was hardly dealt with and did not get fair play. He was deeply penitent for his last offence, and offered to make any apology. Complaints are numerous against partiality and favouritism shown by the instructors in the military school, and of the discipline exacted, but grumblers must remember that soldiering is no child's play; they go to learn, and must put up with their petty annoyances and little troubles. Duty is paramount, and if one does his duty they can have nothing to fear: any irregularities in the instructors will be rectified by complaints in proper quarters. Sergeants in the English army, are thank God, not mere puppets; but men whose position is earned only by long merit and good conduct. And for the benefit of this cadet and other cadets I would say attend to your duty, follow your instructor's advice and command, and you will have no time for grumbling. The Military School is a great benefit, and if its privileges are abused its worth is deteriorated.

One of our City Fathers, a jolly, and gay young widower is about to entangle himself again in the meshes of matrimony, having become a victim for the second time, to the smiles and seductions of woman, and the noose awaits him in the good city of Plattsburg on Thursday next. Thirty summers have not whitened the hairs of his head nor has time ruffled his temper, and his geniality and good nature will be sure to make him a good husband. His intended spouse is an American, and from all accounts is young, pretty, talented and of a character well suited to mate with one whose faults are few and virtues many. Our worthy Father is a gentleman in the thorough and complete sense of the word, and thoroughly deserving of all the sympathies that can be bestowed upon him. As an earnest and conscientious worker in our City Council he has well earned the confidence and respect of all classes, and has made "heaps" of friends, who, apart from joking on the metamorphosis he is about to undergo, wish him a happy and prosperous life in this his second trial of matrimonial bliss(?) The writer can add his humble testimony to his thorough good nature and jovial spirit, and joins with all who know him in wishing him all the happiness his merits deserve.

Two Members of Parliament and a host of "coons" leave on Wednesday for Plattsburg to "put him through."

Weather mild and thawing rapidly.

## DRILL REFORM.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Notwithstanding the evident knowledge and ability of Col. J. H. Macdonald of the 1st. Surrey Rifles, a perusal of his letter published in the "Vol. Rev." of the 14th Dec., very forcibly impressed upon me that, however unreliable as authorities upon tactical questions may be Volunteers who have never served in the field against an enemy, it much behoves those of them who are interested in Drill Reform carefully to guard their common sense, during the discussion of the question, from being unduly influenced by our natural defences for practical experience.

And, in view of the fact that there has been actually no experience on the part of British officers, of the movements of troops in the face of an enemy armed with breech-loaders, it will be well for us to submit to the test of enquiry, what is the real value of that which is sometimes set forth to us, experience.

With the single exception of the recent Prussian Campaign the subject has not yet passed beyond speculative limits, and military men are in consequence nearly as much limited to speculative views as Volunteers. Neither should we forget that many of the ablest soldiers have emancipated their minds from the thralldom of the terror of innovation—the great British Bugbear.

It is true that those who thus stand in the front of the battle, who lead that which certainly appears to be somewhat of a forlorn hope in the storm of the citadel of official vis inertiae, do not in general belong to the very highest grades in the service. But it is also natural. We cannot, with all our admiration for the inestimable qualities of the Great Duke, disguise from ourselves that he would have fallen behind the ideas of the age, had he been later gathered to his glorious rest. Nay, who will venture so far as to affirm that he was not actually behind them at the time of his death, or even earlier? And we scarcely hope to find among living general's a greater mind than his.

But the intellect of the world gains both breadth and celerity as the years roll on, and each succeeding generation learns to rend the many evils of prejudice with a firmer and more dexterous hand, and to grasp the unfolded truth with a more rapid and direct precision than its predecessor. The education of the world is, as Dr. Temple sets forth in the noblest of the "Essays and Reviews," as absolutely progressive as that of the individual. It is therefore matter of little surprise that in the army, the advocates of a freer style of Drill are to be found among the rising rather than the risen.

Accordingly we find one in our own Adjutant General, who is stated, on good authority, to have some time since con-

templated the introduction of a new system. We find another in the officer who so effectually replied to Gen. Ward.

There appears to be indeed an inherent weakness in the arguments of all those who have as yet written in defence of the *existing system* against such innovations as have assumed a tangible form, and some of Col. Macdonald's propositions are, I think, no exceptions to the rule.

I take leave to doubt, for instance, whether it be so natural that the British soldier should cling very closely to a system of drill which has served him well in times past, as that he should be thankful for every simplification which strikes a complicated and unnecessary manœuvre out of the Red Book.

Ask any officer to-day if he be not thankful for the new deployments of 1867, and for relief from the abominably troublesome changes of flank which he is thereby saved:

Ask any sergeant who is old enough to remember if he be not thankful for the abolition of the ridiculous old diagonal step.

Ask any instructor or any man, if he does not bless the Snider for the ease with which he may now teach or perform his Platoon, for release from the contortions of rear rank, loading, kneeling, and for simplifications in skirmishing.

There is little force in this connection in the idea of clinging to that which has served well in times past. Brown Bess served in times past. Fifty gun two-deckers served well in times past. But unfortunately they were kept going (as the Horse Guards are doing now with drill) just too long, and the capture of the "Leander" formed a drawback on the splendid glory of the Nile which would have been avoided if the Admiralty had kept pace with French shipbuilding, and withdrawn such tubs from service in due time.

I do not think the Horse Guards justified in looking with doubt and suspicion upon proposed changes, because they come from inexperienced sources. The nation demands something more in those days of the Commander-in-Chief, than that he should be a mere mechanical follower in old tracks. It is the plain duty of the Military authorities to give their earnest, energetic, and, if possible unprejudiced, attention to any suggestions which may, by possibility, tend to the efficiency of the Force.

I do not recognize the force of Col. Macdonald's apprehension that such alterations as have been suggested in Battalion formations, would seriously affect brigade movements. Such a result is, I think, effectually obviated by a certain freedom and breadth in the rules laid down for brigade evolutions, which as tending to free brigade commanders from the trammels of too minute a definition, I have always regarded as a high merit, and not comparing very favourably in that respect, with the embarrassing particularity of the American system.

It is from no disrespect to Col. Macdonald, nor from any wish to deprecate the ability and experience which have dictated his remarks, that I venture to question the soundness of his views, but simply because I regard the weakness of his arguments as inherent in any defence of the present system which can be set up.

In fact that gallant officer himself goes farther than even the advocates of the innovations already practiced, inasmuch as he believes a totally new system to be a desideratum. But I think it more than doubtful whether this end can be approached in any more expeditious manner than by alterations of the present exercises, especially such as tend to disembarass them of perplexing manœuvres.

I had written some remarks of this tenor on the appearance of Col. M's first letter in your columns, but was prevented from completing them. It was therefore with extreme pleasure that I saw in the letter of Col. Macdonald of Edinburgh, the precise answer which I had already written to Col. Macdonald's (Surrey) question, what is the advantage to be derived from the proposed alterations? My reply, was, at all events the abolition of the 23rd. Sec. of company and the 18th Sec. of Battalion Drill, and if they were to achieve no other result, that benefit alone would entitle them to the most favourable consideration. To this may also be added the release of captains from their present inefficient positions in manœuvring.

It might well be asked as a counter question, what are in reality the advantages of a permanent rear rank as at present existing.

It is satisfactory to find the opinions of Col. M. of Surrey somewhat modified by the letter of Col. M. of Edinburgh, whose observations seem to me to be full of weight particularly in the significance which should be attached to the word Front. But it would indeed cut the Gordian knot should it ultimately be deemed desirable to adopt the single rank formation, as, with its adoption, would cease the present formation of fours, objectionable in many ways, but more particularly (especially for imperfectly drilled troops) in forming to the rear.

The gallant commander of the 1st. Surrey, however, touches a vital point when he speaks of the importance of officers being proficient in judging distance. This is a qualification of the greatest consequence both to the officers and men, and we all know how little attention has been paid to it in Canada. We also know the difficulties in the way of its general practice, the greatest of which is perhaps the limited period of paid drill, for I think that experience has now pretty well proved that the m of our Volunteers cannot be got to tur out, to any extent, for unpaid drills.

This leads me to a point which I cannot conclude without strenuously urging on the

consideration of all officers of Volunteers, viz: the immense advantage which every simplification of the rudimentary drill of recruits will confer upon a Force as constituted, and so limited in proportions as ours. We want less time taken up in facings, and in the formation of fours, that we may have more to give to the double and the diagonal march. It is much to be regretted that the loss of your eminently suggestive and practical, and evidently experienced, correspondent "veteran" has deprived us of an exposition of his preference for "threes" for which I begin to think he had much reason.

Apologizing for the length at which I have taxed the forbearance of your readers, for which my earnest interest in the cause of Drill Reform must stand as my excuse,

I remain, Sir,

Your obliged and obedient servant.

G. W.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Dear Sir:—I have lately been informed that the Government makes an annual allowance of \$300 to each Battalion, so that every Corps may be provided with a Drill Instructor.

If this sum were divided equally, amongst the Companies of a Battalion, it would meet in some measure the wishes of their respective commanders. In a Battalion of six Companies each Company would receive \$50; and it could then pay for its own instructor, and the expenses which its officers have at present to bear would be somewhat lessened.

Is it just that one man should be permitted to pocket this snug little sum of \$300, and in return give us little or no instruction? Even if he were ever so desirous of doing something for this liberal salary, he could not possibly instruct, in a proper manner, more than one Company. In our own Battalion the officers have provided instructors from the army at their own expense, because they are fully aware that if they desire the work to be done correctly, they must not depend on the exertions of one man.

Hoping that with a new year, brighter and better prospects will come, for those who have not spared time or money in promoting the interests of the Force.

I still remain,

AN OLD VOLUNTEER.

Quebec, 5th Jan., 1869.

#### ADDITIONAL FROM MONTREAL.

Our correspondent at the above city sends us the following in addition to his letter for the week. The gallant Councillor mentioned in the foregoing portion of his letter is Mr. McShane, late Acting Major of Volunteers:—

Col. Anderson's appointment as Adjutant General of Artillery is one that gives universal, and wide spread satisfaction, and from this a new era in artillery matters will result.

Your Toronto Correspondent seems to imagine that Col. Ferrier seeks a Staff Appointment. How such a preposterous, ridiculous and unfounded idea entered his head I am at a loss to imagine. Your readers here are very much tickled thereby, and those who know the gallant Colonel know that he has no ambition in that direction, nor does he seek popularity and honor on that score.

Col. Ferrier's business and private duties are such as to force him to make extra efforts to attend even to the duties of his regiment, and which position he holds *pour encourager les autres*, and so by example to retain many of those who like himself have seen both a long and honorable service.

Perhaps my worthy confrere in his assertion was merely "feeling his way," or wished to have some little news or gossip about his friend and schoolmate.

On Tuesday evening, the weight resulting from the accumulation of snow on that part just over the armories in the Drill Hall, caused it to fall in, making a big hole, and causing quite a mass of *debris*. Fortunately no one was near at the time of the accident.

On Saturday, the funeral of Sergt. Clarke of the Royals took place. He was buried with military honors, his remains being followed to the grave by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

#### FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A melancholy accident by which the keenest of Sportsmen and one of the best members of the Toronto Rifle Club, came to a sudden and untimely end occurred here on New Year's Day. The deceased, Captain Caleb Giles, in company with a number of crack shots of the sporting fraternity proceeded a few miles out of town, for the purpose of keeping their hand in by Turkey shooting as is customary on Christmas, and New Year's. The last bird being brought down sooner than anticipated two rifles were left undischarged, and it being Mr John Sheppard's turn next, he had cocked his rifle prepared to fire and omitted to replace it at half-cock. Worse yet, the rifle was a hair trigger, so that while discussing in a group the fortune of the day, a slight jolt of the rifle on Mr Sheppard's shoulder (it was at the slope) caused it to go off, and poor Mr Giles being a tall man and immediately in rear, the ball (90 to the pound) passed through his head, entering rather in rear of and over the left ear, and coming out at the crown of the head. Being crowded together and no groan or struggle taking place it was some moments before the sad reality was known, as he had sunk down quietly at their feet unobserved. He was immediately brought into an adjoining house, the doctor summoned and every assistance rendered by his unhappy friends, but of course he was beyond all human aid,

although he lived for nearly three hours, perfectly unconscious, a slight moan, the result of exhausted nature, being the only indication of life. Being of a hardy constitution, I presume, caused him to survive thus long what would have caused almost instant death to another. The members of the Rifle Club, who attended his funeral—a very large one—as a body, will greatly miss his familiar features which were always accompanied by good nature and good shooting.

The deceased leaves a wife and 3 children to whom, by his industry and frugality he has left a handsome competence. A strange fatality appears to attend the family of the unhappy and innocent cause of the accident. His father was killed at the raising of a barn; two brothers were drowned and another had an arm torn out by a thrashing machine, and now he kills a friend.

This catastrophe should teach a lesson to all clubs and associations throughout Canada to forewear hair triggers, which are the frequent cause of fatal accidents, and also to make a rule that no trigger which can be thus tampered with, either by a false trigger, small screws or wedges in the tumbler of the lock or otherwise should be admitted on the practice ground or at a match, and abstain from any meeting where they may be used. From long experience among riflemen, I am convinced that the use of a hair trigger is not beneficial; practice with a trigger always of the same pull enables one to regulate the pull so that it is virtually a hair trigger, being so pressed that the little extra pressure takes the place of the hair trigger touch.

The vacant Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 13th Hussars, caused by the death of Gen. McLean, is to be accorded to Lieut-General Hope Gibsons.

Volunteer Officers and non-coms. are doing their utmost to have the muster rolls complete.

Yesterday all the troops in garrison had a march out headed by the mounted band of the 13th Hussars—Colonel Anderson in command. There will be a concert on Monday on behalf of the military Asylum for the widows and orphans of Pensioners, and on Wednesday, the 4th Battalion G. T. Brigade will hold their usual annual concert, under the distinguished patronage of the Lieut. Governor, General Stisted and Col. Anderson C.B., R.A.

Notwithstanding the violent snow storm on New Year's Day an immense number paid their *devoirs* to the Lieut-Governor and his gracious lady Mrs Howland. We in the west here cannot understand why Sir George has substituted an unqualified gentleman like Mr Harwood for that able and energetic officer, Lieut. Colonel Macpherson, who recently filled so satisfactorily the post of D. A. A. G., in Montreal. His courtesy towards Volunteers, and others from Toronto who have had occasion to meet him at rifle matches and on official business deserves more than passing notice. Although not so bad off as the 3rd Military District which has no D.A.A., yet still the appointment of Brigade Majors here would be a blessing.

## RIFLE SHOOTING IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

I observed an article under the above heading in the pages of the *Leisure Hour* for 1860. Parts of the article are very good indeed, but even your very efficient correspondent from Toronto, will have to go farther than the Don Range, to find practice at all to be compared with that mentioned in the article here quoted.

"In California, bears in the valley below are frequently destroyed by the hunter high up on the mountain firing his piece aloft, whence it descends so unerringly and with such force (the momentum increasing with the height it attains) that the animal beneath is generally destroyed at a blow."

"In Acapulco, on the western coast of Mexico, a similar plan is restored to for the purpose of destroying turtle at sea; but an arrow on these occasions is the weapon, and it generally proceeds from the hands of the fair sex, who, moreover take the precaution of attaching a string to it for the purpose of hauling their prize ashore. After detailing the wonderful exploits of a one armed hero, of Massachusetts, the writer goes on to say:—

"But the most renowned shot in America is Captain John Travis, of New Orleans. The feats of the Captain are positively marvellous. (I guess they be. T. V.) He will lay a rifle at his feet, pick it up in an instant and bring down a pigeon or a swallow on the wing. He will allow himself to be blindfolded, turn round, and with revolver, ring the bell each time. The Captain has more than once beautifully removed an apple from our palm at twenty paces; and we grieve to say, when we think it might have spoiled or entirely precluded this article, had there been the slightest trepidation on our part, he gracefully removed one with his rifle, at the distance of fifty yards, when raised in the air between our thumb and forefinger. The Captain, moreover, good-naturedly offered, in a like manner, and with like immunity, to remove a peach from the summit of our head at a hundred yards; but we respectfully begged to decline the handsome proffer, though we have no doubt he would have accomplished this feat with equal dexterity.

Now crack shots, East, West, North, South, give us a shew; and if you can beat California perpendicular marksmen, the Acapulco string rigging which invention by the bye, (your Toronto Correspondent might try on the mud turtles of the Don, as I understand that stream abounds in the classic game,) or Captain John Travis of New Orleans you will much astonish

TONY VECK.

P. S.—Now, I remember, the gallant 8th might practice the perpendicular shooting to the good of the Community, from the peculiar facilities which the Ancient Capital affords in the way of mountains etc., in lieu of the bear of the Californian they might practice on *Bow wow!* or *Miaow!* whichever was most handy.

T. V.

## METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

An Tuesday afternoon last the Managing Committee of this Association met for the winding up of affairs for the current year. Reports and statements from the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, were laid on the table, after the reading of which a committee was appointed to assist the President, Secretary, and his assistant in drawing up for publication in pamphlet form an annual report together with lists of subscribers and prize winners, analysis of shooting and such other information respecting the Association as may be necessary. Lieut.-Col. Forrest having taken the chair vacated by the President the following resolution was unanimously carried: Moved by Capt. May and seconded by Capt. Graham, that the thanks of this committee be and are hereby tendered to the President, Lieut.-Col. Powell, for his conduct in the chair at the various meetings of Committee and his attention generally to the interests of the Association. After a few remarks from the President the meeting adjourned.

For the information of our readers we give the above mentioned reports of the President and Secretary.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN:—The unavoidable delay on the part of the Government in handing over to the several Rifle Associations of the Dominion the liberal contribution which they were pleased to grant to each, has prevented an earlier meeting for the purpose of winding up the affairs of "the Metropolitan Rifle Association."

In submitting the report of the able and indefatigable secretary, containing, as it does, so full and clear a resume of the year's proceedings, little remains to add except to offer my congratulations to its members upon the marked success with which it has been attended throughout, and to convey, on the part of its officers, the expression of their gratitude to their many friends and patrons in Ottawa for the spirit of liberality and munificence with which their efforts have been so cordially seconded.

The encouragement given to Rifle Associations by the Parliament of the Dominion and by all classes of the community in their individual capacity shows that the people are fully alive to their usefulness. In a country that must, in the event of invasion be defended under the disadvantage of marked numerical inferiority, it is all important that familiarity with the rifle and skill in its use may as far as possible be made to supplement valour and courage, and help to equalise the odds that are incident to the situation. The progress made in this respect since the first inauguration of the Volunteer Movement in Canada affords a very hopeful promise for the future, and whilst it is calculated to inspire confidence in our own ability to defend the country which we possess, is an ample re-

ward for the exertions and expenditure which it has of necessity involved.

The stimulus afforded to this movement by public rifle matches can hardly be over estimated. The city of Ottawa may point with pardonable pride to the fact that the first rifle tournament ever held in the Dominion was inaugurated by one of her most chivalric citizens, Col. Coffin, and that the success which attended it has been steadily maintained in every successive effort.

It is with no desire to institute invidious comparisons, but, rather, that experience of the past may be rendered useful in the future, that I would point to two features in the Ottawa tournament that were in my humble judgement the mainsprings of success, the omission of which did much to mar the usefulness of the Dominion match at Laprairie. The first was that the practice with the common weapon of defence and that which must be relied on in the event of active service being called for has been steadily kept in view. The great majority of prizes were awarded to the Snider Enfield rifle, and the fancy arm with its telescope and globe sights was allowed only a secondary place; the inducement to its use being the exception. While for the sportsman and for amateur practice, complicated and expensive weapons may answer very well, it is not as a pastime that public tournaments should be regarded, but rather for the inducements they hold to practice and improvement in the skilful use of the weapon that must be relied on in the hour of national necessity.

The other point that lent general interest was the publicity given to everything connected with its proceedings. The mere money value of prizes will scarcely attract competition as does the fame which crowns success. Outside the charmed circle whose duty it was to distribute the prizes, it is a matter of doubt if any one has ever had the opportunity of learning the names of those competitors in the Dominion Tournament who carried off the laurels of victory. That some authenticated record will be preserved in the archives of the War Department, there is little doubt, but the satisfaction of Rifemen as well as the general public would have been much greater if arrangements had been made from day to day to give publicity to correct and intelligible records of the events as they came off. To the local press the thanks of this Association are specially due. They rendered good service in commending its claims to the favour of the public, but still better in correctly chronicling the progress of the matches, and the events of the Tournament. In thus gratifying the natural desire of their readers to learn the details of the competition if I may be permitted to express an opinion, they evidenced a sound newspaper discretion as the information was eagerly sought after while its publication kept alive an interest in and gave *eclat* to the Tournament.

In conclusion, whether measured by the number of the competitors, the value of the prizes, the average of the firing, the freedom from accident, or the regularity of the proceedings throughout, the late rifle match of the Metropolitan Association will compare not unfavourably with any that have taken place within the limits of our New Dominion.

W. F. POWELL, Lieut.-Colonel:  
President, M. R. A.

(Continued on 26th page.)



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**TO CORRESPONDENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

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## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1860.

We understand that it is the intention of the Metropolitan Rifle Association to issue their Annual Report comprising a complete Resume of the late Match. The Report will be in pamphlet form. We were to have had something of the same kind from the Dominion Rifle Association, but like everything else connected with that meeting the reports have been sadly mismanaged.

COLONEL DENISON, of Toronto, whose work on Modern Cavalry has been well received and commented upon in England, Canada and the United States, has, in a letter which we reproduce in the present issue, fairly answered the strictures, upon himself and his work, which appeared in an article in the *London Review*. The animus evinced upon every occasion against everything colonial and especially Canadian, by a certain portion of the British press is always contemptible and frequently ill-natured, and reflects but little credit upon the parties who are so ready to decry what has ever been the greatest source of British wealth, power and importance. With a narrowness of thought and reasoning, sufficiently astonishing in such a periodical as the *London Review*, the carefully arranged ideas, exact illustrations and laboriously compiled experiences of many able officers, contained in "Modern Cavalry," are flippantly criticised and condemned, simply because the author of the work is a Canadian and a Volunteer. Of the value of the book and the correctness of the ideas it advocates those who have had experience are best able to judge, and, when we heartily endorse the views of Colonel Denison, we did so from a full and careful consideration of their merits, backed by experience not easily forgotten. The concurring testimony of those who served in the late wars of Europe and America upholds what he advocates; and the fact he is a Canadian and a volunteer only proves that the Dominion possesses an officer who would, by his professional attainments, do honor to the military service of any nation. The Volunteer Force of Canada is distinguished for having among its members officers possessing a high order of professional ability, and the sneers of an ill-informed English newspaper writer cannot in any way affect their standing or ability.

The defensive force of Canada is entirely made up of Volunteers who, with an aptness, surprising in the inhabitants of a new Country like ours, have acquired an amount of military knowledge which makes us, though small in number, formidable in defence of country. Therefore we can treat with befitting contempt such evidence of ungenerous feeling as find vent in such articles as that of the *London Review*. It has been proved before to day, on many memorable occasions, that the Colonies of Great Britain were capable of teaching the mother land needful lessons in war and policy, and it is for the stupid or short sighted "economists" of the old country to apply the teachings. We are not in leading strings of thought; we are free in the full British meaning of the term, and the evidence of the genius we possess, the knowledge we have acquired and the position we occupy as a portion of the Empire cannot now be overruled, kept down, or set aside by any demagogue seated over so loftily between the four seas.

It matters little from whence a man takes his data so long as it is correct, and if the conclusions he arrives at are warranted thereby it is a needless piece of impertinence to call them in question by aspersing the character or standing of the author. We are at a loss to understand what there can be derogatory in the term Colonist when one to whom it is applied has won distinction; many men eminent in the public walks of life in England are such. It is time, however, that such critics as that of the *London Review* learned to value the people of the Colonies at their real worth, and rise above habits of thought which are indeed too narrow for "provincials" such as he affects to despise.

CANADIANS may not be aware of the deep interest taken in their nation's welfare by many people who have not heretofore taken much interest in anything but their own individual pleasures and gratifications. Therefore, for fear that the country should allow such manifestations to go without due and fitting acknowledgement, we take advantage of the present season for compliments to express how deeply we feel the obligations we are under, and how much we value the disinterested motives of those who condescend to patronize the new Dominion.

General Grant in view of his approaching advent to office has declared uncompromising war against jobbers who seek to fill their pockets from the public treasury, but those persons have some show of plausibility in urging their demands upon the patronage of government; they are at least Americans and if they ask for aid to schemes they are at least prepared to give some reason for so doing. Those, however, who seek the "Loaves and Fishes" under the Dominion, of a similar class, urge their claims upon the country from grounds foreign in more senses than one, and with a whimsical gravity of absurdity sufficiently amusing to claim a passing notice. We accord them the benefit of the present attention more especially as the Militia Service of Canada has been singled out as the particular walk in which these gratuitous patriots seek to distinguish themselves. It is a pity that gentlemen whose private necessities have compelled them reluctantly to resign or sell their commissions in Her Majesty's Service should have chosen to bestow their valuable but unrequired attention upon so ungrateful a country as Canada. The climate of Ottawa is singularly salubrious, and the bracing atmosphere that surrounds Government Hill, has something exhilarating in it for the needy who view from its summit paths leading to cosy chambers, light work and good pay. The same fairy whose wand touched the eyelids of those who at Ottawa "In strange eyes have made themselves not strangers," has also blest optics more remote with the same pleasing vision, and the consequence has been that from England, Ireland, Austria, Switzerland and Italy, let

ters have poured in upon the Minister of Militia and his Deputy, at the Capital of the Dominion, containing offers of service which demonstrate that if we are "Mero Colonists" we have the opportunity of benefiting by the instructive presence of a class of gentlemen who in their own estimation are the salt of the earth. That they are willing to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of our young nationality, proves their patriotism to be even greater than that of the lamented A. Mas Ward, and should, we suppose, receive our warmest acknowledgements. But, alas, we are ungrateful enough not to see the point, and pause to enquire the motives and adjust the reasons for this exhibition of unaccountable kindness. Hear what they say.—A Gentleman in Dublin informs the Government of Canada that he possesses a knowledge of military organization and is willing to give us the benefit of his experience, provided we give him what would be considered fair pecuniary indemnification say £600 Stg. a year. This gentleman must be a relation of the proverbial bashful Irishman. Another, who has been luxuriating in the serene atmosphere of Vienna says he is willing to take up his permanent residence in Canada and add his ancient name to our census rolls and do his endeavor to increase the same, if the Dominion will so far acknowledge his condescension as to give him a life situation in the Militia, with emoluments sufficiently large to indemnify him for the sacrifice he would be called upon to make by settling in the country.

How modest and generous certainly, but really we must decline. The gentleman in Italy, who is perhaps a relation of "The imminent Italian," has seen some service, and having plenty of leisure, is willing to reside in Canada for a few years and assist us in Military organization, provided he gets a *quid pro quo* in the shape of a grant of land or Adjutant Generalship!

These indications of the profound interest taken in the welfare of Canada are indeed gratifying; the great pity is that such offers of valuable service are not appreciated, but nevertheless they shall be retained in affectionate remembrance. But, to come directly to the point,—it is time that the carpetbaggers, free lances, *et hoc genus omne* who have made a dead set upon the Militia Department, were plainly told that they are not wanted, that we can get on infinitely well without them, and that the Dominion is neither an Orphan nor Lunatic Asylum. If they come to settle amongst us they are welcome; the paths of industry are open to them and we will extend to them high rewards for honest work, but we will not hew and toil for a host of drones who have no claim upon us except that they are needy and unfit to earn their bread. There are men in Canada who possess real and tangible claims upon the country for services rendered in the Volunteers and Militia, these are fully competent and able to fill such

public offices as are required, and it would be an insult to them and the service to prefer over them strangers doubtfully recommended as some at present ornamenting the streets and saloons of Ottawa.

A CIRCUMSTANCE which lately occurred at St. John's, Quebec, has been reported to us as follows, with the request that we will give the public the benefit of our opinion thereon.

It appears that while the men were assembling for drill, but before they had actually fallen in, a person in civilian garb entered the room and made an attack on one of the volunteers, handled him rather roughly and then retired, he was followed by an officer who arrested him, but his brother coming up at the time rescued him, whereupon the officer called upon one of the Volunteers standing by to assist him to enforce the arrest, but the Volunteer refused to obey. The officer was very naturally annoyed at the conduct of the Volunteer and had him brought before a magistrate who fined him for disobeying the commands of his officer. The man who committed the assault in the first place and his brother were not taken before the Justice.

Now it appears, that an appeal has been made from the decision of the magistrate to the Deputy of the Minister of Militia, whose award has not yet, we believe, been made known. However, there can be little difference of opinion on a matter of this kind as the company was assembling for drill the man who assaulted the volunteer could be arrested under the Act which distinctly says:—"Any person who interrupts or hinders any militia at drill, or trespasses on the bounds set out by the proper officer for such drill, shall incur a penalty." &c., &c. This man was then clearly guilty of a trespass and the officer was justified in arresting him, under that part of the Act immediately following what we have quoted (31 Vic. Cap. 40, par. 80.) The same clause also fixes the penalty for a militiaman refusing to obey the commands of his superior officer, and the magistrate was fully sustained by the law in the action he took. The Volunteer by refusing to obey the lawful commands of his superior officer was guilty of a flagrant breach of discipline, and deserved to suffer the full penalty of the law. The complaint that the magistrate was "non compes mentis" does not affect the case in the slightest, so long as his decision was in accordance with the Law.

THE present position of the Spanish nation bears somewhat of a resemblance to that occupied by England in 1649—Whether the present leaders of the important movements on the European peninsula shall hand down to posterity the glorious distinction of a Cromwell;—whether they shall be able to bequeath a *lasting* Constitution to their countrymen, yet remains to be seen. Few men have possessed the powers for organizing which distinguished Oliver Cromwell

yet it must be said that the Spaniards have begun, and are prosecuting their work of progress with a dignity, and consistency worthy of the descendants of the Cid; at least, they have taken the world by surprise, and Europe reverts with hopeful pleasure to the records of high toned chivalry which grace the annals of Ancient Spain. Whatever may be the future form of Government of the country; it appears that the Spaniards have availed themselves of the useful lesson taught in our revolution, and intend to confine the ruler to the limits of a Constitution—one whose basis rests on human rights as they are understood at the present day. This is a great stride for the "inert mass," as Buckle has described Spain to be—disfiguring instead of ornamenting the face of Europe. We can perceive in the present case, a stubborn argument against the Napoleonic idea of Latin Supremacy—in the adoption of a constitution based on British privilege.

MR. BLAIN DE ST. AUBIN, has given us through *Le Canada*, a lecture on Canadian Literature in 1868. The lecturer, as he states had prepared his paper as a *literary review*, and had intended it for publication in some of our French contemporaries.

The lecture contains many suggestive ideas—and is altogether proof that the writer has taken pains to "Get up" his subject. Mr. Blain, very properly comes to the conclusion that literature, as *une affaire de vie*, is but poor business. We can amuse the public, but, unfortunately, the public has its coquetish fancies—and in the end requires the realities to secure its favors. The lecturer's *divisions* are happily adopted, but we must demur to his exclusiveness in considering *Canadian literature*, as *French Canadian literature*. We have many English writing members of the *corps literaire* who felt proud to pay their tribute to their brethren of French origin; but, who, nevertheless, claim to be "Every inch" Canadian. The lecturer may add some qualities of heart to the well assorted ones of his head, as illustrated in his lecture.

The whole lecture however as we find it retouched and reproduced in *Le Journal de Quebec* is decidedly not Canadian in its true and broadest sense, but merely Franco-Canadian. As such it is a praiseworthy effort and will doubtless please those for whom it is intended.

FROM OXFORD, Ontario, we learn that the enrollment of the 22nd Battalion, under the new Militia Law, has been in every respect a success. This Battalion consists of ten companies all of which, with one exception not yet heard from are reported either full or nearly so. The Staff, including the Band, were called together by the commanding officer on Tuesday 29th December 1868, and without exception renewed their pledges, as continuing active defenders of British Rule in North America. Whatever may be said or done, in other parts of the Dominion, the Government of Canada may rely upon the Oxford Rifles, as ever ready and willing to do its part should necessity arise.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

RIFLEMAN.—The badges won at the Dominion Rifle Meeting, we are informed by the secretary, were made in Montreal but not being satisfactory they were ordered to be remade, and will be forwarded to the winners so soon as they are completed.

D. B., Montreal.—The required Nos. go by this mail.

A. L. R.—Required No., sent.

"ONE AGGRIEVED" Montreal.—Your letter is well written and to the point, and would have found a place in this issue if you had "the manliness" to give your name. The course of this paper has ever been independent and straightforward, and the implication contained in your note is altogether uncalled for. One who would strike in the dark as you seek to do, should say nothing of "manliness." Send us your name, not for publication as a guarantee of good faith, and we will publish your letter.

"ENIGMA" E. H. Belleville.—If you will let us know the numbers you require to complete your volume, we will endeavor to find them for you.

"SABREUR."—We regret having to hold over your letter to next week.

"G. W."—Notes and Queries have also been crowded out this week but will appear in our next issue.

ERRATA.—In page 2 of No. 1 of this volume, the number of 44 gun Frigates in the British Navy should be *two* instead of ten. The name of the American Commodore who commanded the Chesapeake should be James Barron instead of Barrow.

Mr. Wm. F. Clarke, late Editor of the "Canada Farmer" is about to issue an Agricultural paper on his own account, we wish him every success.

We beg to express our sincere thanks to our brethren of the press for the many kindly notices we have received from them upon the beginning of our new volume.

The Sherbrooke Hussars under command of Captain Stevens, have all reengaged under the new Act. The troop is up to the full standard in numbers and efficiency.

We learn from the London, Ont., *Advertiser* that the rolls of that city have been filled up, and sent to Headquarters through Lieut. Col. Taylor, A. A. G.

To the lovers of the beautiful in nature as displayed in the sweet perfection of flowers no more pleasing visitor could come with the new year than "Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and floral guide for 1869" published by the celebrated florist of that name at Rochester, New York, and will be sent to all who apply to him by mail, enclosing 10 cents. To those who cultivate gardens we cordially recommend this really fine publication.

(Continued from page 23.)

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN:—I have much pleasure in submitting my Report of the proceedings of the Association for the current year:

On Saturday, 4th April, 1868, a number of the Volunteer Officers of this City, met for the purpose of forming a Rifle Club or Association, when it was determined that as the (late) Ottawa Rifle Tournament, was proved by official report to have had a greater amount of Prizes and better attendance of competitors, than any Match held during the year in either of the Provinces of Canada, it would be to the interest of this City and adjacent Counties, if a permanent Association based on the Wimbledon Regulations was organized. Committees were then appointed to draft a Constitution for the new Association, which was then named "The Metropolitan Rifle Association," embracing as a district, the Metropolitan Counties of Carleton, Russell and Ottawa, and the City of Ottawa. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, the 17th April, when a draft of the proposed Constitution and By Laws were submitted and approved of; but left for adoption to a general meeting of subscribers and others interested in the movement, the Acting Secretary being authorized to notify the leading gentlemen in the City and District to attend a meeting for this purpose and other business.

A well attended meeting of Volunteer Officers and Gentlemen from the City and Counties were present at the general meeting as arranged, when the constitution and by laws as submitted were adopted, after which the election of a Managing Committee and Officers, was proceeded with.

The general meeting then adjourned; when the newly elected Managing Committee met. Resolutions were passed relative to an Annual Prize Meeting. Committees appointed to collect subscriptions, and a variety of other business transacted.

At several subsequent meetings of the Committee arrangements were made to hold a Rifle Meeting in this City, on Tuesday, the 25th August, and following days.

It was found however, that a large outlay on the rifle ground was necessary to ensure a successful issue to the proposed meeting. A pool target range was laid out and finished at a cost of \$30, a large shed and offices were constructed at a cost of \$93, with other small improvements amounting in all the aggregate to \$160.

The range being completed and extended to 1000 yards, the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, having kindly allowed \$100 for that purpose, and the subscriptions and donations, through the kind liberality of the citizens of Ottawa and Vicinity, amounting to the very handsome sum of over \$1400, the Committee found themselves enabled to present a list of cash prizes

amounting to \$611, and other prizes to the value of over \$800, amounting in all to over \$1400.

The annual matches, were, on the beautiful morning of the 25th of August, by the Lady of His Worship the Mayor, duly opened in presence of a large number of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Metropolis.

The aggregate number of competitors was fully 1200. The arrangements on the ground appears to have given the greatest satisfaction to every one, and taken in all the prize meeting of this Association will compare favorably with preceding, or latter meetings in other parts of the Dominion. The assets being entrance money, pool money, &c., were very good amounting to over \$400.

The meeting closed without the slightest accident of any kind occurring on the ground, and with the greatest credit to the really hard working Ground Committee. The thanks of the Managing Committee are due to Drs. Codd, Malloch, and Wilson, and to the Commanding Officer and Officers of the Rifle Brigade for their very kind assistance and courtesousness displayed throughout the meeting, the performances of the Band of the Regiment, both on the range and in the Theatre, contributing much to the success of the of the undertaking.

The distribution of prizes was held at H. M's. Theatre, on Thursday evening, 3rd September, the building being filled to overflowing with the *elite* of the Capital.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Powell, wife of Lieut. Col. Powell, the President of the Association. The Hon Sir G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, who was also present, delivered an address in which he was pleased to highly compliment the Association, on the successful termination of their first annual meeting.

Col. Powell also eulogized the meeting and remarks it as being the largest and best attended in the Dominion. Considering the very heavy expenses borne by the Association this year, which will not again have to be incurred, it is highly satisfactory to know that all claims against the Association, have been honorably liquidated and that there remains in the hands of the Treasurer a good surplus to bank for next year's meeting.

In conclusion, I append a list of subscribers for the current year.

I have the honor, to be,  
Mr. President and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant.  
C. E. PERRY,  
Secretary M. R. A.

Ottawa, 24th Nov. 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—Since hearing of the Death of one of Canada's most active Riflemen, I mean, C. Giles of Toronto, an idea has entered my mind which might meet with your Approbation. You know Riflemen as a rule are not wealthy, though I believe Mr. Giles has left sufficient for the support of his family, would it not therefore be advisable to form a Rifleman's Association for the Dominion; each member to pay annually one dollar; members to be Volunteers and small Bore Rifle men, the funds to be drawn on for the benefit of deceased members families or friends.

Yours truly, RIFLEMAN.

ST. JOHN, N. B. VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

We find the following correspondence and comments thereon in the *St. John Globe* of Dec. 31st and Jan. 2nd.

Sir,—On Wednesday evening I had the pleasure of being present at the assembly of the St. John Volunteer Battalion, according to orders issued by Col. Otty, for the purpose of reorganization under the Dominion Militia Act.

I have been given to understand that this reorganization did not take place sooner, on account of the jealous care of the officers for the welfare of their men, and the ignorance in which they were left as to the proper significance of certain expressions in the Law. In order to be certain of the duties enjoined upon Volunteers by the Act, and of the privileges required under it, they framed a series of questions about six weeks ago addressed to the authorities at Ottawa. The answers to these questions were only received yesterday morning, just in time for the meeting last night, and but one day before the period of possible reorganization expired.

Under circumstance so unfavourable, the prospect of reorganizing the Battalion and maintaining its reputation seemed almost hopeless. However, the meeting was held and proved to be extremely well attended.

The Colonel, in a few well chosen words, stated the object of the meeting; but before going into the business before them he referred to the past history of the Battalion, its severe discipline, its participation in actual service, the distinguished men by whom it had been reviewed, and from whom it had received words of high commendation; the interest taken in it by the ladies of St. John who had presented it with the Colors which it now carried. The gallant Colonel dwelt upon the presentation of the Colors on the Barrack square, and the quick cheer which rang from them when General Doyle declared his conviction that they would never let them be dishonored. He then proceeded to read and explain the Law, furnishing also to the men the additional information acquired from the direct answers to the questions.

At the close of the proceedings, the several captains addressed their men, and upon proceeding to enroll and swear in their respective companies not one single refusal was met with. The feeling was quite enthusiastic; that in every respect the Law was an improvement upon anything which had hitherto obtained in New Brunswick, and that while the comforts and privileges of Volunteers were much more carefully looked after, their burthens were not in the least increased.

The Company lists are still open, and any one wishing to be enrolled can easily secure the privilege by applying to any of the Captains.

Yours truly, X.

A correspondent of this paper on Thursday spoke correctly of the readiness with which the members of the St. John Volunteer Battalion enrolled their names under the new law. None, we believe, of those present refused to take the oath. Our correspondent is mistaken, however, with regard to the opinion of the Volunteers of the new Act and the regulations that have so far been issued under it. We believe the general feeling is one of disfavor in regard to the provisions of the law that are properly understood, and of those that are not understood, many grave doubts are entertained whether they will

prove more acceptable to the volunteers than the old law of New Brunswick.—Many of the Volunteers enrolled their names in order to secure the benefits of their past services, and many at the earnest solicitation of their company officers. If a draft is rendered unnecessary in this City, the Volunteer officers and the members of the old Volunteer Battalion are alone entitled to the credit. Certainly the Dominion Militia authorities have not taken any pains to lend a helping hand. Some time ago the officers of the Volunteer Battalion met and by resolution asked for some explanations of the Militia Law.—The questions which were transmitted through the proper channel to Ottawa, are as follows:—

1st. Whether the drills specified in the new Militia Act must be performed continuously in day time, or whether they may be permitted to perform them in their drill rooms in the evening, as heretofore?

2nd. Inasmuch as the "Capitation Grant," provided for in the New Brunswick Militia Act, has hitherto been the only means of defraying the expenses of renting drill-rooms, there being no public drill shed and armoury in the Province, the Officers of the Battalion desire to know how that expense will be defrayed in future?

3rd. The present clothing of the Regiment having been over two years and a half in use, (three months of the time on active service) and being now entirely unserviceable, a complete outfit for the regiment would be necessary and the officers are desirous of information as to how soon such equipment may be expected in the event of organization?

4th. What provision will be made for a suitable rifle range for the Battalion?

5th. What is the maximum and minimum strength required to constitute a company of the Battalion?

These inquiries were sent to Ottawa in the first week of November, yet the replies, or what was sent as replies, were not received until the 30th of December, one day previous to the expiration of the three months within which volunteers were called upon to reorganise under the new law.

The inquiries made appear simple and reasonable enough. It will be seen from Col. Powell's circular whether the replies are satisfactory. One would suppose that those who preside over the Militia Department of the Dominion had made the art of mystification a study, so successfully is it carried out in this document:—

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
OTTAWA, DEC. 21st, 1868. }

Sir:—The following regulations, which now apply to the Volunteer Force of the Dominion, are transmitted in answer to the several inquiries of Commanding Officers of Volunteers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:—

1. The Volunteer Militia organized in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, will be on the same footing in all respects as are the Volunteers of Ontario and Quebec.

2. The proportion of the 40,000 Volunteers in the Active Militia Force of the Dominion, which, according to their respective populations at last Census, is authorized to be accepted. In Ontario, is 13,070; Quebec, 14,382; Nova Scotia, 4,234; and in New Brunswick, 3,264.

3. Volunteers are enrolled for service under the terms of the printed heading of the authorized Roll, which is in use throughout the Dominion.

4. Volunteers who perform the regulated number of days of drill under the orders of

the Commander in Chief, will be entitled to receive the authorized Drill Pay.

5. The By Laws of the several Corps of Volunteers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, will be allowed to remain in force as at present, unless they conflict with the Militia Law, and the Rules, Regulations and Orders for the government of the Volunteer Militia of the Dominion.

6. The nominal strength of Garrison Batteries of Volunteer Artillery, Companies of Engineers, Rifles, Infantry, or Marine Companies, is 55 N. C. O. and Privates for each.

7. The election of Officers by the Corps is not acknowledged, but they may be recommended to the Commander in Chief for appointment under Section 31 of the Law of 1868, relating to the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

8. Under regulations now in force, Corps of Volunteers are entitled to be supplied with Uniforms by the Government, or in the event of any efficient Corps providing at its own expense clothing of the Government pattern, an allowance is made in money therefor at the rate of \$3 per man per annum.

9. The annual Drills required to be performed must be in accordance with the General Orders relating thereto, which are framed with a view to meet the convenience of Volunteers so far as is practicable, and to provide for drills of both City and rural Corps.

10. The sum of Fifty Dollars per annum is allowed to the Captain of each Company of Volunteers not in Battalion, or Company not located at Battalion Head Quarters, for drill instruction, and to make good deficiencies in Stores, &c. See G. O. 15th March, 1867.

11. When Arms are kept in private Armories an allowance therefor, at the rate of \$40 per Company per annum, is made upon production of the necessary vouchers.

12. The Government aids, by contributions in money, the erection of Drill Sheds according to approved plans, and under the printed Regulations of the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. POWELL, Lt. Colonel,  
D. A. G. of Militia.  
Lt. Col. Maunsell, &c., &c., Fredericton.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the volunteers are so far dissatisfied with the inattention and apparent carelessness of the authorities; and if the required number volunteer in this Province, and thus avoid a draft, it will only be through the exertions of the officers. Certainly the favorable construction put upon the law by Col. Otty, and his assuring remarks, contributed largely to the success of the muster on Wednesday evening.

REMITTANCES

Received at this office on subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 9th inst., viz:—

- NEW HAMBURG.—Captain C., \$2.
- ST. JOHN'S, QUE.—R D., \$2.
- NORTH DOURO.—Capt C E B., \$2.
- NEWMARKET—Capt H P., \$2.
- ALMONTE—W. H. W., \$2.
- OTTAWA—Lt W., for Capt K. Lannorville, \$2.
- BELLEVILLE—Ensign E. H., \$2.

## LT. COL. DENISON AND THE LONDON REVIEW.

Toronto, 18th Nov. 1868.

To the Editor of the *Waterloo Advertiser*.

STR:—I to-day received a copy of your paper of the 29th October, in which I see you have reproduced an article which appeared in the *London Review* on my work on "Modern Cavalry." As the views therein advocated illustrate the ideas of one portion of the English people, and are therefore an expression of a certain type of public opinion, I took no notice of them; but since two papers of my own country have copied them in full, and to that extent at least have endorsed them, I feel that I can fairly criticise the soundness of the arguments which the article contains.

There are four grounds of objection in it to my book.

1st. That I am a Volunteer.

2nd. That I have seen no service except in the Fenian Raid a "bloodless disturbance," as it is termed.

3rd. That I quote the opinions and deeds of Confederate Officers, instead of Federal.

4th. That I am a Colonist and Provincial.

1st. In the first place then I admit that I am only a Volunteer, but fail to see any sound reason why that should subject me to ridicule and contempt. In Canada it certainly should not, for to our Volunteers alone must we look in time of danger. Time was in the early history of England when it was considered honorable for gentlemen and yeomen of the country, to take up arms in defence of the State. At that period hired soldiers, or mercenaries as they were called, were not held in high estimation, and at length the word mercenary became a term of reproach. "Time changes all things" however, and so now a practical business age has so altered public sentiment, that the two words have exchanged meanings. The hired soldier occupying the post of honor, the volunteer that of contempt. There is no use "kicking against the pricks" so I bow to the modern idea and submit to the ignominy of my position.

2nd. That I have seen no service except in the Fenian Raid, a "bloodless disturbance," I admit this, but the principle reason I have not, is that it was the only occasion that my country required my services. Had she required them in any more serious emergency they would have been as cheerfully given. I cannot see that English papers have any right to ridicule the Fenian troubles in Canada. It was a matter with which we had nothing to do, and if blame could be attached to any one, it was to England and English authorities and not to Canadian. As to its being a "bloodless disturbance" that sneer was exceedingly ill-timed, especially when it is remembered that only this summer, the English nation went wild over a success gained by Lord Napier, with an army of some 10,000 picked soldiers, attended by 30,000 animals, and 10,000 native men and women carriers, over a party of negroes, some armed, it is said, with bows and arrows, and whose power of resistance was so slight that not one solitary English soldier was killed. This seems to have a fair claim to the title of a "bloodless disturbance." Yet honors were showered on all engaged in it, the Commanding Officer being made a Peer of the Realm with a pension of £2,000 a year.

In the Fenian Raid in Canada there were 11 killed, and some 40 wounded out of 850 engaged, but they were only Canadian lads fighting England's battle, so they are

treated with contempt, and the gratuitous advice given to the Provincial Authorities to be lenient to the pensioners, was the only evidence we had, of the British Government taking any interest in the matter. They do not practice what they preach however, for when Sergeant Brett, was killed in a Fenian row in Manchester, public opinion was unanimous in the idea that Fenianism should be at once crushed out.

3rd. I have certainly quoted the acts of Southern Officers, but my reason for so doing, is, that the Northern Generals, where the numbers were equal, have never done anything worth quoting. Where the odds have been three, four and five to one, and success has resulted, it has been more from the effect of the overpowering numbers, than from the generalship of the leader, the armament or organization of the troops, or the courage displayed by them. Consequently these successes prove no other principle than that overpowering numbers will succeed in most cases. As I was treating more of questions of organization, armament, and tactics, these examples were neither appropriate nor applicable. For instance, what military principle is illustrated or proved by the case triumphantly cited by the writer of the *London Review*. That of the capture of Mr. Jefferson Davis, (an unarmed man travelling with two or three ladies) by General Wilson, at the head of some 12,000 mounted men, who were ravaging a country utterly devoid of troops.

4th. That I am only a Colonist.

This is likewise true, but I am unable on this point also to see that it should be a term of reproach. Canada was settled, or the greater part of it, by the U. E. Loyalists, who fought for seven years as volunteers on the side of the crown during the American revolution, and at the close of it abandoned everything and came to Canada, in order that they might still be British subjects. Had they not done so their descendants would now have been citizens of the United States, and consequently, in the eyes of the *London Review* entitled to every respect.

We Canadians also fought in the war of 1812, for the same idea of loyalty to "Old England," and why should we be treated with less respect than the Americans? Is it our loyalty that degrades us? For that and our monarchical ideas are the only points on which we differ. I should hope not. I should be sorry to believe that self interest was so overpowering a sentiment in the English mind, that their contempt for a chivalrous self sacrificing spirit could soon show itself, when the feeling was displayed by a portion of their own race and on their own behalf. I cannot see why our brothers in England should assume a superiority over us, which we, when visiting England, can see no evidence of. We are Englishmen on the opposite side of the Atlantic, and people in England should remember that reflections upon us cannot fail to recoil upon themselves, for we sprang from England and form part of her Empire.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE T. DENISON, JR.

OFFICERS' FULL DRESS.—It has been notified from the Horse Guards that officers attending balls, levees, etc., in uniform, must appear in dress sash, sword belt, and trousers, prescribed for such occasions in Horse Guards General Order, dated September, 1868. Query? Did they go to balls before the order without their trousers?

## MILITARY DISCIPLINE IN NEW ZEALAND.

In a recent debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. Fox furnished the House with curious illustrations of the state of the discipline which has existed for some time past. "When he was waiting in Wanganui for the steamer which was to bring him down to his duties in that House, a despatch of the unfortunate affair at Waihi was brought in. Col. Gorton was about to send back the orderly with return despatches, and at eight o'clock next morning a gentleman rushed into his lodgings, and asked him to go to the lock-up and release, on his authority as a magistrate, the orderly, who had been locked up the night before in a beastly state of drunkenness. That was the orderly who was about to be intrusted with despatches to the front under such circumstances. Mr. Fox then mentioned another circumstance of the same kind. At a late hour at night a horse unmounted was seen outside a dwelling house about six miles from Wanganui. On coming out of the house the inmates saw an orderly, who had been sent with despatches from Pates to Colonel Gorton, in a state of drunkenness; the man had to be put to bed in the barn, and the despatches were sent by another hand. Mr. Fox then alludes to circumstances which were known to have occurred at the Chatham Islands, which, in his opinion, led directly to the escape of the prisoners. There were two public houses there, carrying on a flourishing business; and they were entirely supported by 28 constables. Mr. Fox next accused the Government of having appointed an officer within the last few months, to fight the enemy at the front, who was known to be unfit for the ordinary business of life. That man was entrusted with an important military position at the front. In addition to this, Mr. Fox asserted that he knew of three officers at least who have been removed from the force on account of their drunken habits—men holding "high military positions, but whose character was as well known at the time of their appointment as if the bell man had been sent round the town with it." The last and crowning instance of the kind was the appointment of a man who had been refused employment at Nelson because he was a common drunkard. Now it seems that cases of this description have led Mr. Fox to believe that the forces generally are made up of similar characters. He put the matter very strongly when he said that "the force taken to the field on the West Coast was composed of elements that held out very little promise of success in any engagement. He had seen the class of men who were engaged, and they were loafers, bloated with drinking, men of lazy and intemperate habits, and totally unfit to pursue the hostile Maories." The discussion in the House does not seem to have pointed to the introduction of a better system than the present. If our representatives are aware that the men on whom the North Island relies for its defence are disorganised and unfit for service, it is strange they should content themselves with an act for the closing of grog-shops. A demoralized army will never be made effective by means of legislation.—*Otago Times*.

The battle-ground of Spottsylvania is now overgrown with rough underbrush and scrub pine, which is fast covering the marks of war.

LIFE IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

DR. STAPLES, of the English Navy, in his lively book entitled "Medical Life in the Navy," gives an amusing account of the manner in which the rules regard to shaving was observed:

"In our little gunboat, on the coast of Africa, we, both officers and men, used, under the rose, to cultivate the moustache and whiskers, until we fell in with the ship of the commodore of the station. Then, when the commander gave the order "All hands to shave," never was such a hurly burly scene, such racing hither and thither (for not a moment was to be lost), such sharpening of scissors and furnishing up of rusty razors. (On one occasion I remember sending our steward, who was lathering his face with a blacking brush, and trying to scrape with a curving knife, to borrow the commander's razor; in the meantime, the commander had dispatched his soapy faced servant to beg the loan of mine. Both stewards met with a clash, nearly running each other through the body with their shaving gear. I lent the commander a Syme's bistoury, with which he managed to pluck most of the hairs out by the root, as if he meant to transplant them again, while I myself shaved with an amputating knife. The men forward stuck by the scissors; and when the commander, with bloody chin and watery eyes, asked why they did not shave—"Why, sir," replied the boatswain's mate, "the cockroaches have been and gone and eaten all our razors, they has, sir." Then, had you seen us reappear on deck after the terrible operation, with our white shaven lips and shivering chins, and a foolish grin on every face, you would, but for our uniform, have taken us for tailors on strike, so unlike were we to the brave looking, manly dare devils that trod the deck only an hour before."

The following in regard to the duties and routine of a British naval medical officer, extracted from the same book, will be interesting to American Navy men:

"Nowadays, government kindly allows each commissioned officer one half of a servant, or one whole one between two officers, which, at times, is found to be rather an awkward arrangement: as, for instance, you, and say, the lieutenant of marines, have each the half of the same servant, and you wish your half to go on shore with a message, and the lieutenant requires his half to remain on board; the question then comes to be one which only the wisdom of Solomon could solve, in the same way that Alexander the Great loosed the Gordian Knot.

"Your servant, then, on entering your cabin in the morning, carefully and quietly deposits the contents of your pockets on your table, and taking all your clothes and boots in his arms, silently flits from view, and shortly after reenters, having in the interval neatly folded and brushed them. You are turning round to go to sleep again, when "Six bells, sir, please," remarks your man, laying his hand on your elbow, and giving you a gentle shake to insure your resuscitation, and which will generally have the effect of causing you to spring at once from your cot, perhaps in your hurry nearly upsetting the cup of delicious ship's cocoa which he has kindly saved to you from his own breakfast—a no small sacrifice either, if you bear in mind that his own allowance is by no means very large, and that his breakfast consists of cocoa and biscuits alone—these last too often containing more weevils than flour. As you hurry into your bath, your servant coolly informs you, "Plenty of

time, sir: doctor himself hasn't turned out yet." "Then," you inquire, "it isn't six bells?" "Not a bit on it, sir," he replied; "wants the quarter." The rogue has lied to get you up.

"At seven o'clock exactly you make your way forward to the sick bay, on the lower deck, at the ship's bows. Not this making your way forward isn't by any means such an easy task as one might imagine, for at that hour the deck is swarming with the men at their toilet, stripped to the waist, every man at his tub, lathering, splashing, scrubbing and rubbing, talking, laughing, joking, singing, sweating and swearing. Finding your way obstructed, you venture to touch one mildly on the bare back, as a hint to move aside and let you pass, the man immediately damns your eyes, then begs pardon and says he thought it was Bill "at his lark again." Another, who is bending down over his tub, you touch more firmly on the *os in nominatum*, and asked him, in a free and easy sort of tone, to "slue round there." He "slues round," very quickly, too, but unfortunately in the wrong direction, and ten to one capsize you in a tub of dirty soapsuds. Having picked yourself up, you pursue your journey, and sing out as a general sort of warning—"Gangway there, lads," which causes at least a dozen of these worthies to pass such ironical remarks to their companions as "Out of the doctor's way there, Tom," "Let the gentleman pass, can't you, Jack?" "Port your helm, Mat, the doctor wants you to." Round with your stern, "Bill, the surgeon's mate is a passing." "Kick that donkey Jones out of the doctor's road," while at the same time it is always the speaker himself who is in the way.

"At last, however, you reach the sick bay in safety, and retire within the screen. Here, if a strict service man, you will find the surgeon already seated; and presently the other assistant enters, and the work is begun. There is a sick bay man, or dispenser, and a sick bay cook attached to the medical department. The surgeon generally does the brain work, and the assistants the finger work, and to their shame be it spoken, there are some surgeons too proud to consult their younger brethren, whom they treat as assistant drudges, not assistant surgeons. At eight o'clock, before or after, the work is over and you are off to breakfast."

**SOLDIERS' GRAVES.**—Great attention has been paid in the United States to gathering and identifying the remains of soldiers who fell in the recent civil war. The Quartermaster-General reports the total number of graves 316,233, and the occupants of 175,764 have been satisfactorily identified. The expenditure has amounted to 2,600,000 dollars, and will reach 500,000 dollars in the current year. The wooden headboards are decaying, and it is proposed to replace them with blocks of galvanized iron. Fifteen rolls of honor have been published and 11 more are to follow: they will contain a list of the graves of nearly 200,000 soldiers identified, and of about 100,000 as yet unknown, but which existing records may identify. Careful records have been preserved of everything found with each body, and of all that could serve to identify it.

The motto which was inserted under the arms of William, Prince of Orange on his accession to the English crown, was, *Non rapui, sed recipi* (I did not steal it, but I received it.) This being shown to Dean Swift, he said, with a sarcastic smile. The receiver is as bad as the thief.

**A LEWD CHARGE.**—Think of twelve innocent looking gentlemen in a box in Smith county, Texas, listening with wide open eyes to the following charge:—If the jury believe in the evidence, that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff bought out the defendant, and gave his note for the interest, and the defendant paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow, which no warranted not breachy, and the warrant was broken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, and he drove her back and tendered her to the defendant, but he refused to receive her, and the plaintiff took her home again and put a heavy yoke on her to prevent her from jumping fences, and by means of the yoke broke her neck and died; and if the jury further believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing, either for beef or milk, then the jury must find out themselves how they will decide the case, for the court, if she in her mind herself—and she thinks she does—don't know how such a case should be decided. The verdict was "yes," and both parties appealed.

**OLD AND YOUNG SOLDIERS.**—Are old soldiers better as soldiers than younger men? If we look at modern history there is nothing to prove that this is the case. Napoleon's brilliant campaigns were fought with armies composed in the main of young soldiers. In 1866 the young soldiers of Prussia beat the trained veterans of Austria; and the Prussian army today, composed of men with less than four years' service, is probably the finest army in the world. If we inquire into the cause of these facts, is it not tolerably clear that the best troops are those which can move the most quickly? Pace is the first requirement in the rapid age we live in; and the circumstances of war seem to afford no exception to the rule. Now that the rifle has superseded the blunderbuss, and that battles are fought with a mile of ground between the contending armies, mere strength of arm in a soldier is an immeasurably inferior quality to the possession of youth. For hard fighting hand to hand, a man at thirty five or even at forty years of age, may easily defeat a youngster of twenty-five; but in a race across the open, or in a long march up and down hill, the youngster will leave the veteran far behind.—"Army Reform," in the *Cornhill Magazine* for December.

**WOMAN'S RIGHTS.**—Mrs. Croly offered the following resolutions at the last meeting of the "sorosis" or woman's club New York:—

*Resolved.* That what women want most of all is freedom—freedom to do and to be—that at present they are born slaves to habit to custom, to prejudice, to fashion and finally to laws that are made to govern the women, but not the human being.

*Resolved.* That as one step, we advocate freedom in dress, not necessarily a reform not at all a uniform, but freedom to wear the useful, the convenient, or beautiful as taste or inclination dictates, without reference to whether the style is of yesterday or last year.

*Resolved.* That we neither condemn fashion nor ignore it, but use it, if it suits us, or act independently of it, if that suits us better.

*Resolved.* That a committee be formed to take up the question of dress, discuss it, and prepare a paper upon it, to be read at the next regular club meeting.

## CANADA.



## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 8th January, 1869.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

No. 1 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant :

2nd Lieutenant A. P. Patrick, vice Gemmill, resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenant :

Sergeant James Cuzner, vice Patrick, promoted.

No. 5 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant (provisionally) :

2nd Lieutenant Arthur Godfrey Molson Spragge, from No. 6 Battery.

2nd Lieutenant G. R. Perry, having left the limits is hereby struck off the list of Officers.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry,

No. 3 Company, Cornwall.

To be Captain (provisionally) :

Ensign Peter Grant MacLennan, vice A. F. McIntyre, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign (provisionally) :

Henry Turner, Gentleman, vice MacLennan, promoted.

Russell Infantry Company.

To be Captain (provisionally).

Lieut. Wm. Z. Helmer, vice J. R. Craig, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant (temporary) :

Ensign Ephraim Loucks, M. S., vice Helmer, promoted.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.

The resignation of Captain John G. Savage is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon :

Abraham Hopkins, Esquire.

To be Assistant Surgeon :

Eli Ives, Esquire.

St. Therese Rifle Company.

Lieutenant Olivier Desjardins, having left

the limits, is hereby struck off the list of Officers.

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

An Infantry Company at St. Georges and St. Sebastien, County of Iberville, to be No. 5 Company, 21st. Battalion, "The Richelieu Light Infantry."

To be Captain.

J. L. Roys, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

J. E. Godreau, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

L. H. Trudeau, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Arthabaska Station, County of Arthabaska.

To be Captain :

Charles Desjardins, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Aime Beaubien, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Louis Rainville, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Lotbiniere, County of Lotbiniere.

To be Captain :

J. O. Filteau, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

T. H. Laliberte, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

V. E. Courteau, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Ste. Justine de la Trappe, County of Dorchester.

To be Captain.

Louis Mercier, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant.

J. E. Cayouete, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

Theodore Cayouette, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Cap St. Ignace, County of Montmagny.

To be Captain :

L. J. E. Desjardins, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant.

S. Garnache, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

E. Methot, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at L'Islet, County of L'Islet.

To be Captain.

J. O. Giason, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant.

Joseph Labourdois, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

Jos. Chalifoux, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Kamouraska, County of Kamouraska.

To be Captain.

Vincelous Tache, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant.

Arthur Michaud, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Joseph Dessaint, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at l'Ancienne Lorelle, County of Quebec.

To be Captain :

Victor de Lotbiniere Laurin, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Michol Fiset, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

Louis Napoleon Laurin, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Deschambault, County of Portneuf.

To be Captain.

Etienne Fecteau, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant.

A. D. Hamelin, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

Wilbrod Mayrand, Gentleman

An Infantry Company at St. George de Cacouana, County of Temiscouata.

To be Captain :

Thomas C. Ely, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

A. H. Jean, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

Jean Paradis, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at St. Jerome de Malane, County of Rimouski.

To be Captain.

J. G. Laroche, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant.

Thomas Fraser, Gentleman.

To be Ensign.

George Sylvain, Junior, Gentleman.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Newcastle Field Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant, (provisionally) :

2nd Lieutenant Edmund C. Tozer.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally) :

James White, Junior, Gentleman.

No. 2.

The following officers, non-commissioned officers, troopers of Militia and others, have been granted certificates by the Commandant of the Cavalry School.

## TORONTO.

## FIRST CLASS.

Major James F. Macleod, 45th Batt. Vol. Militia.

Major Alexander McKenzie, 35th Batt. Vol. Militia.

Major Acheson Gosford Irvine, 55th Batt. Vol. Militia.

Lieut. Walter Keating, 35th Batt. Vol. Militia.

Trooper Gaston Smith, Gov. Genl's Body Guard.

Trooper William H. Cooper, Gov. Genl's Body Guard.

Trooper Walter Leonard Orde, Port Hope Troop V. C.

Trooper Thomas Copeland, Oak Ridges Troop V. C.

Trooper James Ward, Cobourg, Troop V. C.

Trooper Glinn Elliott, London Field Battery

Mr. Henry E. Crawford, of Brockville.

The following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners, Privates of Militia and others, have been granted certificates by the Commandants of the Gunnery Schools, which they respectively attended:

**TORONTO**

**FIRST CLASS**

- Lieut. Thomas O'Brien, Retired List.
- " Alton Poynter Patrick, Ottawa Brigade. Artillery.
- " Stephen Lett, 35th Batt. Vol. Militia.
- Ensign James Evans, 46th " " "
- Sergeant John George Davey, 4th Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.
- Gunner William Moore Elliot, Toronto Field Battery.
- " Samuel Sidney Chisholm, " Gar. Battery.
- " William Albert Shaw, Gar. Battery
- Private Alfred Ernest Fisher, 27th Batt. V. Militia.
- " Timothy D. Stickell, 40th Batt.
- " G. Kennedy Creighton, 35th Batt. V. Militia.

- Mr. Sylvester Smith, of Belleville.
- Mr. Jeffrey O'Hara, of Toronto.

**SECOND CLASS**

- Mr. Henry Osborne Jones, of Toronto.

**MONTREAL**

**FIRST CLASS**

- Lieut-Col. Robert Lovelace, Vol. Mil. Cavalry.
- Captain J. P. Fletcher, 21st Battalion. Vol. Militia.
- Lieut. J. G. Bell, 41st Battalion Vol. Militia.
- Enz. & Adjt. John Allan, 3rd " "
- Col. Sergt. Wm. Taylor, 3rd Batt. V. M.
- Drill Sergt. John Porteous, 1st " "
- Bombardier John Ross, Montreal Gar. Artillery.
- Gunner G. E. Tabb, Montreal Gar. Artillery.
- Mr. James McNeece, of Quebec.
- Mr. J. M. Antrobus, of Three Rivers.
- Mr. Dunbar Browne, of Montreal.
- Mr. George. H. McDonnell, of Glengarry.
- Mr. J. E. Matthews, of Richmond, Q.
- M. Henry LeJeune, of Montreal.

**No. 3. ACTIVE MILITIA.**

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction:

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

**FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.**

- Regimental Divisions. Names.*
- Dundas. . . . . Solomon Stewart, Gentleman, Lennox and Ad.
  - dington. . . . . James E Mabee, do
  - Simcoe. . . . . Capt. David A Wigmore.

**SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES:**

- Hastings. . . . . Harvey L Henderson, Gent. Lennox and Ad.
- dington. . . . . Simon J Crysedale, do
- do . . . . . George G Mabee, do
- Norfolk. . . . . George A Ryerson, do
- Simcoe . . . . . Allan A McKenzie, do

- Waterloo. . . . . George O Stanton, do
- York. . . . . Richard Ellis, do

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**

**FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.**

- Regimental Divisions Names.*
- L'Assomption. Leonidas de Salaberry, Gent.
  - Beauharnois. . . . . George H Macdonell, do Prescott and
  - Russell, (Ont). Capt George W Johnson, Quebec. . . . . Henry A Moore, Gentleman.

**SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.**

- Bellechasse. . . . . Jules Poliquin, Gentleman,
- Berther. . . . . Charles D Lavallee, do
- Carleton P. (Ont). Thomas J Potter, do
- Chambly. . . . . Stanislas Barre, do
- do . . . . . M J Edmour Chagon, do
- Chicoutimi. . . . . Benjamin Vandal, do
- Hochelega. . . . . Charles L. Crane, do
- do . . . . . Cecil A Carter, do
- do . . . . . Frederick C Henshaw do
- do . . . . . Frederick O Seebold, do
- do . . . . . Aristide Ste. Marie, do
- do . . . . . Louis A Nadeau do
- do . . . . . Harry G Northcote do
- do . . . . . Wolfred D E Nelson, do
- Levis. . . . . Jean B Boutin, do
- Quebec. . . . . James Rodden, do
- do . . . . . H A Brocklesby, do
- do . . . . . Alex. J Gilmore, do
- do . . . . . Sylla Cote, do
- do . . . . . Norbert Therien, do
- do . . . . . Pierre Lemelin, do
- do . . . . . Remy Bouche, do
- do . . . . . Jean B Gingras, do
- do . . . . . Charles S Douglas, do
- Richelieu. . . . . Charles E A Johnston do
- Richmond. . . . . John E Mathews, do
- Saguenay. . . . . John Buckle, do
- Shefford. . . . . Michael H Cox, do
- Temiscouata. . . . . Daniel Gaudry.

*Erratum.*—In General Order dated the 11th Dec. 1868, for "Edwin Brokooski, Gentleman," read "Edwin Brokovski, Gentleman."

**No. 4. RESERVE MILITIA.**

*Regimental Division of York, (Ontario.) The "Weston" pupils Drill Association.*

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at the village of Weston, in the Regimental Division of York, under the superintendence of the Reverend W A Johnson, to be composed of the masters and pupils of the Weston Schools, and to be styled "The Weston pupils Drill Association."

By Command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

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

In Louisville, the other day, a young man put his hand in his pocket in order to find the key of his store and give it to his partner, when the latter supposed he was feeling for a pistol, drew his own and shot him dead. A nice country to live in!

**HAD HIS REVENGE.**—It may not be generally known that Mr. Chaplin, mentioned the other day in the Cable Telegram reports as being about to dispose of his immense racing stud, took to the Turf because of being jilted by the lady who became the wife of the late Marquis of Hastings. Report had it that Mr. Chaplin, who is wealthy, had sworn to be revenged by ruining the Marquis, and having obtained his revenge, he now abandons the turf for ever.

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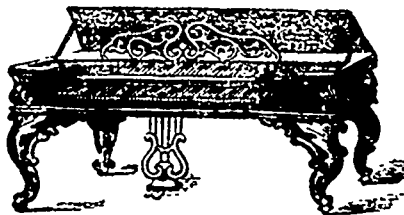
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Also in stock, Pianos of good reliable makers, which can be highly recommended and guaranteed: 7 octaves, from 250 dollars upwards. Prices and terms liberal.

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Military Bugles, Drums, Fifes, &c. &c. &c. Special attention given to the formation and supply of

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OTTAWA, JAN. 2, 1869.

**AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES** until further notice, 25 per cent.

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**ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.** (Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

On and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, and until further notice

**TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:**

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 7:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Mixed, 1:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mall, 9:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.

Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
Express, 1:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mall, 5:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.

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

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.

Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

**T. S. DETLOR,** Superintendent, **THOMAS REYNOLDS,** Managing Director.  
N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.  
Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-ly

**THE RUSSELL HOUSE,**

OTTAWA. This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Office, and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada.

1-ly **JAMES A. GOUIN,** Proprietor.

**WILSON & PATTERSON.**

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452, St. Paul Street, Montreal, December 12, 1867. 1y

**NOTICE**

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

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

**PROMINENT NEWSPAPER.**

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

December 11, 1868.