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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

No. 18.

For "THE REVIEW."

### SONG FOR THE CHANNEL FLEET.

BY MISS N. A. CAMPBELL.

The following lines were suggested by reading an account of the Channel Fleet, in the *Times*, being embayed off the Eddystone Light during a severe storm. As the last resource, it beat out to sea.

The spirit of the storm, boys,  
The wild tornado rides,  
Hark to his direful tempest strain  
O'er hoary ocean's wide domain  
He calls her angry tides;  
The heaving ocean hears his call,  
Sends forth her surging billows all  
White scathing from her sides.  
Then hail ye warring elements!  
Your nurslings bid ye hail,  
Where flies the British flag more free  
Than on the piping gale?  
Aloft the signal flies, boys,  
The line of battle form,  
Then from the land each noble ship,  
From wave to wave like dolphins skip,  
To battle with the storm.  
Bravely our signal'd course we keep  
And buoyant o'er the waters sweep,  
On crested billows borne.  
Then hail ye warring elements!

The hurricane is on us, boys,  
We spring its wrath to meet,  
Nor hearts nor hands before it quail—  
We're nurslings of the howling gale  
That man the gallant fleet.  
Bent is each spar—the springing masts  
Seem parrying with the shrieking blasts  
That scourge the rolling deep;  
Then hail ye warring elements!

The tempest demon howls, boys,  
Old ocean rolls in foam,  
Mid blinding rain and flying spray,  
Undaunted cleave our watery way  
Nor heed the tempest's moan,  
Firm at his post each hardy tar  
Is prompt to meet the storm, war  
On planks that quivering groan;  
Then hail ye warring elements!

Triumphantly we ride, boys,  
A brave and gallant sight;  
Our streaming pendants founting fly  
Mid muttering elements that die  
All baffled by our might.  
Long may Britannia rule the wave,  
Her feet the rushing billows lave,  
Her cause the cause of right.  
Then hail ye warring elements!

The spring is every spar, boys,  
Our tackle's taught and trim  
Our storm tried fleet now seeks the shore—  
The fierce tornadoes shock we bore,  
And clipped the tempest's wing,  
Again the towering wave we'll climb,

Again we'll quaff old Neptune's brine,  
And to his main we'll cling.  
Then hail ye warring elements!  
Your nurslings bid ye hail;  
Where flies the British flag more free  
Than on the piping gale?  
New Hamburg, 15th April, 1868.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW."  
PAUL JONES AND DENIS DUVAL.]

Travelling, some three and a half years ago, on the G. T. Railway, and wearing somewhat of my usual companion, the Field Exercise, I looked over (as is my wont when unprovided with more solid mental food) the stock of the first vendor of books who came through the cars. Finding no English Magazine, and putting aside a mass of rubbish, about equally divided between reprints of sixth rate British Authors (including G. W. M. Reynolds); and the crude abominations of the New York cheap press (generally Fenimore Cooper homoeopathically diluted, or the apotheoses of Federal spies exalted to melodromatic sublimity by the sickly inanity of Federal sentimentalists) I at last discovered a number of the "Atlantic Monthly," a magazine of taste and merit, though sometimes disfigured by the maudline transcendentalism which imparts an ill savor to much that has other wise in it the germs of a wholesome literary growth. Loathing, however, as I do, the meretriciousness of the current light literature of America—which, I think to the serious detriment of the taste of our youth, is far too common in Canada—let me not be understood to fail in discrimination of that which is worthy of all respect. The noble histories of Prescott and Mottley, and that of Bancroft (despite its partiality); the lighter, but not less captivating works of Washington Irving, the poetry of Longfellow and Whittier (the former of whom may be said to have succeeded with Danto); the splendid Dictionaries of Webster and Worcester, the weird genius of Hawthorne (notwithstanding his recent exhibition of bad taste), even the misty, but vigorous and thoughtful transcendentalism of Emerson, command the admiration of men of letters, wherever the Anglo Saxon tongue is known and loved. And here, how forcibly,

and painfully comes back upon us the loss we have sustained by the foul murder which has robbed the youth of Canada of probably their ablest pilot to a true and pure literary taste.

"To return," however, "to my mullons," I had, not long before, sighed over the last fragment of what promised, I had thought, to almost equal "Esmond." Glancing my eye, therefore, over several papers of more or less merit, my whole attention was at once arrested by one headed "Paul Jones and Denis Duval." A few lines served to convince me that it bore internal evidence of genuineness, and it may be easily imagined how intense was the interest excited by a prospect of further light on the reality of the connection between Thackeray's hero, and the hero of an action as remarkable as it is unsatisfactory to Englishmen.

The story ran thus. Three American gentlemen and their wives, accustomed to meet for interchange of thought, social and literary, had just read in silence—almost in tears—the "last Thackeray that ever was written."

"So I read on," says one of them, "to the sudden end."

"We had been sent for in order to protect a fleet of merchantmen that were bound to the Baltic, and were to sail under the convoy of our ship and the *Countess of Scarborough*, commanded by Capt. Fiercy. And thus it came about, that, after being twenty-five days in His Majesty's service, I had the fortune to be present at one of the most severe and desperate combats that have been fought in our or in any time.

"I shall not attempt to tell that story of the battle of the 23rd of September, which ended in our glorious captain striking his own colors to our superior and irresistible enemy." (This enemy, as Mr. Thackeray has just said, is "Monsieur John Paul Jones, afterwards Knight of His Most Christian Majesty's Order of Merit.") "Sir Richard Fearson, of the English frigate *Serapis*, has told the story of his disaster in words nobler than any I could supply, who, though indeed engaged in that fatal action, in which our flag went down before a renegade Briton and

his motley crew, saw but a very small portion of the battle which ended so fatally for us. It did not commence till nightfall. How well I remember that sound of the enemy's gun, of which the shot crashed into our side in reply to the challenge of our captain who hailed her! Then came a broadside from us—the first I had ever heard in battle."

One of the trio, who goes by the name of Ingham, formerly an officer in the United States navy, who had previously asserted (despite the raillery of his companions) a dim and misty acquaintance with the name of Duval, was roused by the closing paragraph to remember that his grandfather—a Captain Heddart—had served as a Volunteer (the preliminary rank to that of midshipman) in the *Serapis*, and that he had both spoken of Denis Duval and recorded mention of him in his journal. Accordingly, on a subsequent evening, this gentleman produced a pile of parchment-covered books, which were diaries of old Captain Heddart's. Hence, I copy with more or less omission, from the "Atlantic Monthly."

They were called log-books, but though in latter years kept on paper ruled for log-books, and often to a certain extent, following the indications of the columns, they were almost wholly personal, and sometimes ran one hundred pages without alluding at all to the ship in which he wrote. Well! The earlier of these was by far the most elegant in appearance. My eyes watered a little (says the writer) as Ingham showed me, on the first page, in the stiff Italian hand in which our grandmothers wrote when they aspired to elegance, the dedication.

"To My Dear Francis—Who will write something here every day, because he loves his Mother."

In this book Ingham had put five or six marks. The first was at this entry:

"A new boy came into the mess. They said he was a French boy, but the first luff says he is the Captain's own nephew."

Two pages on.—"The French boy fought Wimple, and beat him. They fought seventeen rounds."

"Further yet.—"Toney is off on leave, so the French boy is in our watch. He is not a French boy. His name is Doovarl."

In the midst of a great deal about the mess, and the fellows, and the boys; and an inexplicable fuss about a speculation the mess entered into with some illicit dealer, and which covers pages of ill-written and worse-spelled manuscript. No other distinct allusion to the French boy, not nearly so much as to Toney, or Wimple, or big Wallis, or little Wallis.

But in another volume written years after—when the young officer wrote a much more rapid, though scarcely more legible hand—was a long account of an examination appointed to pass Midshipmen, which to our delight, began thus:

"When the Amphion's boat came up, who should step up but old Den, whom I had not seen since we were in the Rainbow. We were together all day,—and it was very good to see him."

And afterwards, in the detail of the examination, he is spoken of as "Duval." The passage is significant.

Young Heddart details all the questions put to him, as thus:—

"Old Saumarez asked me which was the narrowest part of the Channel, and I told him. Then he asked Silly [sic] bore, if I had 75 fathom, red sand and gravel. I said, 'About N. W.' and the old man said, 'Well, yes,—rather West of N. W., is not it so, Sir Richard?' And Sir Richard did not know what they were talking about, and they pulled out Mackenzie's Survey," etc., etc., etc.—more than any man would delve through at this day, unless he were searching for Paul Jones or Denis Duval, or some other hero. "What is the mark for going into Spithead?" "What is the mark for clearing Royal Sovereign Shoals?"—let us hope they were all well answered. Evidently, in Mr. Heddart's mind, they were more important than any other detail of that day, but fortunately for posterity then comes this passage:

"After me they called up Brooke, and Calthorp, and Clements,—and then old Wingate, Tom Wingate's father, who had examined them, seemed to get tired and turned to Pierson, and said, 'Sir Richard you ought to take your turn.' And so Sir Richard began, and, as if by accident, called up Den.

"'Mr. Duval,' said he, 'how do you find the variation of the compass by the amplitudes or azimuths?'"

"Of course any fool knew that. And of course he could not ask all such questions. So, when he came on *practice*, he said,—

"'Mr. Duval, what is the mark for Stephenson's Shoal?'"

"Oh, dear! what fun it was to hear Den answer,—Lyd Church and the ruins of Lynn Monastery must come in one. The Shoal was about three miles from Dungeness, and bore S. W. or somewhere from it. The Soundings were red sand—or white sand or something—very glib. Then—

"'How would you anchor under Dungeness, Mr. Duval?'"

"And Duval was not too glib, but very certain. He would bring it to bear S. W. by W., or, perhaps, W. S. W.; and he would keep the Hope open of Dover, and he would try to have twelve fathoms water.

"'Well, Mr. Duval, how does Dungeness bear from Beachy Head?'—and so on, and so on.

"And Den was very good and modest, but quite correct all the same, and as true to the point as Coaker and Gunter together. Oh, dear! I hope the post captain did not know that Sir Richard was Den's uncle, and that Den had sailed in and out of Winchelsea harbor, in sight of Beachy Head and Dungeness, ever since the day after he was born!

"But he made no secret of it when we passed mids dined at the Anchor.

"A jolly time we had! I slept there."

With these words, Denis Duval vanished from the Diary.

The rest of that page is blank. The right page, headed, *Remarks, &c., on board H. M. S. Serapis*, in the boy's best copy-hand, goes on with longer entries than any before.

"42 vessels reported for the convoy. Mr. Mycock says we shall not wait for the rest."

"10 o'clock, a. m. Thursday. Two men came on board with news of the pirate Jones. Signal for a coast-pilot,—weighed and sailed as soon as he came. As we pass Flamboro' Head, two sails in sight S. S. W., which the men say are he and his consort."

"At 1 p. m., beat to quarters. All my men at quarters but West, who was on shore when we sailed, the men say on leave,—and Collins in the sick bay (*Mem. shirked.*) The

others in good spirits. Mr. Wallis made us a speech, and the men cheered well. Engaged the enemy at about 7:20 p. m. Mr. Wallis had bade me open my laboring ports, and I did so; but I did not loosen the stern guns, which are fought by my crew, when necessary. The captain hailed the stranger twice, and then the order came to fire. Our gun No. 2 (after gun but one) was my first piece. No. 1 flashed, and the gunner had to put on new priming. Fired twice with those guns, but before we had loaded the second time, for the third fire, the enemy ran into us. One of my men (Craik) was badly jammed on the shock,—squeezed between the gun and the deck. But he did not leave the gun. Tried to fire into the enemy, but just as we got the gun to bear, and got a new light, he fell off. It was very bad working in the dark. The lanterns are as bad as they can be. Loaded both guns, got new port fires, and we ran into the enemy. We were wearing, and I believe our jib boom got into his mizzen rigging. The ships were made fast by the men on the upper deck. At first I could not bring a gun to bear, the enemy was so far ahead of me. But as soon as we anchored, our ship forged ahead a little,—and by bringing the hind axle trucks well aft, I made both my starboard guns bear on his bows. Fired right into his forward port. I do not think there was a man or a gun there. In the second battery, forward of me, they had to blow our own ports open, because the enemy lay so close. Stopped firing three times for my guns to cool. Forward we could hear musket shot, and grenades,—but none fell where we were at work. A man came into port No. 5, where little Wallis was, and said that the enemy was sinking, and had released him and the other prisoners. But we had no orders to stop firing. Afterwards there was a great explosion. It began at the main hatch, but came back to me and scalded some of my No. 2 men horribly. Afterwards Mr. Wallis came and took some of No. 2's men to board. I tried to bring both guns to bear with No. 1's crew. No. 2's crew did not come back. At half past ten all firing stopped on the upper deck. Mr. Wallis went up to see if the enemy had struck. He did not come down,—but the master came down and said we had struck, and the orders were to cease firing.

"We had struck to the *Richard* 44. Commodore Jones, and the *Alliance*, 40, which was the vessel they saw from the quarter deck. Our consort, the *Countess of Scarborough*, had struck to the enemy's ship *Pallas*. The officers and crew of the *Richard* are on board our ship. The mids talk English well, and are good fellows. They are very sorry for Mr. Mayrant, who was stabbed with a pike in boarding us, and Mr. Potter, another midshipman, who was hurt. "The enemy's sick and wounded and prisoners were brought on board. At ten on the 25th, his ship, the *Richard*, sank. Played chess with Mr. Merry, one of the enemy's midshipmen. Beat him twice out of three.

"There is a little French fellow named Travaille among their volunteers. When I first saw him he was naked to his waste. He had used his coat for a wad, and his shirt wet to put out fire. Plenty of our men had their coats burnt off, but they did not live to tell it.

Then the diary relapses into the dreariness of most ship-diaries, till they come into the Texel, when it is to a certain extent relieved by discussions about exchanges.

Such a peep at the most remarkable frigate-action in history, as seen by a boy in the dark, through the after ports of one of

the vessels, stimulated us all to "ask for more," and then to abuse Master Robert Heddart, "volunteer," a little, that he had not gone into more detail. Ingham said that it was the way diaries always served you, which is true enough, and that the boy had literally told what he saw, which was also true only he seemed to have seen "mighty little." Ingham said, however, that he thought there was more somewhere.

Accordingly, a few days after, he sent me a yellow old letter on long foolscap sheets, in which the old gentleman had written out his recollections for Ingham's own benefit, after some talk of old times on Thanksgiving evening. It is all he has ever found in his grandfather's rather tedious papers about the battle, and one passing allusion in it drops the curtain on Denis Duval.

Here it is.

"JAMAICA PLAINS, Nov. 29, 1824.

"MY DEAR BOY,—I am very glad to comply with your request about an account of the great battle between the *Scrapis* and the *Bon Homme Richard* and her consort. I know my memory of the event is strong, for it was the first fight I ever saw; and although it does not compare with Rodney's great fight with De Grasse, which I saw also, yet there are circumstances connected with it which will always make it a remarkable fight in history.

"You said, at your mother's, that you had never understood why the men on each side kept inquiring if the others had struck. The truth is, we had it all our own below. And, as it proved, when our captain, Pearson, struck, most of his men were below. I know, that, in all the confusion and darkness and noise, I had no idea, aft on the main deck, that we were like to come off second best. On the other hand, at that time, the *Richard* probably had not a man left between decks, unless some whom they were trying to keep at their pumps. But on her upper deck and quarter deck and in her tops she had it all her own way. Jones himself was there; by that time Dale was there; and they had wholly cleared our upper deck, as we had cleared their main deck and gun room. This was the strangeness of that battle. We were pounding through and through her, while she did not fight a gun of her main battery. But Jones was working his quarter deck guns so as almost to rake our deck from stern to stern. You know, the ships were foul and lashed together. Jones says in his own account he aimed at our main mast and kept firing at it. No crew could live under such a fire. There you have the last two hours of the battle. Jones's men all above, our men all below; we pounding at his main deck, he pelting at our upper deck. If there had not been some such division, of course the thing could not have lasted so long, even with the horrid havoc there was. I never saw anything like it, and I hope, dear boy, you may never have to."

*Mem.* by Ingham. I had just made my first cruise as a midshipman in the U. S. navy on board the *Intrepid*, when the old gentleman wrote this to me. He made his first cruise in the British navy in the *Scrapis*. After he was exchanged, he remained in that service till 1789, when he married in Canso, N. S., resigned his commission, and settled there.

The letter continues:

"I have been looking back on my own boyish journal of that time. But it is strange to see how little of the action it tells. The truth is, I was nothing but a butterfly of a youngster. To save my conceit, the first lieutenant, Wallis, told me I was assigned to keep an eye on the after battery, where were two fine old fellows as ever took the King's

pay, really commanding the crews and managing the guns. Much did I know about sighting or firing them! However, I know enough to keep my place. I remember tying up a man's arm with my own shirt-sleeves, by way of showing I was not frightened, as in truth I was. And I remember going down to the cockpit with a poor wretch who was awfully burned with powder,—and the sight there was so much worse than it was at my gun that I was glad to get back again. Well, you may judge, that, from two after-ports below, first larboard, then starboard, I saw little enough of the battle. But I have talked about it since, with Dale, who was Jones's first lieutenant, and whom I met at Charlestown when he commanded the yard there. I have talked of it with Sir Richard Pearson, who was afterwards Lt. Governor of Greenwich, and whom I saw there. Paul Jones I have touched my hat to, but never spoke to, except when we all took wine with him one day at dinner. But I have met his niece, Miss Janet Taylor, who lives in London now, and calculates nautical tables. I hope you will see her some day. Then there is a gentleman named Napier in Edinburgh, who has the *Richard*'s log-book. Go and see it, if you are ever there,—Mr. Geo. Napier. And I have read every word I could find about the battle. It was a remarkable fight indeed.

[*Mem.* And Ingham's nice old grandfather is a little slow in getting into action, *me judice.*]

The letter continues:

"I do not know that Captain Pearson was a remarkable man; but I do know he was a brave man. He was made Sir Richard Pearson by the King for his bravery in this fight. When Paul Jones heard of that, he said Pearson deserved the knighthood, and that he would make him an Earl the next time he met him. Of course, I only knew the captain as a midshipman (we were 'volunteers' then) knows a post-captain, and that for a few months only. We were taken prisoners in September, but it was mid-winter before we were exchanged. He was very cross all the time we were in Holland. I do not suppose he wrote as good a letter as Jones did. I have heard he could not spell well. But what I know is that he was a brave man.

"Paul Jones is one of the curiosities of history. He certainly was of immense value to your struggling cause. He kept England in terror; he showed the first qualities as a naval commander; he achieved great success with very little force. Yet he has a damaged reputation. I do not think he deserves this reputation; but I know he has it. Now I can see but one difference between him and any of your land heroes or your water heroes whom all the world respects. This is, that he was born on our side, and they were born on the American side. This ought not to make any difference. But in actual fact it did. Jones was born in the British Islands. The popular feeling of England made a distinction between the allegiance which he owed to King George and that of born Americans. It ought not to have done so, because he had in good faith emigrated to America before the Rebellion, and took part in it with just the same motives which led any other American officer.

"He had a fondness for books and for society, and thought himself gifted in writing. I should think he wrote too much. I have seen verses of his which were very poor."

[*Mem.* I should think Ingham's grandfather wrote too much. I have seen letters of his which were very long, before they came to their subject.]

The letter continues:

"To return. The *Scrapis*, as I have said, was just built. She had been launched that spring. She was one of the first 44-gun frigates that were ever built in the world. We (the English) were the first naval power to build frigates, as now understood at all. I believe the name is Italian, but in the Mediterranean it means a very different thing. We had little ships of the line, which were called fourth-rates, and which fought sixty, and even as low as fifty guns: they had two decks and a quarter-deck above. But just as I came into the service, the old *Phenix* and *Rainbow* and *Roebuck* were the only 44s we had: they were successful ships, and they set the Admiralty on building 44-gun frigates, which, even when they carried 50 guns, as we did, were quite different from the old fourth-rates. Very useful vessels they proved. I remember the *Romulus*, the *Ulysses*, the *Atawon* and the *Endymion*. The *Endymion* fought the *President* forty years after.\* As I say, the *Scrapis* was one of a batch of these vessels launched in the spring of 1779.

"We had been up the Cattegat that summer, waiting for what is known as the Baltic fleet. If there were room and time, I could tell you good stories of the fun we had at Copenhagen. At last we got the convoy together, and got to sea,—no little job in that land-locked sailing. We got well across the North Sea, and were lying close in with Scarborough, when news came off that Paul Jones, with a fleet, was on the coast. Capt. Pearson at once tried to signal the convoy back,—for they were working down the coast towards Humboer,—but the signals did no good till they saw the enemy themselves, and then they scud fast enough, passing us, and running into Scarborough harbor. We had not a great deal of wind, and the other armed vessel we had, the *Countess of Scarborough*, was slow, so that I remember we lay to for her. Jones was as anxious as we were to fight. We neared each other steadily till seven in the evening or later. The sun was down, but it was full moon,—and as we came near enough to speak, we could see everything on his ship. At that time the *Poor Richard* was the only ship we had to do with. His other ships were after our consort. The *Richard* was a queer old French Indiaman, you know. She was the first French ship of war I had ever seen. She had six guns on her lower deck, and six ports on each side there,—meaning to fight all these guns on the same side. On her proper gun-deck, above these, she had fourteen guns on each side,—twelves and nines. Then she had a high quarter, and a high fore-castle, with eight more guns on these,—having, you know, one of those queer old poops you see in old pictures. She was, therefore, a good deal higher than we; for our quarter deck had followed the fashion and come down. We fought twenty guns on our lower deck, twenty on our upper deck, and on the fore-castle and quarter deck we had ten little things,—fifty guns,—not unusual, you know, in a vessel rated as a forty-four. We had twenty-two in broad-side. I remember I supposed for some time that all French ships were black, because the *Richard* was.

\* I knew the "Endymion" in 1846. Captain Courtenay painted her black; the port holes and tompions red; black mastheads, and masts scraped and polished, and made his men wear moustaches and beards, to our Admiral's intense disgust, altogether piratical looking. We always understood she was the ship that took the "President" in 1815. If both are correct, she must have been then, 1846, sixty-seven years old. I have my doubts that the "President" "Endymion" was a ship of later build.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Your gallant and esteemed correspondent SARRUK, in a late issue of THE REVIEW, takes the "Historian of the Campaigns of 1754-64" to task for certain remarks derogatory to the Highlanders comprising the army of the young Pretender in 1745. As your correspondent has done me the honor to dignify me with the title of "Historian," I must, in justice to his courtesy, state that my object in writing the articles referred to was purely to give a military review of Campaigns possessing surpassing interest and having a moral to be developed at a future day. If in this pursuit I have been so unfortunate as to run counter to cherished ideas the fault is unhappily not mine but the facts with which I have to deal. No one will deny that the Highlanders of a century and a quarter ago were the ancestors of the same brave and gallant race whose warlike deeds are emblazoned in song and story, but it would be a grave mistake to believe that they possess more than two qualities in common—valor and politeness. I need only refer your correspondent to the late Lord Macaulay's estimate of the condition of the Highland clans in 1688, to Grose and other writers of a later period, to prove that it remained unaltered till after Culloden when the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions destroyed clanship and emancipated the great mass of the people from a thralldom the more oppressive inasmuch as it was Patriarchial.

Scotland owes much to the valor of her sons, more to the keen and highly cultivated literary intellects which her system of education has trained and produced and well it has repaid her care and culture. Amid the worst and most degrading periods of her history the genius of her sons, like the wand of the magician, throws a glare of chivalry and romance which enthralled the imagination and leads the judgment captive. In the case under consideration this power has been exerted to the uttermost, the clansman that followed his chief to the field with unreasoning fidelity and unflinching bravery cared little for a Prince *de facto* or a King *de jure*, nor could he well comprehend the cause of quarrel if he was told, speaking a language nearly obsolete, belonging to a race rapidly undergoing the process of absorption, it was not likely that the subtlety of the casuists of the period convinced his reason or appealed to his understanding. Poor and ignorant—his eulogists have endowed him with qualities he neither could appreciate or understand, but which would be far more appropriately applied to his more civilized and enlightened descendant.

It is true the four or five thousand men Charles Edward led into England left less evidence of their presence than any invading army, but they left it nevertheless, and the de-

tails are unfit for publication; the smallness of the force, the open hostility of the people and the utter impossibility of any portion straggling without being destroyed, will very easily account for the comparative smallness of the depredations.

Political or religious rancor would be out of place in any publication of those days, but the simple elucidation of truth should be a primary consideration under all circumstances; your correspondent therefore will rise from a study of the facts without the romance, satisfied that the Sepoy parallel is more complete than he expects.

No one has accused General Wolfe of cruelty, he was a brave and dared to be a religious man at a period when it was fashionable to scoff; yet in 1755 he writes to his friend Rickson from Fort William that he endeavored to entrap Cluny Macpherson, (Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat's son-in-law,) and that he purposely sent a sergeant with a small party with orders if he was resisted to kill the chieftain, being fully persuaded that the detachment would be annihilated by the clan which would give him sufficient grounds for exterminating them by fire and sword—comments are needless—this letter is to be found in Wright's life of General Wolfe, page 343. It is time the characters of brave soldiers should be cleared of the aspersions cast on them by people whose motives were more than suspicious—at a period when public corruption and private profligacy were rampant, when even the Ministry that directed the affairs of the British Empire reckoned men amongst its numbers who would not have hesitated to proclaim James VIII. or James III. if the slightest prospect of success appeared.

The Duke of Cumberland and his officers have been needlessly and unmercifully maligned to cover the delinquencies of others, of this fact there can be no doubt. Nor does General Braddock's military reputation require that the conduct of the clans in '45 should be misrepresented—he went to Scotland to stamp out the embers of a rebellion kindled in that country with the facilities offered by a discontented people who were quite willing to allow the "mountain savages" to bear the brunt of the fighting and its consequences. About the motives of their leaders the less said the better, chivalry or loyalty had little to do with their conduct and the Duke of Cumberland took care to prevent effectually a repetition of it—for which he deserves the thanks instead of the reprobation of all lovers of order and civilization.

Boasting a pure Celtic descent without Saxon or other admixture I would not lightly endeavor to depreciate any member of the race, but it reflects the greater honor on the bravery, capacity, energy and vitality of the Highlanders to find such a sudden bound from almost uncontrolled savage life to the foremost rank in civilisation. The history of the British army is the history of the

British Empire and high upon its rolls are the services of the Highland clans.

I trust, Mr. Editor, your esteemed correspondent SARRUK will give me credit for other motives than a silly desire to appear exceptional, and strain after effect by maligning a brave people. such conduct could only shroud the victories of the gallant and unfortunate soldier, whose fame I endeavor to vindicate, in ten fold more obscurity. It was while engaged in collecting materials for the review of those campaigns that the truth then detailed was forced upon me, and the evidence was so overwhelming that it was impossible to controvert it. Men hardly wrote journals 125 years ago to stultify mankind as to the character of individuals with whom they were in daily contact, more especially as those documents were not intended for publication.

I trust this explanation will satisfy your gallant correspondent, to whom I beg to present my best respects.

I am, dear Sir,  
Very truly yours,  
BENROW

Ottawa, 21st April, 1863.

#### HOW TO GET A WELL DRILLED FORCE OF PRIVATES AND NON-COMS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I think you will agree with me when I say that the foundation for the safety of our Dominion is a well drilled and available force of privates and non-commissioned officers. Plans for the strategical defence of the country, an efficient Staff, and good commissariat arrangements are well and good; I will leave them, however, to men of more experience; but our strength must ever lie in a realization of the theory—every man a soldier. Whether the active force is to be volunteer or compulsory, the annual drill will hereafter, be put in in successive days, and away from the company headquarters. With the rural companies, it is no longer possible to get a turnout at weekly or semi-weekly drills; and the only way to get the force well drilled is to put it in camp for a certain number of days in each year. Therefore the Drill Sheds are almost useless. The plan which I propose will utilize the sheds. In every town and village where there is a Drill Shed, let a Military School be established, on exactly the same principle as those in operation. The Staff to consist of a Regular Sergeant and Corporal, and an Adjutant or Inspector, to say every three or four schools, so that he could spend one day in the week with every school. Commence no school with less than twenty five Cadets and to each successful Cadet allow a gratuity of say twenty five dollars. The standard of these schools to be not quite so high as that of the present schools, the object being to furnish well drilled privates and non-commissioned officers. The present schools to furnish officers, and the standard to be



raised very materially; the test to be a property and educational qualification. If such schools were established throughout the country, at a season of the year when they would not interfere with farming operations, a great number of young men would take advantage of them, and six weeks spent in such a school would make better soldiers than six years of disultory drill. In a single year these schools would turn out from 20,000 to 30,000 well drilled and available soldiers, and the expense would be the same as the annual pay for three years under the present system.

With apologies for trespassing so much on your valuable space.

I remain yours,  
SEMPER PARATUS.

Beamsville, Ont., April 23, 1868.

QUEBEC, 27th April, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—I have been requested to forward to you the scores in the match which came off on Saturday between 10 men of the 8th Batt., V. M. R., and 10 men of H. M. 30th Regt. The day was very fine, and a large number of spectators were on the ground. I enclose you a copy of the Register.

Yours very truly,  
A. FREW.

Register of Rifle Match, at Beauport Beach, on Saturday, 25th April, 1868.

8th Batt. Yds.—200.	300.	400.	500.	T'l.	
Sergt. A. Frew,...	16	17	15	13	61
Q. M. Morgan,...	18	8	16	14	56
Corp. Norris,...	15	10	15	11	51
C. Sgt. McMullin,...	14	15	17	16	62
Lieut. Barrett,...	19	13	17	12	61
Ens. O'Neill,...	19	8	16	11	54
Pvte. Parnett,...	15	11	17	9	52
Dr. Parke,...	17	14	19	14	64
Pvte. Holloway,...	16	13	10	12	51
Ens. E. G. Scott,...	10	11	17	14	52

Total points,..... 564

30th Regt. Yds.—200.	300.	400.	500.	T'l.	
Lieut. Morewood,...	13	15	10	11	49
C Sgt. Mitchell,...	17	16	18	13	64
Sgt. J. White,...	18	10	18	12	58
Pvte. J. Flinn,...	11	9	13	14	47
Pvte. J. Yates,...	13	12	14	12	51
M. J. Sullivan,...	16	14	16	9	55
Ens. J. C. Rogers,...	9	12	16	5	42
Pvte. Caldwell,...	14	12	16	4	46
Pvte. Jackson,...	15	16	16	12	59
Pvte. Sherry,...	14	13	15	9	51

Total points,..... 522

564

Majority for 8th Battalion, V. M. R., 42

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MOORETOWN.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Enclosed I send you the score made by a squad of the Mooretown Mounted Infantry at target practice on Tuesday last. A match for a dinner to be given to the competitors, was then made, to come off on

Saturday the 25th, between five men of Capt. Bridgewater's Troop and five of Capt. Lewis's Company; 200 and 300 yard ranges—the one using the Snider Enfield, and the other the Spencer Carbine. It is further contemplated getting up a silver medal, to be competed for by twenty men of each company.

	300 yds	300 yds	T'l.
Captain Bridgewater,...	23230	32220	—19
Private Bazo,...	23333	23233	—27
" Gurd,...	33333	34333	—31
" Johnson,...	33334	23003	—24
" McKeloy,...	02332	20022	—16
Corpl. Marshall,...	03330	20003	—14
Private Judson,...	33330	20223	—18
Sergt. Hurst,...	34333	33223	—20
Private J. P. Johnson,...	32233	23330	—24
" Courtney,...	—	33333	—15
" Gallerno,...	32202	34340	—24
" Richmond,...	20200	23200	—11

Twice during the past week the men have voluntarily met for drill, to give an opportunity to a few men who were in arrears with their annual drill. It is a pleasure to command willing men, and men who strive all they can to comply with their officers wishes. On Sunday last the non commissioned officers and men of the Mounted Troop attended Divine Service *en masse*.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Militia Bill is of course the main topic here at present. I have not heard a single word in its favor, and Volunteers generally are loud in denouncing what they foresee is evidently intended as a *coup d'etat* to abolish the present force and substitute a conscript system. There will be no trouble as regards the first part, for as the Bill now stands, an immediate and universal resignation is pretty certain. It is to be hoped that amendments which will change the whole nature of the Bill will be adopted before it passes the final reading, if it be really intended to make it become law.

The news that our sailor Prince had been shot in Australia was received with horror, and it seems to be the prevalent desire in this city, denunciatory of these Fenian miscreants.

Additional precautions have been taken with reference to guarding the Drill Shed, and it is to be hoped that proper brick armories will shortly be erected, both for further safety and the proper care of our beautiful weapons.

The receipt of the glorious intelligence from Abyssinia was received with every demonstration of delight. In a few hours bunting was exhibited in profusion, bells chiming, and in the evening, a bonfire opposite the City Hall. In the City Council the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by Ald. Harman, and seconded by Ald. Vickers, that while no anticipation of any other result has ever been entertained, the news that has this day reached Toronto of the brilliant and almost unexampled success that has attended the Abyssinia expedition is an event which is receive

with the most profound feelings of gratitude to Him who "ordereth all things well," of national pride that the prestige for invincibility of the British arms has been so gloriously maintained, and of hope that its vast cost may result in the promotion of Christian civilization."

At the parade of the Grand Trunk Brigade in the evening, Col. Stephenson, at the conclusion of the drill, referred to the fresh laurel to British arms and the Union Jack, and called for three cheers, which were right lustily given with true British feeling.

St. George's day was celebrated by "Old England" natives in this city with the usual ceremonies, Church Service, &c., and a dinner to close up with, at the "Rossin" in the evening. "The land of our adoption" and the "Army, Navy and Volunteers," received fitting responses—Col Stephenson, G T R, replying on behalf of the latter.

The gunboat *Heron* has left this port for a cruise, and will in all probability proceed as far down as Kingston before she returns, which will be about ten days. The day before leaving we were entertained by some big gun and musketry practice by the marines from the gunboat, which was moored nearly opposite the Drill Shed.

The Toronto Rifle Club intend having their opening day on Saturday.

A clerk in one of the wholesale stores in this city, was discharged the other day *because he was a Volunteer*. I wish I had the employees name to give you.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

News in the military world, as I told you last week, is flat, stale and unprofitable, in so far as the good city of Montreal is concerned, and will be so, I fear, for some time to come. A reaction is absolutely demanded. It was hoped that the much talked of, and anxiously looked for Militia Bill of Sir George would right all the wrongs of the force, which you know, and your readers know, were many and grievous. I must admit, and I do so with very great regret, that the Bill has not been all we had wished for; in fact, and I make the assertion advisedly, the provisions of the measure are eminently calculated to crush out our present Volunteer system altogether; perhaps it was intended thus to ignore the past services of the citizen soldiery of Canada, on the grounds of their expensiveness and comparative inefficiency. If this be so, the object I fear has been attained. The clause providing for the payment of officers and men, is particularly objectionable. The officers, I know, would much prefer being paid nothing at all, than the paltry pittance of fifty cents a day; but I observe that this objection to the Bill has been raised in Parliament, and those interested can only hope that justice will be done in the premises. No objection can be taken to the amount paid to the men, but some distinction should

certainly be made in regard to the officers. It would be much better to give them nothing at all, and lay aside the amount intended for them to purchase band instruments for the several battalions throughout the Dominion. This I think is the general feeling amongst the officers, and the plan is one which there can be no doubt would work much more satisfactorily than that proposed in the Bill.

The officers of the Hochelaga Light Infantry have formed themselves into a drill association under their efficient Colonel, J. H. Isaacson, Esqr.; they drill three times a week in the City Hall, and are much to be commended for their zeal and activity in thus perfecting their proficiency in drill. If this example were more generally carried out we would not witness such inefficiency as exists among the officers in many Volunteer Battalions.

St. George's day was observed here with the usual honors. The day dawned with a slight snow storm; it was however the last kick of winter and a warm sun soon changed the scene. The usual meeting was held in the afternoon in the Mechanics' Hall, when the question of precedence was discussed, and it was observed by the President, John Leeming, Esqr., that the Society had waived their right of precedence to other Societies more than once though they themselves had claimed it as a right and he would like to hear the opinion of the members on the subject, as being a National Society he thought they should have precedence of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, which is not a national one, and farther he would counsel their not walking at all if they could not get their proper place. A motion was then put and carried, to the effect that on all future occasions when the St. George's Society is expected to take a part with other National Societies they will only consent to do so where the right of precedence is duly accorded. It was further decided that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor, which was done. The dinner was held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and speeches were delivered by the President, Henry Bulmur, Esqr., E. Carter, Esqr., M. P. P., His Worship the Mayor and others, and the usual toasts were given and drank.

The Rev. Mr. Punshon delivered his first lecture in Canada, entitled "Daniel in Babylon," to a large and fashionable audience in the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James street, on Monday evening last. The Reverend Lecturer was listened to throughout with breathless attention and deep interest, being frequently applauded. Mr. Punshon is gifted with a fine delivery, his tone is clear, his language eloquent and beautiful, touching and decided, and he possesses an earnestness of manner that rivets the attention of his hearers. His voice rises and falls in character and fullness according to the phases of the subject; his intonation is grand and his eloquence is adapted to please, affect

and persuade. He possesses a vigorous understanding, a glowing imagination and is rich and fluent in language adapted to express strong or contrary emotion with fluency and power. The church was literally packed and for nearly two hours the Reverend Lecturer enraptured the audience with his eloquent address.

The news of the victory at Magdala resulting in the defeat and death of that barbarian monarch Theodorus, was received here with great rejoicings. Further details are anxiously looked for.

Sergeant O'Connor has been dismissed the Police Force for habitual insults to the officers of various regiments comprising the garrison. O'Connor certainly deserves the punishment, and it may serve as a warning to others of the Force to keep a civil tongue in their head when addressing officers of Her Majesty's service than whom a more courteous and gentlemanly number than those at present with us we never have had.

On Monday the following gentlemen passed a very creditable examination at the Military School and obtained certificates:—Messrs. J. L. D. Laforet, K. T. Stewart, David Labrenche, K. B. Scott of Montreal; and Messrs. James Kambly and Thos. Foreman of Argenteuil.

Detective Cullen arrived here on Tuesday from your city; he represents Whalen as perfectly indifferent either as to his position or fate, and as garrulous and insolent as ever. On matters connected with his visit to Ottawa he is properly reticent.

The weather is very pleasant—the air cool and bracing and the atmosphere clear.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Rifle Match between H. M. 30th Regt. and the 8th Batt., V. M., on Saturday 25th ult., resulted in a victory for the Volunteers. The day was very fine with a light westerly breeze blowing slightly across the range though not sufficiently strong to prevent good practice; as a great deal of interest was felt in the result, and some considerable bets were known to have been made, a large number of spectators were present; the 8th gained 19 points at 200 yards, and their opponents reduced the majority by 9 at 300, at 400 and 500 yards. The rules of the match made kneeling compulsory, and as the 8th had been practising for the last couple of weeks "any position" at these ranges, the friends of the Regulars thought their victory already secured, but when 400 yds had been finished with 7 in favor of the Volunteers, and they commenced to show their skill by frequent demands on the Bull's Eye and Centre flags at 500 the result was no longer doubtful, and the match wound up with again for the 8th of 25 points at 500 and a total majority of 42. Colonel Reeve proposed three cheers for the 30th which were cordially given by his men and as cordially responded

to by their opponents. A return match is to take place on Saturday, in which the 8th are to be allowed their favorite "any position" at the long range, they are pretty confident of success.

The scores made in the three matches with the Regulars have been:

25th March, 8th Batt. 601	Royal Engineers 482
4th April, " 515	60th Rifles, . . . . . 506
25th April, " 581	30th Regiment, 622

A meeting to organize a Rifle Association in connection with the Dominion Association was held last week, but the proceedings have not been published; another meeting is to be held to-day in the Brigade office to appoint officers, frame by-laws, &c.

The River is now clear to Montreal and the Mail Boats are running. No signs of the three English steamers now due.

X. Y. Z.

FROM ST. CATHARINES.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A few of the members of No. 3, of the 19th Battalion, met at the Drill Shed on the 10th ult., at 9 A. M., and marched from thence to the Target ground to decide who should have the honor of holding the Long Range Medal and Short Range Cup during the next three months. The morning was not very favorable, the wind blowing in strong fitful gusts from the left (Eastward), and the sky giving every appearance of rain, which, together with the fact of its being a church holiday, will account for the poor attendance. The scores were much better than at the last practice, particularly among the Short Range competitors, the last two of whom never before fired a rifle. By the way I will mention that each company here is adding to its numbers at every weekly Drill.

SHORT RANGE.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	T'l.
Sergeant C. Mills, . . .	13	16	29
Sergeant W. Sword, 13		8	21
Corpl. W. Copeland, 9		9	18
Private H. Eccles, . . .	4	4	8
Private A. Allen, . . .	10	3	13
Private R. Sword, . . .	8	15	23
Private T. Norton, . . .	11		18

LONG RANGE.

	400y.	500y.	600y.	T'l.
Captain Wilkins, . . .	3	5	4	12
Sergt. Major Gunn, . .	5	8	2	15
Sergt. A. Mills, . . .	8	9	7	24
Private A. May, . . .	11	8	9	28
Private T. Beattie, . . .	6	9	5	20

A BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN.

The New York Times speaks in this way of General Napier's success in Abyssinia "On to Magdala!" has been shouted as loudly by some of the English papers during the last six months as "on to Richmond" was shouted by some of the American papers in the early days of our late war. General Napier, however, who is an old East Indian campaigner, paid no attention to these cries. He planned his campaign deliberately, and with a thorough knowledge of all its condition; he wrought out his plans carefully and without any show of heat or haste and now in due time, by one or two brilliant

strokes, he reaches the climax of his remarkable campaign, and brings the war to a victorious termination. So far as we have been able to form an opinion of the conduct of operations it has indicated consummate military skill.

From the New York Herald.

"The commencement of this struggle was due entirely to the folly and barbarism of Theodoros. Folly and barbarism have again, and in a very emphatic manner, been taught at what level to place themselves in the modern world. The supposed impregnable fortress of Magdala has been captured, the prisoners are at liberty, and Theodoros, the fool and tyrant, is no more. All this has been accomplished, and amid difficulties believed by many to be insurmountable, without the loss of a single life, so far as we know the facts, on the part of the invading force. The result is a triumph not only to civilization, but to a something within civilization—to skilled generalship and first-class military training. All the world rejoices that the prisoners are free; few regret that Theodoros has perished, and fewer still have sorrow that the original objects of the expedition have been so easily accomplished.

Sir Robert Napier, has meanwhile, won golden opinions and has proved himself not only worthy of the illustrious family to which he belongs, and worthy of his day and generation, but worthy too, of a first place in the front ranks of the military commanders of all times. He has proved himself a master of the grandest of all economies—the economy of human life.

From the New York Sun:

It is said that the English will immediately retire from the country, satisfied with having defeated the army and killed the King. We trust that this will not be the order of the British Government. The presence of an English force and of British influence in that part of Africa would be of advantage to civilization, and could probably be made to pay. We hope, then, that the authorities of Downing street will resolve to take permanent charge of Abyssinia. What an attractive idea, to add the dominions of the Queen of Sheba to the British Empire. The opportunity ought not to be wasted.

THE ABYSSINIAN STRONGHOLD.

Stuedner, in an account of his journey from Chanker to Magdala, in 1862, thus describes the scene of the stronghold of the Abyssinian king and its surroundings:

The main fortress rises seven hundred feet above the plateau of Islam-gie and on that side there are some considerable works in masonry to fill up some gaps which might possibly be escalated. A few other points are defended by abatis, but for the rest it is a fortress by nature. As we were not permitted to pass the main Amba we were not able to reach the principal road leading to Tanta. We descended a narrow, almost perpendicular path, on the eastern side of the Amba, for several hundred feet, to the spurs of the mountain, and thence by less steep paths down to the bottom of the Woro Haimanot valley, which is about 1,500 feet below the plateau of the fortress. I do not think a European mule could have got down this path, even without a burden. In the bottom of the valley we found some water in a hole of the dry bed of the river, and there we rested for some time. The ascent to Tanta on the other side of the valley though fatiguing owing to the stony path, was mere child's play compared to the descent from Magdala.

Tanta is not a village, but a fortified plateau, forming part of the fortress, on which a number of huts have been erected

for stores, &c. In front of us, beyond the valley of Woro Haimanot, we had the entire fortress of Magdala, commanded by the guns of Tanta. It ascends precipitously from the valley, and a narrow rocky ridge connects it towards the southwest with the plateau of Tanta. The few accessible spots are defended by masonry walls, with the exception of two, and these also can be rendered inaccessible in a short time. It forms part of the fortress of Magdala, and being several hundred feet higher it commands it. On the south it is connected with a large plateau extending south and southwest, and a broad ditch separates this plateau from Tanta. This ditch is generally filled with earth, but in time of danger it is cleared out. At this spot the plateau is hardly 200 paces wide. A large church has been excavated in the rocks of one of the hills. In its subterranean passages there were kept at the time of our stay about 100 cows. The magazines stand on the western edge of the plateau, opposite Magdala. They contained about 6,000 ardeb of corn, furnished in the course of this year by the tributary Gallas.

FENIANISM—A COMEDY.

In the early part of the past week the papers contained an announcement emanating from the Fenian headquarters, to the effect that "Our own General O'Neil, the man who humbled the pride of Great Britain on the battle-field of Rulgoway," would address the Brotherhood on Tuesday evening at the old Board of Trade Hall. The eventful evening having arrived, "our own General" was on hand according to appointment, and made one of those exceedingly comical speeches for which Fenian orators are so celebrated. The majority of the audience having "assisted" at the election during the day, and come out victorious, they were in the same condition as Tam O'Shanter on that eventful night when the good wife sat at home nursing her wrath to keep it warm—in fact they were "glorious," and consequently very enthusiastic. There was a sigh of relief when "the boys" heard that it wasn't money the General was after. He gave them to understand that his present business was that of stirring up the hearts of the people, and raising recruits for the army with which he proposed invading Canada right off—in fact the army would be in motion before they knew where they were. Alluding to his last expedition in the same direction—on which occasion it is to be presumed he "humbled the pride of Great Britain,"—he attributed his failure to the interference of the United States authorities; had it not been for that interference the green would now be floating over a free Republic. This, and much more did the "hero" tell his hearers, and wound up his harangue by calling upon those present who were prepared to march at a moment's notice to hold up their hands, while those who did not wish to go might stay at home to take care of the widows and orphans. Out of an audience of some 2,000 people about 400 hands were held up. You will thus perceive that whatever may become of the Fenian braves of Chicago there will be plenty left at home to take care of their widows.

The Chicago Post, the popular Republican evening paper, addressed a very few plain words to O'Neil a day or two ago. He is informed that this country has already had too much of this Fenian nonsense; that while the American people sympathize with the wrongs of Ireland, they do not propose to be dragged into a war on her account;

that if another Fenian rabble attempts to invade Canada, the first troops they will encounter will be those of the United States, and that they will not escape as easily as they did before. In fact the Fenians are informed that this country is bound to Great Britain by treaties of peace and amity so strong that they shall not be broken for the promotion of the hair brained schemes of O'Neil and his looney followers. This is the feeling of the American people, and, although it has been long in coming, it is well to see that they are beginning to realize that in this barbarous organization they have been nursing a viper that may yet turn upon themselves. Let it be understood that another invasion of Canada will be the cause of a war with Great Britain, and you may have no fear of Fenian raids for many a year to come.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN OATH

The police recently made a descent on the Memphis Division of the Kuklux Klan, about 20 of the plotters were captured and marched to the station house. Upon the person of each prisoner was found a mask of black cloth with holes for eyes, but concealing the rest of the face. On the President's table, in their halls, one human skull served for ornament. The constitution of the Klan was found in the pocket of one of those apprehended. This document announces that the object of the order is "to protect the South from the band of murderers now preying on it, even to the last resort—assassination." The oath we give below in full:

"Here, in the presence of this skull and the members here assembled, I solemnly swear to be true to the order, to its members individually and collectively, and should I ever, by sign, word or deed, betray a secret, or a member of the Brotherhood, that the skull upon which I now look may be a counterpart of mine, and I hope that all the social relations which I now enjoy may be sundered; that honesty in the men or virtue in the females may not be known in my family and generation, and that all who own my name shall be branded as dogs and harlots. I further swear to obey implicitly the orders of the Grand Cyclops, regularly issued through his Council and as soon as I receive an order to fulfill it. I again swear that, should a member of this order be in danger, that, even at the risk of my life, I will defend and endeavor to save him. That I will give no outward sign or hint that a person may know of the existence of the K. K. K., unless authorized by the Grand Cyclops, and that each member of this order, as soon as the sign is given, I will recognize, defend and protect a brother. I further swear that I will, under and in all circumstances, bear true allegiance to the South and to her interests as interpreted by the supreme Cyclopean Council, and when I receive its orders, I will obey them. I further swear that all Radicals, and negroes who have placed themselves opposite to the interests of the owners of the soil of Tennessee, shall forever be my enemies, and under no circumstances will I have other connection with them, if I can help it, than to 'welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves.' That my family and the family of a Radical shall never interchange visits. And I further pray that the God of the Southland, whom I now invoke, shall strike me dead shall I ever, either in letter or in spirit, infringe upon the things set forth in this oath. To all of which I swear in honesty of heart and sincerity of purpose. So help me God."



### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### OUR AGENT.

We beg to notify our numerous friends and subscribers that Mr. J. J. BELL is authorised to act as General Travelling Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW; to receive subscriptions and transact any other business connected with the paper.



## The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

#### PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Mr. Kerr begs to notify the public generally, and subscribers to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW particularly, that Mr. IRA CORNWALL, JR., is no longer Agent for this journal, his connection having ceased some time ago. The proprietor considers this notice necessary, in order to counteract a false impression sent abroad by interested parties. As to the position of this paper, THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW has met, and still continues to meet, with the most gratifying success: and its extensive circulation throughout the whole of the Dominion, has made it what its projectors intended it should be—the faithful exponent and recognized organ of the whole forces, Volunteer and Regular, in Canada.

MANUSCRIPT FOR THE PRESS.—Under the new postal regulations which came into force on the 1st instant, the postage on printer's manuscript will only cost ONE CENT per ounce. Our friends who from time to time favor us with reports of Rifle Matches, &c., will bear this in mind and govern themselves accordingly. The manuscript should be marked on the envelope "Printer's Copy," and left open at one or both ends.

### THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

The history of modern warfare presents many extraordinary phases, and the campaigns of the last twenty years are replete with instruction, as showing the genius of the age in which we live. But while we are gratified by the evident, social and scientific advancement of civilized communities, we are the more humiliated by discovering that morally we are but little, if at all, improved. The springs of action, stripped of those euphemistic coverings in which modern language loves to clothe, although it cannot conceal their workings, are plainly and evidently the same. To day, as a thousand years ago, the impulses of ambitious greed, and love of power, urge men and nations to the perpetration of deeds which entail the same inevitable consequences, produce the same results, and repeat with undiminished force those lessons which only experience can teach. England, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, and the United States, have all participated in the sin, and shared in its punishment. Every wrong done, either by an individual or a nation, is a violation of a natural law, which must, and will eventually, obtain retribution.

The Russian war, which terminated in the Crimea, astonished everyone by the magnificence of the blunders committed in its prosecution, and was the means of introducing the greater number of those reforms in military art and science which have swept away as obsolete what in the time of our grandfathers were considered the landmarks of military faith. The fact was when the Eastern war broke out the nations were unprepared by their long repose after the great confusion which culminated at Waterloo to enter upon such a contest; peacefully had the greater number of their soldiers gained a knowledge of the art of war at school or on the Barrack Square. And the commanders selected on both sides were men who had yet to make their reputations. The natural consequences followed: blunder after blunder, disaster after disaster, and were it not for the stubborn hereditary valor of the rank and file, the national presage of the allied armies would have suffered a serious blow.

Scarcely had the thunder of the cannon ceased to echo from the steppes of the Crimea, and the people of England were beginning to calm down to their usual tone of phlegmatic feeling when the lurid blaze of rebellion in the far East awakened them to a sense of one of the most horrible and gigantic insurrections of which we have any record. As usual, it found the people and Government but illy prepared, but in this instance there were at least good officers on the spot, with troops at their command which no enemy has yet successfully resisted. The history of this rebellion is remarkable for demonstrating beyond a doubt, the superiority of that army which, combining three distinctive races, which precludes by certain victory the ongoing wave of the great Anglo-

Saxon family, and as showing the certainty of barbaric overthrow when brought into contact with civilization, even in that form in which its power is most opposed to its own principle.

The wars which shortly after followed in Europe were the natural effects of those efforts which nations must make from time to time, as if in obedience to a natural law, which compels everything to seek its equilibrium. There have been many wars singular enough in their cause and conduct, but the Abyssinian expedition which has lately been so triumphantly concluded, is, we may venture to assert, without a parallel, and illustrates what was written by Shakespeare,

"Rightly to be great  
"Is not to stir without great argument,  
"But greatly to find quarrel in a straw  
"When honor's at the stake."

The moral effects of the overthrow of the barbarian Theodorus are not to be measured by that individual's greatness or power. It is the vindication of the principle that the flag of Great Britain can cast the protecting shadow of its folds upon all who owe to it allegiance, whether in the halls of Europe or in the heart of the pathless wilderness. The story of this extraordinary campaign has yet to be told, for the manner in which it was undertaken, conducted and brought to a conclusion, shows either consummate tact and ability on the part of General Napier, or great good fortune. In expeditions of this kind, it is not so much the armies of the enemy with whom you are going to contend, as the peculiarities of country and climate which have to be taken into consideration, and we believe if Great Britain entered upon all her wars with the same circumspection as she did upon this, there would be many fewer painful stories told of the misery and sufferings of her heroic sons.

#### SPEEDY JUSTICE.

We cannot but admire the promptness with which the would-be assassin of Prince Alfred was brought to trial and condemnation in Australia. Swift, sharp and certain, should be the means employed to crush an organization which makes assassination its avowed object. There is something quixotically heroic in the attempts of the ragamuffins who follow General O'Neill to overthrow the British Empire that claims consideration, but we have quite a different thing to deal with when we are brought to mete out justice to an organized band of assassins.

In the case of Whelan and his accomplices, we are of opinion that there should be as little delay as possible in bringing them to justice. The crime of which he stands accused, and which there can be no doubt he perpetrated, is so singularly atrocious, that no time should be lost in bringing all implicated to justice. The public mind has been so painfully excited by recent events, and the exasperation felt against the cow-

ardly plotters and abettors of the murder of the Hon. Mr. McGee is such as has been seldom so universally exhibited by all classes of our people. We observe that it is mooted by several influential journals that a Special Commission should be formed to try the prisoners, and thus get rid of the delay consequent on awaiting the Fall Assizes. Those who have the management of the matter are doubtless the best qualified to judge of the expediency of such a measure; all we desire to see is speedy and determined justice administered to all concerned. In this there is no room for the play of sentimentality with which we were treated two years ago; these are a different order of offenders, and nothing but the most vigorous measures can, or will, effectually destroy Fenianism in this, its most hideous and dangerous phase.

#### IMPERTINENT LEGISLATION.

That distinguished member of the United States Congress Mr. Banks, has met with but ill success in the passing of that prodigious attempt at legislation of his, known as a Bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. This piece of legislative absurdity and impertinence made a very loud *pop* at its introduction, but fizzled down in a remarkable short time. The absurdity and impertinence of this Bill is shown by Mr. Banks' own words, he says: "It is legislation for the purpose of affecting the action of foreign Governments. Ordinary legislation is for the purpose of affecting our own Government. Here we propose to effect the action of the Governments of all the European States." This is decidedly rich. Mr. Banks, not content with ruling the Continent of America, as he fondly believes, must needs legislate for all the European States, and dictate to them the way they should manage their domestic relations, when such are brought into contact with that curious individual, the American citizen. The means by which he proposes to make his measure effective are not quite as original as they are impracticable; and are a fair imitation of the diplomacy of the renowned Theodorus, and, should they be enforced, are very likely to produce the same results. This Bill authorizes the President to seize foreign subjects who happen to be in the United States, of any power which should violate any of its provisions, and retain them as hostages. This is certainly going back a long way in the machiavelian science, and shows what very brilliant legislative ideas Mr. Banks must possess. We have grown accustomed to the lofty flights taken by that extraordinary bird, the American eagle, but we must give this gentleman the credit of attempting to reduce those metaphorical soarings to a practical illustration. Does Mr. Banks believe that Great Britain, which he loves to designate as a "foreign despotism," would be

less prompt to protect her citizens in the United States than she was in Abyssinia? If he does we would only request him to remember the Trent affair. Theodoro at best was but little above the savages of his country, and his actions were in keeping with his character, but we hardly expected to see his mode of reprisal, which late'y ended so disastrously for him, gravely proposed in the Legislative Hall of a great and enlightened nation. But should the provisions of this Bill ever come into force, and British subjects be imprisoned by the President of the United States for matters of which they are entirely innocent, how is Congress prepared to meet the war which would inevitably follow? By having destroyed the best portion of their navy, and reduced their army to the lowest point of efficiency. Such is the fact, and the action of Congress only serves to bring Mr. Banks and his Bill into contempt.

#### RETRIBUTION.

Our Radical neighbors in the United States are beginning to realize something of the nature of the monster they have been cherishing under the name of Fenian, in the doings of that grimly mysterious society, the Ku Klux Klan. The programme adopted by the latter in the Southern States is identical with that which the former are attempting to perform in different parts of the British Empire. The following is the most authentic account we can find of the origin and objects of the K. K. K.:

"American society has been startled by the rise, suddenly as a storm cloud at sea, of a mysterious secret society known as the Ku Klux Klan. This oddly-named organization is said to have originated in East Tennessee. From its birth place it swept like wildfire through Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas, until now it has extended its affiliations everywhere throughout the South. It has sprung up and shown its gigantic size, like Jonah's gourd, in a night; its doings and objects are as yet shrouded in mystery; but it is understood to be hostile to negro suffrage and congressional reconstruction. The first manifestation of the Ku Klux Klan consisted of mystical placards with images of death, the skull and bones, gibbets, coffins and pictures of horrible sufferers. The members meet in obscure apartments at midnight, swear solemn oaths of secrecy and obedience, and recognize each other by grips and passwords. The superstitious negroes of the South are much alarmed, and few of them venture out after dark. Lately, however, the comparatively harmless origins of the Ku Klux Klan have given place to acts of violence, and many negroes and whites suspected of not being "true men" have been assassinated in cold blood at the instance of the society.

The other day Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, denounced the Ku Klux Klan in what the *World* calls "hell fire rhetoric," and General Mead in the district of Georgia, and General Shepherd of Alabama, have issued orders for the suppression of the organization. The movement is fraught with mischief, and will not readily be suppressed."

To make a parallel between the Fenians and the Ku Klux Klan complete, and bring home to the people of the United States a realization of the effects of extending their sympathies to such political reprobates, it is only required that the Southerners in the Dominion should organize themselves to render assistance by money and otherwise, to their brethren in the South, applaud when they commit a murder, eulogise the assassin, and openly meet for the purpose of devising means to overthrow the American Republic; while the Canadian Government and people would give them countenance, encouragement, and wish them God speed to the accomplishment of their purpose. We wonder what our neighbors over the border would say to all this, and how they would act in the premises. It strikes us very forcibly that a change would come over the spirit of their dream, and Fenianism and its brother, the Ku Klux Klan, would soon share a common grave, and that too within the borders of their beloved Union.

#### RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The present season has opened with great activity in rifle competition all over the country, especially in the Province of Ontario, where a great many well contested matches have already taken place. The city of Quebec, however, takes the first place so far, in number of competitions and highest scores. This is owing in a great measure to the high position the 8th Stadacona Rifles have attained as a shooting corps. The reports which we have published of the matches which have taken place at that city this Spring, shows that the gallant 8th have come off victorious in each encounter. The score which we publish in this issue, of the last match on Beauport Flats, is exceedingly good, and our friends of the Ottawa Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery, had better look to their laurels, as such shooting is not very often beaten. The formation of the Dominion Rifle Association has also given a great impetus to the local bodies in reestablishing theirs that they may participate in the benefits which will naturally accrue from a connection with the national association. Our friends in Toronto, with that vigor for which they have long been famous, have inneciated the movement by forming a like institution for the Province of Ontario. The meeting held in that city last Thursday was called for the above purpose, and a large number of Volunteers and gentlemen interested, took advantage of the liberal arrangements made by the Railway Companies to be present on the occasion. A report of the meeting will be found in another column.

As a means of promoting a military spirit among the young men of the country, there is nothing superior to rifle competition. This is a fact well known to the officers of every Battalion; and we would advise the mem-

bers of those corps, whose strength is not up to that standard imperatively demanded to make them efficient, to lose no time and leave no means untried to raise their companies to their full strength, by frequent competitions with the rifle, an arm with the use of which every Canadian is more or less acquainted. It is well known that the Dominion of Canada possesses some of the best marksmen in the world, and as it is very probable the Dominion Association will make arrangements to send a team to Wimbledon, it should be an object in every corps to strive for the honor of having some of its members to represent them in England.

#### THE TRIAL OF WHOLAN.

We are informed on good authority that the prisoner Wholan will be tried by a special commission of Oyer and Terminer before the 16th inst., as for many reasons it is deemed expedient to bring the accused to trial as soon as possible. We hope this is true, for the sooner justice is meted out to the perpetrators and abettors of this horrible assassination the better, and more satisfactory to the people who, in this matter, are of one unanimous opinion.

#### METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency the Governor General has kindly consented to act as patron of the above association, and the Lt. Governors of Quebec and Ontario as vice patrons. The subscription lists are being rapidly filled up and a meeting will probably be held next week for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for an early competition at the Butts.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the April number of this popular and excellent monthly, from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York, which still maintains its high character for literary merit.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending May 2nd, we have received, on account of subscriptions, the following:—

St. MARY'S.—Major S. B. G., \$2.  
 STRATFORD.—Lt. W. M. C., \$1; Sergt. C. B., \$1.  
 GODERICH.—B. S., \$2, J. B., \$2.  
 LONDON.—Capt. H. I. T., \$2; Lt. Col. B., \$2; T. H., \$2.  
 GUELPH.—Lt. Col. H., \$2; Dr. H., \$2; T. H., \$2; Capt. A., \$2; P. B., \$1; C. H., \$1; Capt. B., \$1.

#### BY TELEGRAPH FROM QUEBEC.

We received on Saturday night a telegram from Quebec, stating that the 5th Batt. had again beaten the 30th Regt. in the Return Match which came off there on that day by one point. The score is 5th 531, 30th 530.

## CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 1st May, 1868.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

#### VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Quebec Squadron of Cavalry.

No. 1 Troop.

To be Cornet:

Sergeant-Major J. T. Lambert, vice McDonald promoted.

Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry.

1st Troop Cobourg.

The appointment of Lieutenant D'Arcy Edward Boulton, (General Order No. 3 of the 24th January last,) is hereby cancelled.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Cornet Patrick Regan, vice Pringle, resigned.

To be Cornet, acting till further orders.

D'Arcy Edward Boulton, gentleman, vice Regan promoted.

Sherbrook Battery Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant George H. Borlase vice Morris, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Edward Pellet Felton, vice Borlase, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Charles J. Short, gentleman, vice Felton, Promoted.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."

To be Major, (temporary):

Captain John Macbeth, M. S., vice Lewis, promoted.

No. 7 Company.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieutenant Emanuel T. Teale, M. S. vice Macbeth, promoted.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Ensign Charles Bennett, M. S. vice Teale, Promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Richard Remond Brough, gentleman, vice Bennett, promoted.

No. 8 Company, St. Johns.

To be Ensign (Temporary):

George Wood, gentleman, M. S., vice Eliott, promoted.

5th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

No. 1 Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign William John Barrett, M. S. vice Prendergast, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Serjeant Erskine Guthrie Scott, vice Barrett, promoted.

No. 3 Company.

The resignation of Captain John F. Gibbons is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Thomas Grierson Hunter, gentleman, vice Oliver, promoted.

No. 6 Company.

To be Captain, (temporary):

Lieutenant Wm. G. LeMesurier, M. S. vice James B. Stevenson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, (temporary):

Ensign Alfred H. White, M. S., vice Le Mesurier, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Andrew C. Stuart, gentleman, M. S., vice White, promoted.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec."

No. 3 Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Henri Delagrave, gentleman, M. S., vice Vohl, resigned.

To be Ensign (temporary):

George Simard, gentleman, M. S., vice Cauvreau, promoted.

No. 6 Company.

To be Ensign, (temporary):

L. Nazaire Z. Levasseur, vice Letellier, promoted.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Conseccon.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Lieutenant Alexander R. McDonald, vice M. B. Werden, left the limits.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Charles Arthur, gentleman, vice McDonald, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders :  
Samuel Weeks, gentleman, vice S. Gibson,  
left the limits.

21st Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry."  
No. 5 Company.

This Company having become disorganised is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 5 Company, Florence.

To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign John Grey, vice W. J. Graham,  
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 1 Company, St. Thomas.

To be Lieutenant (temporary) :  
Edward Redman, gentleman, M.S. vice  
Caswell, promoted.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 1 Company, Sarnia.

To be Ensign (temporary) :  
James Fredric Vidal, gentleman, M. S.  
vice T. Farrow, whose resignation is  
hereby accepted.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 2 Company, Stratford.

To be Ensign acting till further orders :  
Hugh Nichol, gentleman vice P. Beacham,  
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company St. Mary's.

To be Lieutenant :  
Ensign Richard S. McKnight, vice A. B.  
St. Johns, whose resignation is hereby  
accepted.

To be Ensign acting till further orders :  
Hiram G. Jickling, gentleman, vice Mc-  
Knight, promoted.

35th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 2 Company, Orangeville.

The resignation of Ensign A. Jones is  
hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company, Alton.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders :  
Charles Smith, gentleman, vice Brewster,  
promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders :  
John Lemon, gentleman, vice S. Nelson,  
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.  
No. 2 Company, Villa Nova.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders :  
Philip Walker, gentleman, vice J. B.  
Johnsen, M. D., whose resignation is  
hereby accepted.

46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.  
Adjutant and Battalion Drill Instructor  
George R. Garnett to have the rank of  
Lieutenant.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.  
To be Paymaster :  
Christopher Langwith, Esquire.

50 Battalion "Huntingdon Borderers."  
To be Quartermaster :  
James Ponsonby Sexton, gentleman, vice  
J. G. Boyd, whose resignation is hereby  
accepted.

Ottawa Provisional Battalion.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders :  
James Byrne Lamb, gentleman, vice  
Cherry, promoted.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.  
3rd Battalion.

No. 9 Company, Port Hope.  
Ensign George Hughes having obtained  
the necessary certificate of qualification is  
now confirmed in his rank from the date of  
his appointment.

Leicester Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary) :  
Ensign John McNaughton, M. S., vice R.  
McLennan, left the limits.

By Command of His Excellency the Right  
Honorable the Governor General and  
Commander-in-Chief.  
F. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, April 27th.—Still later advices  
were received here from Sydney, Australia,  
today. Farrell who attempted to assassinate  
Prince Alfred was duly indicted, tried, found  
guilty and sentenced to death.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners accused  
of causing the Clerkenwell explosion was  
resumed this forenoon. The Attorney Gen-  
eral concluded his summing. He asserted  
that all the witnesses who had sworn to Bar-  
rett's presence in Glasgow on the 13th of  
December, were avowed members of the  
Fenian organization. He said this attempt  
to prove an alibi was part of a concerted  
scheme planned by Barrett himself. The  
counsel for Barrett replied in an elaborate

speech for his client. Lord Chief Justice  
Cockburn then delivered the charge to the  
jury. The jury then retired, and after a very  
brief delay, they returned; Barrett was found  
guilty; all the other prisoners were acquit-  
ted.

London, April 27th.—Great joy prevails  
throughout the nation over the glorious  
news from the British troops in Abyssinia,  
and the safety of Prince Alfred. Today na-  
tional hymns were sung and enthusiastic  
cheers for the Queen given, and the press  
and people everywhere are exultant.

The case of the prisoner Barry, connected  
with the Greek fire plot at Buckingham  
Palace, came up at Bow street today for  
preliminary examination. The Greek fire  
proved to be phosphorous only. The case  
against the prisoner was strong, and he was  
remanded for trial.

London, April 28.—Official despatches  
have been received from the Indian Govern-  
ment, which states that Yakoob Khan has  
obtained an important victory over the  
Russians, and expelled them from Kanda-  
har.

London, April 29.—In the House of Lords  
last night, Lord Derby made a speech, in  
which he attacked the resolutions of Mr.  
Gladstone on the Irish Church, and accused  
Lord Russell of vacillation of opinion on the  
question. He said that the resolutions,  
adopted by only one House of Parliament,  
were without binding force on the Crown ;  
but if a bill was duly passed, it would then  
be obligatory. He criticised Earl Russell's  
altered views on the subject, and hoped that,  
by the defeat of this scheme, Ireland would  
be freed from discontent.

Lord Russell followed. He said he was  
amazed to see Lord Derby opening this ques-  
tion here, while it was yet pending in the  
Lower House. He declared, with much  
earnestness, that the peace of Ireland was  
the aim of his life. He defended his course  
on the ground that inconsistency in means  
was not incompatible with consistency in the  
end sought to be attained. He acknowledged  
that he preferred his own plan for the solu-  
tion of the difficulties in Ireland, but accept-  
ed the plan of Mr. Gladstone as the most  
practicable under the circumstances. If the  
resolves pass the House he should submit  
an appropriate bill, which, he believed,  
would be sustained by the House of Com-  
mons and by the public opinion of the coun-  
try, and would without doubt command the  
assent of the House of Lords. He expressed  
the hope that the Ministry would not attempt  
to influence the Crown adversely to the  
wishes of the House of Commons, as a col-  
lision between the Crown and House of  
Commons would be most deplorable.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli,  
in answering a question from the Opposition  
benches, said the Ministry wished for the  
fullest discussion of the Irish Church ques-  
tion.

Mr. Gladstone hoped that the debate  
would not delay the business of the House,  
and in that light deplored the time wasted  
last night in party recrimination.

London, April 20th.—The Fenians Burke  
and Shaw were found guilty. The former was  
sentenced to 15 and the latter to 17 years  
imprisonment.

London, May 1st.—The Government was  
beaten again in the House of Commons last  
night by a larger vote than before the Easter  
holidays; the majority against it being sixty.  
Mr. Disraeli then stated that the Ministers  
needed time to consider their future action,  
and the House adjourned to Monday next.

## THE IRISH WIFE.

BY THE LATE T. D'ARCY M'GRUB.

I would not give my Irish wife  
For all the dames of Saxon land—  
I would not give my Irish wife  
For the Queen of France's hand.  
For she to me is dearer  
Than castles strong, or lands, or life—  
In death I would be near her  
And rise beside my Irish wife.

Oh, what would be this home of mine—  
A ruined, hermit-haunted place—  
But for the light that nightly shines,  
Upon its walls from Kathleen's face?  
What comfort is a mine of gold—  
What pleasure in a royal life—  
If the heart within lay dead and cold,  
If I could not wed my Irish wife?

I know the law forbid the bans—  
I know my king abhor'd her race,  
Who never bent before their clans,  
Must bow before their ladies' grace.  
Take all my forfeited domain—  
I can not wage with kinsmen strife—  
Take knightly gear and noble name,  
And I will keep my Irish wife.

My Irish wife has clear blue eyes,  
My heaven by day, my stars by night;  
And twin-like truth and fondness lie  
Within her swelling bosom white;  
My Irish wife has golden hair—  
Apollo's harp had once such strings—  
Appolo's self might pause to hear  
Her bird-like carol when she sings.

## RIFLE MATCHES.

**RIFLE MATCH.**—The return match between the Bayfield and Exeter volunteer companies took place in Bayfield, on the 17th ult. The weather unfortunately turned out most unpropitious, blowing a gale during the time, sometimes in gusts. Good shooting was out of the question—Exeter won by seven points.

**RIFLE MATCH.** The first match between the Sarnia Artillery and Sarnia Infantry Companies took place at the Point Edward range on the 17th ult. The day was fine, but a cold wind blew in stray gusts almost directly across the range, which is in a very exposed position. The highest score was made by Mr Chas. Fisher, the Battalion Sergeant Major, who fired with the Infantry squad.

The Volunteer review held at Portsmouth on Easter Monday was the grandest display of the kind which has yet occurred. There were 15 Brigades of Volunteer Infantry, amounting to upwards of 30,000 men, and a force of Regular Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, numbering about 10,000 men; so that in all an army of about 40,000 was brought into the field. Twenty or thirty gunboats participated in the sham fight.

**RIFLE MATCH.**—A competition took place on Friday afternoon at the Ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club, between twenty members of the Independent Infantry Companies, and a like number of picked men belonging to the 29th Regiment. It will be remembered that two matches came off last summer between the same opponents, on both occasions the Independents coming off victorious. The tables were turned yesterday, however, the Regulars firing splendidly and winning the match. Several good shots belonging to the Independents, unacco un-

ably made very low scores. We understand that a return match will shortly be held. Alderman Murison made the highest score, and not Alderman Chisholm as reported in the *Times*.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

Her Majesty's transport ship *Himalaya* sailed on the 25th ultimo for Halifax and Quebec with detachments for the different regiments serving in this part of the Empire.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CONFEDERATION.**—It is stated that negotiations for the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation are in a forward state, and that it is probable the Government will introduce a measure before the end of the session to provide for its admission, and for the representation of the Province in the Dominion Parliament.

The funeral of the late Michael Murphy took place in Toronto on the 14th instant, and was attended by about 300 people on foot, and 33 cabs and private conveyances. Everything was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. The body was taken to St. Michael's cathedral, where religious services took place, and from thence to the Roman Catholic burying ground near Yorkville. A squad of police, with an officer, were in attendance.

We understand that it is proposed to hold a meeting of the Volunteer Officers of this County at Carleton Place, on Friday, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of deciding the best time and place for competing for the two Peabody Rifles presented by the Hon. Wm. McDougall and Alexander Morris, Esq. M. P., to the Volunteers of Lanark. Also, to consider the propriety of applying to the Minister of Militia for the organization of a Volunteer Battalion for Lanark; and also, to take steps for the organization of a County Rifle Association in connection with the Dominion Association; and to consider other matters of importance to the Volunteers of this County. In order to give effect to the movement, it is necessary that every Officer should make it a point to be present, and they are earnestly requested to attend.—*Almonte Gazette*.

**THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.**—The *Halifax Express* of the 30th has the following:—"We see it stated that an effort will be made this year to send some of the Canadian marksmen to Wimbledon, and that the Dominion Government are disposed to view the matter favorably. If the subject is taken in hands by the government, we hope they will not confine the selection to Canada. The firing of Bedford last year, compared with the Wimbledon shooting at the same ranges, is vastly in favor of our marksmen, and we doubt much if some of the scores of our Militia and Volunteers, have ever been beaten. In the eighth competition, the silver service was won by Color-Sergeant T. J. Walsh, of the "Halifax Rifles," who, in three rounds, at the 500 yards' range, scored 12—three bulls-eyes—the highest number obtainable; while Sergeant Wm. Metzler, of the 1st Brigade Halifax Militia Artillery, in the competition for the ladies' cup, carried off the prize by the handsome score of 53, closely followed by Lieutenant P. Archibald, making 51 points out of 60. We hope the Provincial Rifle Association will bring

the claims of Nova Scotia prominently before the government, in the event of competitors from the Dominion going to Wimbledon."

**NAVAL SCHOOLS.**—Captain P. Fortin, formerly commander of the Government steamer for the protection of the fisheries, now representative for Gaspe, has brought before parliament the subject of establishing schools for the instruction of young men who desire to adopt a seafaring life. We translate the principle parts of his plan:—"Government would engage ship captains able to give sufficient instruction in the several branches of the art of navigation. They would be distributed among the principal ports of the Dominion, and, during the long winter months, they would open classes which, under certain regulations, could be followed without cost by all the young men in this country who are already engaged in, or who intend to follow, maritime occupations. Each of these schools would not cost more than \$2,000, including salary of professor and every expense. Now, supposing that we have four of these schools in each province, or sixteen in all, it would cost only \$32,000, an insignificant sum when compared to what is spent for education in other sciences and military instruction. Our pilots and coasters would receive there much useful knowledge, and in a very few years we would obtain a good and very effective class of mariners. In connection with these schools of navigation, I would suggest the establishment of a practical naval school on board a vessel; one of those employed by Government for the protection of the revenue or of the fisheries." Mr. Fortin cites in support of his proposition the examples of England, France, Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, where much trouble is taken to secure good instruction for the seamen.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Owl* says that Sir John Pakington is to be made minister of Education, and that General Peel will take his place at the War office.

**NAPOLEON'S NEW GUN.**—The *Nouvelist de Rouen* thus describes the Mitrailleuse, a new Instrument of war, partly invented by the Emperor Napoleon:—"Imagine a coffee mill half a yard in height, with an opening at the top half a yard in diameter. Into this the cartouches are shovelled, and by means of a wheel, turned by a handle, the soldier who works the instrument lets a single cartouche fall into each of the eight barrels of the 'mitrailleuse.' These barrels are about a yard in length. As the trigger falls on the cap it closes the barrels, the shots are fired, and the wheel in turning re-opens the barrels, relocks the trigger, and lets other cartouches assume the places of those discharged. This instrument worked by a single soldier, discharges from fifty to fifty-five shots a minute, and is effective at one thousand seven hundred yards."

"We have been furnished," says the *Journal de Paris*, "with some curious details relative to the inhabitants of the Hotel des Invalides. That asylum contains ordinarily a population of 13,000 old soldiers, the great minority of whom at this moment belong to



the last period of the First Empire. The number of the old companion in arms of Napoleon I., at the hotel, is about 940, and of that number more than 150 have lost a limb, and a few are blind. There is one who has lost both the fore-arms, and who, furnished with two hooks adapted to the stumps, uses them with much dexterity to supply the place of hands. About 60 wear the military medal, and nearly 200 are decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. Among the latter, several have received the distinction, under the present Emperor as a reward for services rendered to the first. Among the old members there are thirty whose services date from the first Republic. One of them, a sailor in 1793 on board the *Scipion*, has been a resident since 1806. He was blown up with the vessel, and so dreadfully injured that it was found necessary to cut off both his legs, he is now ninety-two years of age."

#### "THE LAST OF THE CARDIGANS."

James Thomas Brudenell seventh Earl of Cardigan, who led the ever memorable charge of the "Six Hundred," died at his seat in Northamptonshire, England, on the 28th ultimo, in consequence of injuries received by a fall from his horse. He was born in the year 1797, and was consequently in the 71st year of his age.

At various periods of his life Lord Cardigan's name was brought before the public in conjunction with several unfortunate affairs, and the 11th Hussars, which regiment he commanded for number of years, was kept constantly in hot water in consequence of his quarrels with his officers and the unusually severe discipline he maintained. His duel with Capt. Harvey Tuckett, (who had challenged the Earl of Cardigan for having attempted to seduce the Captain's wife,) and the "black bottle" affair, were matters which not only occasioned a considerable amount of scandal in military circles, but also among the general public.

In consequence of the duel with Captain Tuckett, the Earl of Cardigan was tried before the House of Lords. The trial took place in Westminster Hall before one of the most brilliant assemblages ever seen in England, but the prosecution broke down on technical grounds.

Lord Cardigan then went back to his regiment, and in a short time the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own) became renowned not only for their splendid horses and gorgeous uniforms, but as being one of the best disciplined light cavalry regiments in the world. In 1848 the Duke of Wellington wrote a letter to Lord Cardigan, in which he congratulated him on being Lieutenant-Colonel of the "first cavalry regiment in the service."

In 1854 the Earl of Cardigan was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and embarked for the Crimea as commander of the Light Brigade, his brother in law, the Earl of Lucan, being in command of the whole cavalry force. On the 25th of October, when Capt. Nolan brought the order to Lord Lucan directing the Light Brigade to make a demonstration against the Russians posted in valley, the Earl of Cardigan drew his sword, and with the exclamation "Here goes the last of the Cardigans," put himself at the head of the six hundred, and rode with them into the Valley of Death. How well he

rode, how his example fired all hearts and helped to animate that noble band of heroes, men now living in Canada can tell.

"Plunged in the batteries' smoke,  
Right through the line they broke"

and foremost among them was the "haughty Earl," on his famous chestnut with the white heels, which had so often carried him across the grass counties.

In 1855 the Earl became a Knight Commander of the Bath, and a Lieutenant Gen. in the British army in 1861. He entered the army in 1864 (when 20 years of age,) as a cornet in the 8th Hussars, but soon afterwards exchanged in the 11th, which regiment he joined in India. He was admitted to be the first cavalry officer in the service, the Murat of our Army in fact. He was the beau ideal of the Guy Levingstone school, handsome, brave, haughty and impetuous, and one of the best horsemen within the four seas. With much in his character of which it is impossible to approve, he was not by any means deficient in generous and manly traits.

He first married a daughter of Admiral Tollemache, whose previous marriage with Major Johnston was dissolved, and after her death the daughter of Spencer Hursey De Hursey, Esq., became the Countess of Cardigan. We believe that he leaves no children, and was, as he himself said, the "last of the Cardigans."—*Hamilton Spectator*.

#### A NOVEL GUNBOAT.

A gunboat named the *Staunch*, built for the Admiralty, upon the proposition and plans of Mr. George Rendel, of the firm of Sir William Armstrong & Co., has just been completed, and tried at sea off the mouth of the Tyne, with the Admiralty inspectors and a numerous party of officers on board, including some members of the Ordnance Select Committee. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of the boat:

The vessel, though wholly insignificant in appearance and cost, represents some very novel principles. She is only 70 feet long and 25 feet beam; her draught of water when loaded of 6 feet, and her displacement 150 tons. She has twin screws driven by two pair of condensing engines of 25 horse power (nominal) combined, giving her a mean speed of 7½ knots. Such being her dimensions and power it is hard to suppose that she can be in the least degree formidable. She carries, however, as heavy a rifled gun as any in the navy, and to all appearance carries it most efficiently.

The gun, a 12½-ton 9 inch Armstrong, is mounted in the fore part of the boat in a line with the keel, and fires through the bullwork or screen over the bow, which is cut down and plated something like that of a monitor. Thus placed, it is easily worked in a rolling sea, and its change of position by recoil does not appreciably affect the trim of the vessel. At the same time, to provide for heavy weather, it is made capable of being lowered into the hold, so as to relieve the little vessel of its deck load, and enable it to carry the weight as cargo. Machinery is also employed for the purpose of working the gun, by which means more than half of the ordinary gun's crew can be dispensed with. It is in these mechanical arrangements that much of the interest of the vessel lies.

The operation of lifting and lowering is

performed by simple but powerful machinery. During the recent trials the gun, with its carriage and slide, and the platform carrying them—weighing in all 22 tons—was raised and lowered in a rough sea, with the boat rolling 11° each way, in from six to eight minutes. When the gun is lowered the gun-well is closed and the deck left perfectly clear, but in a few minutes the gun can be again brought up ready for action.

For working the gun small capstan heads on deck are used. These are turned by machinery from below, and instead of the gun tackles being hauled by a large gun detachment, one man on each side has merely to take a turn with his rope round the nearest of the revolving capstan heads. The capstan, upon his tightening his end of the rope, draws the rope for him, and on his slackening his end frees it. Thus the gun is run in or out, or trained right or left, with great ease and precision. In the same way shells are run up out of the shell room, and other analogous services performed. The simple method of economising manual labour has been already applied in many ways, such as for drawing trucks and moving heavy weights in railway goods stations, in conjunction with hydraulic machinery. With such assistance, during the trials of the *Staunch*, the 12½ ton gun was easily handled by six men instead of sixteen, and with extra charges of 56½ lb. of powder and 285 lb. shot.

It must be observed that very little, if any, training is requisite with the gun of the *Staunch*. The vessel is so small as to be a sort of floating gun carriage. Her twin screws enable her to turn rapidly in her own length. Her helmsman is placed just behind the gun. The gun therefore can be laid by rudder right or left with far more ease and speed than any gun of similar weight otherwise mounted.

During the recent trials, with the engines driving reverse ways, the vessel made the full circle in her own length in 1½ minutes. With both engines going full speed she made by the helm a complete circle in seventy five yards diameter in 2½ minutes.

The *Staunch* is wholly unarmed. Her strength and security lie in her great gun and her diminutiveness. And she must be considered as one of a flotilla of similar vessels. Sixty such could be built at the price of a single armour-clad frigate, and ten of them, acting from different points, doubling in their own length, escaping into shallows, sheltering under forts, would drive off or render a good account of any hostile vessel venturing to attack our harbours. Primarily they are intended for harbour defence; but the power of lowering the gun and carrying it as cargo would afford great security for these vessels at sea, and enable them to be sent from harbour to harbour with safety. There can be little doubt, also, that if occasion arose their usefulness might be extended beyond the purposes of defence—as for instance in bombardments.

Gunboats of the *Staunch* class would effect a saving not only in money and men. They would save time also. No class of boats could be built, equipped, and manned more rapidly. They would further save in cost of maintenance, for they might be run up on slip ways and kept in perfect repair for any length of time, and when required, be launched and supplied with gun and crew ready for service at a few hours' notice.

The *Staunch* is now to be sent round to Portsmouth, where she is to be attached as experimental gunboat to the gunnery ship *Excellent*.

**TARGET PRACTICE.**—The volunteer company turned out on Friday 3rd ult., for a little competitive target practice—front rank men against rear rank. Owing to the exceedingly unfavourable state of the weather, the company only fired five rounds, at a range of 150 yards. The shooting was very good, and the result of the trial was a slight percentage of victory for the rear rank, under Captain Pearce, over the front rank, under Lieutenant Smith. The former, however, it is but fair to add, numbered one more than their opponents.—*Mount Forest Examiner.*

**A GOOD SOLDIER.**—Sergeant Major Woodhouse died on Sunday last at Clewer, near Windsor. He had been in no less than 36 engagements, but was never wounded, and was never absent from his duties, either from illness or any other cause, during upwards of 25 years of his active service in the Coldstream Guards. He was 80 years of age and had a family of 18 children. Six served as soldiers, and there are at the present time three of them non-commissioned officers in the 2nd Life Guards. One of them is a drummer, and for his use Her Majesty recently presented to the regiment a splendid Hanoverian cream-colored horse. The old soldier's regiment being on garrison duty at the present time at Windsor, he was buried with military honors there on Thursday afternoon. The band of the 2nd Life Guards attended, together with the corps of drums and fifes of the Coldstream Guards. The old soldier was followed by his sons, several of the Life Guards, and all the non-commissioned officers of his regiment. Wreaths of laurel were spread over his coffin. He has left an aged widow.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 6th day of April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs,"—His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulations:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in an addition to the ports named in a list sanctioned by an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of the 24th December, 1867, and of the 5th March, 1868 respectively, passed under the authority of the said Act the following Ports be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz:

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.  
Port Mulgrave, Strait of Canso.  
WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk of Privy Council.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 6th April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the 51st section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," it is enacted that—"Except in cases which by any regulation to be made by the Governor in Council, may be excepted from the operation of this section, all spirits—unless in bottles and imported from the United Kingdom, or in bond from a bonded Warehouse in some British Possession—brought into Canada, in Casks and packages of less size than to contain one hundred gallons, "shall be forfeited."

And whereas brandies and other spirits are usually exported from Europe in casks or other packages, containing less than one hundred gallons, whereby such goods, when imported into Canada, would become liable to forfeiture as aforesaid, unless excepted from the operation of the 51st section of the act referred to.—Therefore His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the said Act, has been pleased to make the following "Regulations."

"All importations of spirits made direct to Canada from European Ports, shall be, and they are hereby excepted from the operation of the 51st section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs."

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

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**SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,**

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.



**POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.**

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, established by Statute in the present Session of Parliament, will commence operations on the 1st APRIL, 1868, and the Postmaster General will, from that day, receive at any of the undermentioned Post Offices deposits paid to the Postmasters by persons wishing to place their money in the Government Savings Bank.

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3. At each Post Office named, the Savings Bank regulations may be read by the public, giving full information with respect to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money, and these regulations are printed on the cover of the Pass Book supplied to each Depositor.

4. Any person may have a deposit account, and deposits will be received daily during the ordinary hours of Post Office business, of any number of dollars from \$1 up to \$300, the total amount which can be received from a Depositor in any one year, except in cases to be specially authorized by the Postmaster General.

5. The Postmasters of the offices named will act as agents for the receipt of the money deposited for transmission to the Postmaster General, and for the payment by the Postmaster General of money withdrawn by Depositors.

6. Each Depositor will be supplied with a Pass Book, and the sums paid in, or withdrawn, will be entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same. In addition, a direct receipt for each amount paid in will be sent to the Depositor from the Postmaster General, and the Postmaster General will issue a cheque, payable at any Post Office Savings Bank desired for any sum withdrawn.

7. Every Depositor's account will thus be kept with the Postmaster General, and a Depositor may pay into his or her account with the Post Office Savings Bank, at any of the Savings Bank Post Offices which at the time may best suit his convenience, and may exercise the same choice in drawing out money, subject only to the obligation of producing the Pass Book in proof of identity—whenever paying in or drawing out money.

8. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits lying in the ordinary deposit accounts, but when a Depositor has \$100 deposited, he or she may request the Postmaster General to transfer this sum to a special account and will then receive a certificate of such special \$100 deposit, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

9. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any Depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

10. No charge will be made to Depositors on paying in, or drawing out money, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation thereto.

11. The Postmaster General will be always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints or other communications addressed to him by Depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank matters.

12. An additional number of Post Offices will be authorized to act as Savings Bank agencies on the 1st July next:

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Almonte.....	Lanark.
Arnprior.....	Renfrow.
Aurora.....	York.
Aylmer, East.....	Ottawa.
Barrie.....	Simcoe.
Belleville.....	Hastings.
Berlin.....	Waterloo.
Berthier.....	Berthier.
Bowmanville.....	Durham.
Bradford.....	Simcoe.
Brampton.....	Peel.
Brantford.....	Brant.
Brighton.....	Northumberland.
Brockville.....	Leeds.
Brooklin.....	Ontario.
Buckingham.....	Ottawa.
Carleton Place.....	Lanark.
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.
Chatham, West.....	Kent.
Chelsea.....	Ottawa.
Chippawa.....	Welland.
Clinton.....	Huron.
Cobourg.....	Northumberland.
Collingwood.....	Simcoe.
Cornwall.....	Stormont.
Danville.....	Richmond.
Dundas.....	Wentworth.
Elora.....	Wellington.
Fergus.....	Wellington.
Galt.....	Waterloo.
Gananoque.....	Leeds.
Georgetown.....	Huron.
Goderich.....	Huron.
Guelpth.....	Wellington.
Hamilton.....	Wentworth.
Hawkesbury.....	Prescott.
Ingersol.....	Oxford.
Keene.....	Peterboro'.
Kemptville.....	Grenville.
Kingston.....	Frontenac.
Levis.....	Levis.
Lindsay.....	Victoria.
London.....	Middlesex.
Montreal.....	Hochelaga.
Napanee.....	Lennox.
Niagara.....	Lincoln.
Norwich.....	Oxford.
Oakville.....	Halton.
Oil Springs.....	Lambton.
Orangeville.....	Wellington.
Oshawa.....	Ontario.
Ottawa.....	Carleton.
Paris.....	Brant.
Pembroke.....	Renfrow.
Perth.....	Lanark.
Peterboro'.....	Peterboro'.
Pictou.....	Prince Edward.
Point St. Charles.....	Jacques Cartier.
Port Hope.....	Durham.
Prescott.....	Grenville.
Quebec.....	Quebec.
St. Catharines, West.....	Lincoln.
St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Johns, East.....	St. Johns, Prov. of Que.
St. Marys, Blanshard.....	Perth.
St. Thomas, West.....	Elgin.
Sarnia.....	Lambton.
Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke.
Simcoe.....	Norfolk.

Smith's Falls.....	Lanark.
Sorel.....	Richelieu.
Stratford.....	Perth.
Thorold.....	Welland.
Three Rivers.....	St. Maurice.
Toronto.....	York.
Trenton.....	Hastings.
Waterloo, East.....	Shefford.
Whitby.....	Ontario.
Windsor.....	Essex.
Woodstock.....	Oxford.
Wyoming.....	Lambton.

A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,  
Ottawa, March 20th, 1868. 13-61n.

**TWO BED-ROOMS AND PARLOUR TO LET.**

TWO GENTLEMEN—OR MEMBERS OF Parliament—can be accommodated with Bedrooms and Parlour, with or without meals, in a private family in Centre Town. For particulars apply at this Office. Ottawa, March, 21, 1868.



**ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.**

(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

ON and after Wednesday, 11th March, 1868, and until further notice

**TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:**

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 8:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Mixed, 1:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 10:30 p. m.	1:15 a. m.

Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:50 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Express, 2:10 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 6:30 p. m.	5:30 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, THOMAS REYNOLDS,  
Superintendent, Managing Director.

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time. Prescott, March 10th 1868. 11-15

**GEORGE HORNE,**

WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seller and Picture Frame maker, 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Always on hand:—Company, Roll and Squad Books; Riddleman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices. April 13th, 1867. 15-15.

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.**

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers. Ottawa.

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.

Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,  
Printers and Publishers.

Ottawa, Oct. 12

43-15

**BRITISH PERIODICALS.**

The London Quarterly Review, Conservative.  
 The Edinburgh Review—Whig.  
 The Westminster Review—Radical.  
 The North British Review—Free Church.  
 AND  
 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

**TERMS FOR 1868.**

For any one of the Reviews.....	84 00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7 00
For any three of the Reviews.....	10 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	12 00
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For Blackwood and one Review.....	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews.....	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews.....	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	15 00

**CLUBS**

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review will be sent to ONE ADDRESS for \$12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$8.40. and so on.

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New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1868 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the four Reviews for 1867. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1868, may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "Four Reviews" for 1867.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:  
 The NORTH BRITISH from January 1868, to December, 1867, inclusive; EDINBURGH and the WESTMINSTER from April 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the LONDON QUARTERLY for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of 1 dol. 50 cts. a year for each or any Review; also, Blackwood for 1866 and 1867, for 2 dol. 50 cts. a year, or the two years together for 4 dol.

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The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the **FARMER'S GUIDE,**  
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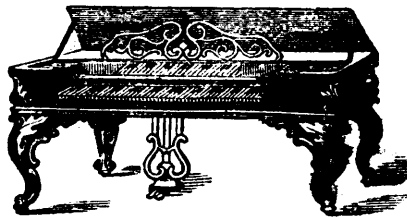


**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,**

OTTAWA, 10th APRIL, 1868.

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

**R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,**  
 Commissioner of Customs.



**A. & S. NORDHEIMER,**

**15 KING STREET EAST, Toronto, Importers and Dealers in MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.**  
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Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments.....	21 00
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Do Captain's.....	26 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Shell Jacket.....	11 00
Dress Pants.....	7 to 9 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
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Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 50
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 25

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to

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Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge.....	8 00
Mess Jacket.....	14 00
Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 50
Silk Sashes.....	5 00
Sword Belts.....	9 00
Surgeons' Belts.....	17 00
Swords.....	17 00
With Steel Scabbard.....	16 00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters.....	20 00
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Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 25
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Regimental Colors and Gold Numerals for Forage

Caps made to order.

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Dress Pants—Gold Band.....	28 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
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Busby complete, with case.....	20 00

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Dress Tunic—gold Trimmings.....	100 00
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Dress Tunic.....	125 00
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