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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.

No. 10.

For "THE REVIEW."

### MY SOLDIER SIRE.

We gathered round the hearth-stre,  
And watched its cheerful glow,  
In the night hours, dark and lonely,  
Of the winters long ago.

Then the sweet songs of my sisters  
Fell often on my ear;  
But my father's battle stories  
I dearly loved to hear.

Adventures wildly thrilling,  
Almost as strange, in sooth,  
As those in old romances  
Which stir the heart of youth.

And as I, by the fire light,  
Heard of War's brave array,  
My mind with thoughts was busy  
That never came by day.

For 'mid the blazing pine-logs,  
Which seemed as though alive,  
Methought I saw the phantoms  
Of those past days revive.

I saw plumes proudly waving,  
By vanished breezes stirred;  
A strain of stately music  
Clashed in with every word.

The quivering brands then falling  
Showed me, 'neath trophies torn,  
Their unfamiliar features  
Who died ere I was born.

My father's voice is silent,  
His martial themes are o'er,  
Some places by the hearth-stone  
Are vacant evermore.

Yet oft on wintry evenings  
Beside the pleasant fire,  
I trace these long lost pictures,  
And hear my soldier sire.

To him who spake to mortal ears,  
"Seek, and ye shall find."  
For the maiden wiped away her tears,  
And spoke her grateful mind.

O God! I thank thee, ever true  
As none but thou canst be;—  
He open'd his eyes of asure blue—  
He speaks, and 'tis of thee!

AMT.

FOR THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

### THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

NUMBER II.

History presents no episode in the life of nations so extraordinary as that enacted on the eve of this great contest by the cabinets of St. James and Versailles. While the ports and arsenals of both kingdoms were ringing with the notes of stern warlike preparations; while fleets were preparing and expeditions fitting out; while fighting was the order of the day on the banks of the Ohio and the shores of the Bay of Fundy; while naval engagements distinguished for slaughter were taking place on the high seas, the ministers of both powers were engaged in courteously disclosing to each other the wishes of their respective courts for the maintenance of peace and amity. The contest for a continent, the struggle that led to the series of events which altered the political destinies of the world, was looked upon as a quarrel between a race of semi-savages, aided on either side by real savages, for the possession of the monopoly of a trade in a little peltry—in fact, "nothing more than a few beaver skins"—by the dillitante philosophers of the day. Few, if any, knew enough of America to understand that the development of her resources would speed the progress of civilization and furnish a happy home for the superabundant population of Europe;—nay, that the fields in which this contest was first initiated should, within a century, furnish the country of the eventual conquerors with ample supplies of bread to feed her surplus population.—While ministers and politicians were trying to hoodwink each other, the initiative was taken, as far as England was concerned, by the appointment of Major General Edward

Braddock to the command of an expedition fitted out to protect the interests of the British Colonies in America. The British Cabinet at this period was led by the Duke of Newcastle, and filled with his creatures. At no period of our constitutional history has Europe witnessed so much imbecility, arrogance, faithlessness, or utter ignorance of the duties of statesmen or politicians, than that displayed by this ministry during the period it held office. The leader has well been characterized by a great writer as an "ape in politics"; and, were it not for the shrewd common sense of George II., and the capacity of his much maligned son, the Duke of Cumberland, it would have gone hard with the British Empire in this contest.

Newcastle's plans were borrowed from whatever sources could be most easily made serviceable, generally some obscure party, whose reclamations would not be attended to. They were then cooked to suit his own purposes, and entrusted for execution to parties as imbecile as himself. Thus there could be no recriminations in case of disaster, and he could claim the whole credit if by any chance success should attend the scheme;—if ever so well concocted, his own garrulous folly generally insured its defeat by premature disclosures. On the receipt of the despatches detailing the fall of Fort Necessity, it instantly occurred to this sapient blunderer that with a little care something might be made out of the transaction to bolster up his waning power; and, as the question at issue properly belonged to the Duke of Cumberland, as head of the army, and the Earl of Halifax, as President of the Board of Trade, under whose control all matters connected with the plantations were transacted, it would be natural that they would be first consulted, especially as both were men of considerable ability, and having a thorough knowledge of their respective departments. But such was not the course pursued. The Premier called to his secret councils, Hardwick, Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Holderness, both men partaking in no small degree of the worst features of his own character, and the trio endeavoured to concoct a policy which

IDA.

For "THE REVIEW."

### THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

A soldier lay on a gory field  
Midst comrades dead and dying,  
A weeping maiden by him kneeled  
Whilst the vanquish'd foe was flying.

Soft and low she breathed a prayer  
For the dear one so near to death,  
And the gently sighing summer's air  
Was mingled with her breath.

Father in Heaven, who doth see  
The fluttering sparrow's fall,  
Grant him to this world, and to me—  
O Father! hear my call!

And it seemed as if the zephyr's light  
Wafted her prayer to heaven,  
To him who said, for our delight,  
"Ask, and it shall be given."

might at once subserve public good and private gain. With this view, the first attempt made was to obtain information on American affairs from a young lieutenant named Horatio Gatas, who had served in Nova Scotia, and who was afterwards well known as the fortunate general officer to whom the gay and witty but unfortunate General Burgoyne had to surrender at Saratoga. On this occasion he was too astute to propose any measure of which he could be made the scapegoat, and declined to act as he was desired, pleading ignorance and inexperience as an excuse. The soldier having refused to act, recourse was had to the "man of peace," and a Mr. Hanbury, a Quaker gentleman, whose connections gave him some knowledge of America, proposed that Virginia should be the basis of operations, and it was determined to entrust the conduct of the business to Horatio Sharpe, Lieutenant Governor of Maryland. This man was Lieutenant Colonel in the army, a grade which he received in 1754, but it was only local and confined to the West Indies; but the Duke of Newcastle and his coadjutors assured the King that he had served through the whole of the last war, and was well known to possess the good opinion of the Duke of Cumberland. "So good," replied the latter, "that if Sharpe had been consulted he would have refused." In fact, the man never served an hour. His appointment was, however, forwarded to him, but after a great deal of preliminary planning he abandoned the whole scheme as impossible. His instructions appear to have contemplated nothing beyond the capture of Fort du Quesne by a Provincial force. This failure was a severe blow to Newcastle, who endeavoured to cover his own mortification and his favourite's incapacity by saying that "if he was not remarkably able, he was at least a very honest man." The shrewd old king replied, "A little less honesty and a little more ability might, upon the present occasion, better serve our turn," and without delay sought the opinion and services of the Duke of Cumberland in the plan of campaign which would best subserve the interests of the Empire. The plan adopted did not alter the locality of the operations originally pointed out by Newcastle's Quaker adviser. It was intended to strike at once at Fort du Quesne on the Ohio, Niagara at the head of Lake Ontario, Crown Point at the head of Lake Champlain, and Beau-Sejour at the head of the Bay of Fundy. These movements, requiring simultaneous action on a line the extreme points of which were over 1200 miles apart, would necessarily be subject to many casualties, and therefore to General Braddock was intrusted the execution of the western portions of the operations, extending from du Quesne to Niagara,—the success of the whole depending on the capture of the first named fort.

On the 24th of September, 1754, Major General Braddock was appointed to the command of the expedition to Virginia, and Generalissimo of all His Majesty's troops on the North American continent. The forces for the expedition were to consist of the 44th Regiment, Colonel Sir Peter Halkot, and the 48th, Colonel Thos. Dunbar, each 500 strong, but it was intended they should be recruited in America to 700 men each. Two other regiments, of 1000 men each, to be commanded respectively by Sir William Pepperell and William Shirley, Esq., Governor of Massachusetts Bay, were to be raised at the King's cost in America. In addition to these forces, which would at the most make up 3,500 men, the King's independent companies in America were to be under Braddock's command, and the aid of

the colonial militia, with the services of as many Indians as could be enlisted, would, it was hoped, raise the British forces to 12 or 15,000 men, the whole to be supported by the operations of a powerful fleet on the coast. The 44th and 48th Regiments, being stationed in Ireland, were so weak in numbers that they could not muster nearly the requisite strength, which was made up of drafts from other regiments and enlistments; but so odious was the destined service that every effort of the officers failed to restrain desertion. The new enlistments were from the worst class of the population, which did not tend to elevate the personal standard of the regiments. A sufficient train of artillery and all needful stores were provided, and on the 15th of October Sir John St. Clair, Lieutenant Colonel of O'Farrell's Regiment of Foot (22nd), who had been appointed Deputy Quartermaster General for all the forces in America, embarked for Virginia to acquaint himself with the scene of his future duties. On the 30th of November, Braddock sailed to Cork in the famous *Centurion*, to hasten the tardy movements of the expedition; but so wearisome had the delay become to his ardent spirit that, finding he could not expedite matters, he returned to England, and finally sailed from the Downs with his staff on the 21st of December, leaving the main body of the fleet to follow at their earliest speed, and they finally left Cork on the 14th January, 1755. While all these hostile preparations were being perfected, the Duke of Newcastle, with utter disregard for decency with that mendaciousness which so preeminently distinguished him, kept protesting to the French ambassador and court that the intentions of his master were eminently pacific. On the 20th of February, 1755, Commodore Keppel's little squadron, consisting of his own vessel, the *Centurion*, the *Norwich*, and the *Syren*, men-of-war, cast anchor in Hampton Roads. On board the *Norwich*, were General Braddock, Capt. Robert Orme, his principal aid-de-camp, and Mr. William Shirley, his military secretary. Immediately on his landing, the nature of the difficulties with which he had to combat became apparent in the shape of unskilful and stupid officers. His Quartermaster General's plan for cantoning the troops consisting of 1000 men embraced a circuit of only three hundred miles. This was very properly dispensed with, and the troops encamped as they arrived. The various colonies of British America had yet to learn the value of unity of purpose and action. No militia force worthy of the name existed, and great aversion to a militia law was manifested by their Legislative Assemblies. The constitution or charter under which each colony was established did not recognize a responsible ministry at all: no power interposed between the Assembly and the Governor, who chose his own advisers as he thought proper—often perfect strangers to the country, and unable, through prejudice and want of knowledge, to understand its requirements or obtain the confidence and control of the people. It is evidently on this, then the only known model of free institutions, the constitution of the United States has been founded, the framers thereof forgetting that a constitutional government and free institutions cannot exist without a ministry responsible to the Legislative Assembly. In the case of the colonies, the evils of this system were aggravated by the irresponsibility of the whole Executive; therefore it is no wonder that the Assemblies were generally at issue with the Governors, and generally set themselves to look on all the measures initiated with suspicion, and to combine to thwart them in every possible

way. Another difficulty was mixed up with this in no ordinary degree, and that was a question of trade. All the colonies that had any surplus agricultural produce found a ready and profitable market therefor at Louisburg, in Cape Breton, and other French ports. The universal training of the population of the Franco-American colonies as militia soldiers, prevented proper attention being paid to agriculture, hence the necessity for importation, the secret of French success at the outbreak of hostilities, and the reluctance of the British to break up a profitable trade. Long after the disaster at Fort du Quesne, over forty English colonial vessels could be counted in the harbour of Louisburg discharging cargoes of agricultural produce. Another very potent source of trouble arose from the Indian traders and frontier settlers along the disputed borders. Those gentry, the most lawless and daring portion of the community, did not wish to have intruders too well initiated into the secrets by which the unfortunate aboriginals were stripped of their lands and poultry. A thorough good understanding appears to have existed between themselves and the French. A busy traffic had been established with the frontier posts, and on more than one occasion they did the French cause good service by persuading the Indians not to join Braddock's force or give him any assistance.

## CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 6th March, 1868.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

#### VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

##### No. 1.

Quebec Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.  
No. 3 Battery.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant R. J. Wicksteed, is hereby accepted.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Volunteer Rifles,"  
Montreal.

##### To be Major:

Captain Nathaniel Jones Handyside, vice Hutton, promoted.

##### To be Captain:

Lieutenant Wm. H. Stanley, vice Handy side, promoted.

23rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Windsor.

##### To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ensign Mark Richards, vice Horn, transferred to No. 1 Company.

##### To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Sergeant Frederick T. Rice, vice Richards, promoted.

*No. 3 Company, Sandwich.*

To be Captain. (temporary):

Lieutenant Charles W. Gauthier, M. S., vice Askin, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign George Wells, vice Gauthier, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Sergeant John Gray, vice Wells, promoted.

*26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.*

*No. 7 Company, Strathroy.*

To be Ensign, (temporary):

Henry Douglass Sommerville, M. S., vice Tarrant, promoted.

No. 2.

CAVALRY CERTIFICATES.

The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the "Volunteer Cavalry," have received Certificates from the Commandant of the Cavalry School.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Lieutenant William Marshal, Burford Troop.

Sergeant John Carlyle,

" John Marshall, Markham "

" Francis O. Brich, Grimsby "

" James Swetman, Napanee "

" Benjamin Higgins, London "

" Alexander Cameron, " "

" Jonas S. Barnes, St. Thomas "

Corporal Edwin Silcow, " "

" John E. Jynn, Port Hope "

SECOND CLASS.

Sergeant John Livingstone, Oak Ridge Troop.

Corporal John McDougal, Governor's Body Guard.

The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Militia Artillery, have received certificates from the Commandant of the School of Gunnery.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain Thomas A. McLean, Toronto Garrison Battery.

Sergt.-Major Abraham Charlton, Toronto Garrison Battery.

Lieutenant John Peters, Field Battery London.

" Joshua Fourth Adams, Sarina Garrison Battery.

Lieutenant William McKenzie, No. 1 Batty. Prescott Provisional Brigade.

Sergt.-Major Hiram Morse, 4th Bat. G. T. R. Brigade.

Sergeant William Kruit, 4th Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.

" James O'Brien, 4th Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.

Corporal William Weston, 4th Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.

Sergeant John Stroud, Windsor Gar. Battery.

Corporal Wm. Anderson, " "

Sergeant William A. Wilson, St. Catharines Garrison Battery.

Corporal Judson Mesler, St. Catharines Garrison Battery.

Sergeant James Knox, Trenton Garrison Battery.

The undermentioned Officers of the Volunteer Militia having obtained Second Class Military School Certificates are now confirmed temporarily in their respective ranks from the date of those Certificates, viz.

Captain Galloway L. Kemp, 52nd Battalion Dunham, 25th February, 1868.

Lieutenant Claudius Byrne, 38th Battalion Burford, 26th February, 1868

Lieutenant George A. Stock, 13th Battalion Waterdown, 11th February, 1868.

Ensign James N. Howard, 33rd Battalion. Exeter, 26th February, 1868.

No. 3.

SERVICE MILITIA.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

*Regimental Divisions. Names.*

Hochelaga.....Alfred A. Booker, Gentl'n,

Quebec.....Louis A. Lapointe, do

do .....David Trudel, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Charlevoix.....Octave E. Huot, Gentl'n,

Compton.....Edward B. M. Austin, do

Hochelaga.....George C. Desjardins, do

do .....Stanley Mitchell, do

do .....Leonidas Sanguinet, do

do .....Jean P. Marion, do

do .....Raymond Savignac, do

do .....Joseph Meunier, do

Iberville.....Jean B. Chevalier, do

Joliette.....Louis Arthur McConville,

do .....Medard Perrault, Gentl'n,

Kamouraska.....Ernest Ouellet, do

Louis.....Emile Mercier, do

Miasisquoi.....Capt. Galloway Levi Kemp,

Montmagny.....Diogene Talbot, Gentl'n,

Portneuf.....Charles Fleury de la

Gorgendiere,

do .....Henry Sullivan, do

Quebec.....Thomas D. Morkill, do

do .....Frederick A. Jeffery, do

Quebec.....William Waddell, Gent.,

do .....Piorre E. Boucher, do

do .....Francis Simon, do

do .....Stanislas Gonthier, do

do .....Narcisso Lavallee, do

do .....John A. Dupont, do

do .....N. Antoine Raymond, do

do .....Timothy Mahony, do

do .....Leon Rousseau, do

do .....George Lawrence, do

do .....Charles Couture, do

do .....William Cohoon, do

do .....Francis Hayes, do

do .....Hypolite Paquet, do

St John's.....George M. Allen, do

St. Maurice.....Oscar Bailey, do

Terrebonne.....Francois X. St. Michel, do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

*Regimental Divisions. Names.*

Dundas.....Daniel M. Wyatt, Gentl'n,

Frontenac.....Henry Conley, do

do .....John Gott, do

Lambton.....Captain Robert J. G.

Campbell, do

Lennox and Ad-

dington.....Reginald A. Fowler, Gent.,

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Algoma (District). Charles P. Brown, Gent.,

Brant.....Gilbert French, do

do .....Lieut. Claudius Byrne.

Durham.....James Treleaven, Gentl'n,

Essex.....John Gray, do

Frontenac..... Alex. S. McLennan, do

do .....William G. Elliott, do

do .....Richard Young, do

do .....Thomas Tweed, do

do .....Richard Warham, do

do .....William F. Robinson, do

do .....James Galloway, do

do .....William Reid, do

Glengarry.....Murdoch W. Murchison,

Hastings.....George James Spencer, do

Huron.....Ensign James N. Howard,

Northumberland. John Riddell, Gentleman,

do .....Albert Hartley, do

Peel.....John Merigold, do

Simcoe.....Francis Hewson, jr., do

Victoria.....William H. Bell, do

Welland.....John M. Lang, do

Wentworth.....Lieut. George A. Stock.

York.....Edwin Burnett, Gentleman,

do .....Walter D. Beardmore, do

do .....Charles Frankish, do

By Command of His Excellency the Right

Honorable the Governor General and

Commander-in-Chief.

P. L. MacDOUGALL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

## BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

## FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Last Wednesday another batch of fourteen passed the School of Gunnery, in presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Anderson, C.B., R.A., Commandant of the School, Lieutenant Colonel Durie, A.A.G., Brigade Major Denison and Captain Moorson, A.D.C., making a total of twenty-six artillery graduates from this school since its formation. The Military School has seventy one names on the list, and certificates are being obtained every few days. The hours at present are from 9 to 12, a.m., and from 3 to 5, p.m. In a letter to the *Montreal Witness*, a certain Volunteer writes under the impression that there are no Volunteers in Canada, as they have not been sworn in to the Dominion. If he had read the British North American Act, he would have discovered his error, as it is there stated that all powers heretofore held by Act of Parliament in any of the Provinces are vested in the Governor General, subject to alteration by the Parliament of Canada.

It is to be hoped that the estimates to be submitted shortly will contain a liberal sum for rifle ranges, and prizes for shooting as well as drill. The company scoring the highest in class firing is surely entitled to reward as well as the best drilled company; for are we not taught the importance of good shooting when the British Government state that a soldier who cannot shoot is *useless*, and an *encumbrance* to the battalion? Some parties here appear to be more than ordinarily impressed with the importance of rifle practice, as on the coldest days they are to be seen pegging away at small targets stuck up on the ice. "Practice is everything."

Sir Henry Smith's Game Laws are more stringent than most would have desired, — in fact, some of the gunsmiths in this city regard them as a severe blow against their trade, in consequence of the small inducements offered to would be sportsmen to procure expensive material, the killing season being now so limited.

Last Saturday I had the pleasure of seeing the troops in garrison, including the Royal Artillery with their guns, marching out with their bands. As we have had a heavy snow-storm since then, "marching out" for some time to come will have to be on snowshoes.

## FROM HAMILTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 13th Battalion and the Hamilton Volunteer Field Battery were inspected this evening by Assistant Adjutant General Durie, the Field Battery being inspected in the Gun Shed, on Nelson street, at about 7:30 o'clock, and the inspecting officer expressed himself as feeling very much pleased

with the appearance of the men of that force, and with the state in which he found their guns. In the meantime, the 13th Battalion had assembled in the Drill Shed, on James street, and was drawn up in line to receive Colonel Durie, who, accompanied by Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major of this district, and several other officers, was received with a general salute, after which he inspected the arms and accoutrements of the men. Having finished a minute inspection of them, and having declared himself pleased therewith, the battalion was proved in the manual and platoon exercises by Captain Henery, and was then marched past in quick and double quick time, in open and in close column, deployed on the leading company and reformed into quarter distance column, from which position the rear company was marched to the front by fours to the left, reformed as a quarter distance column right in front, and then drawn up in close column, in order that all might hear a short address from the inspecting officer, who said that he was well pleased with the manner in which the battalion had performed the various movements. He said that none knew better than he, the difficulties under which the officers as well as the men of a volunteer corps laboured in attaining excellence in the science of war, and that it therefore reflected the greater credit upon those who by their attendance and attention to their drill had brought the battalion to its present condition, and he felt assured that if the battalion should be called out to-morrow they were in readiness to take the field. He concluded by saying that the city of Hamilton might well be proud of such a battalion. In the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, the battalion was commanded by Major H. E. Irving. On account of the very stormy weather and the absence of many of the members of the Force from the city, the parade was not so large as it might otherwise have been, there being only about 170 or 180 present. The companies from Dundas and Waterdown, Nos. 7 and companies of the 13th Battalion, were to have been present at the inspection, but were unable to do so, in consequence of the difficulty of getting the men together at this season of the year.

There is a good deal of speculation here as to whether the force will be called out for service during the coming spring; and although some say that they would like it, and very few seem inclined to leave for fear of it, yet the majority prefer the life of civilians; for, as they very truthfully say, it entails a great deal of loss upon them, while those who have the greatest stake in the country seem to feel no interest in its protection, and even discourage by every means in their power those who are willing to devote a portion of their time to the employment of learning the use of the rifle. However, there is no reason to fear that the 13th will ever belie its motto, *Semper paratus*.

February 24th, 1868.

## FROM ST. CATHARINES.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The following are scores made by members of Company No. 3, 19th Battalion, on the 5th instant. I would say that the cup was given by ex-Captain Yale, to be fired for by those who had never taken part in any previous match; and also that both medal and cup must be won twice (whether successively or otherwise) before they will become private property. There were other prizes, given by the officers of the company to those making the second best scores in each squad.

The following are the scores made by those competing for the medal—10 shots, at 400, 500 and 600 yards.

Sergeant A. Mills.....	33
Q. M. Sergeant Cawker.....	27
Sergeant Swayzie.....	25
Private May.....	22
" Beattie.....	21
Sergeant Major Gumm.....	17
Ensign Carlisle.....	16
Captain Wilkins.....	7

Scores made by the Competitors for the Cup, at 200 and 400 yards—five shots at each range.

Private S. Boyle.....	23
" Hallett.....	21
Corporal Kane.....	21
" Sword.....	20
Private Cudney.....	19
" John Boyle.....	17
Sergeant C. Mills.....	14
Private Eccles.....	14
" Allen.....	13
" Leeper.....	11
" Towers.....	11
" McCormick.....	9
" Cunningham.....	8

## FROM NEW HAMBURGH.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 21st instant, this company underwent the usual routine of inspection by Lieutenant Colonel Barretto and Adjutant McGachen. It mustered three officers and forty rank and file upon parade, and was put through several evolutions by Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Smith. The gallant Colonel expressing himself highly satisfied with the smart, clean, soldier-like bearing of the men, and their marked efficiency in drill.

## FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

During the past three weeks, Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, (who is also a first class Musketry Instructor) has been engaged giving a course of lectures to the Grammar School Cadets, on the theoretical principles of Musketry, which will doubtless assist the boys very much when they commence regular target practice.

Musketry instruction in the army is rightly looked upon as one of the most essential

parts of the soldier's training, and if so there, how much more important to the Canadian Volunteer, who must, in case of war, depend more on the accuracy of his shooting than the precision of his movements. In 1861, the late Governor Head made an attempt to establish this instruction as a part of the annual course of drill; but with the many changes in the organization since that time, the matter seems to have been quite forgotten. I trust that this most important part of the volunteers' instruction will be provided for in the new and long looked for Militia Act.

The only thing of importance here during the past week was the curling match between the Burns Club, of Ogdensburg, and the Brockville Club, the former winning by one point. The game throughout was closely contested, consequently very exciting, fortune seeming to favour the respective clubs alternately. After the first hour, there were not more than three points between the contestants. The game lasted four hours, with one iron and one stone rink, the Brockville Club leading with the iron and the Ogdensburg with the stone. Score,—41 and 42. The former club entertained the latter at dinner, at the close.

#### MILITARY BALL IN MOORETOWN.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

A ball, under the patronage of the officers of the Mooretown Troop of Mounted Infantry and Moore Infantry Company, took place in the Town Hall, on Friday evening last. The Sarnia Brass Band discoursed excellent music, and the ball was in every respect a decided success. Several officers from Sarnia, including Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Captain and Adjutant Hudson, and Captain Seager, were present.

The Mounted Infantry Troop have been drilling regularly for some time past, every man manifesting a great interest in it.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

SIR,—I am glad to find from the letter in your issue of February 17th, signed "ANOTHER VOLUNTEER," that one has appeared at last possessing both the courage and ability to expose the shortcomings of the present Force, which, as he truly says, is only a paper one. I am quite aware of what an unmilitary proceeding it is considered to discuss such things through the press, but such grave interests are at stake that I think etiquette may well be thrown aside, and that those who have any ideas on the subject should take the opportunity which the Review offers for making them known. In naming 15,000 as the number of efficient

men in the force, I am inclined to think that your correspondent has rather over than under estimated it, and if by "efficient" is understood those who have been taught according to the Field Exercise of 1867, the number will be small indeed. Nor is the falling off in numbers only,—the rank and file being composed of very different material from what it formerly was, especially in those companies which have had a taste of frontier service. What is the inducement for men to volunteer? They say they are quite ready to serve if the country requires them, but in view of all the sacrifices so well pointed out by your correspondent, why should they volunteer for duty which is equally incumbent on their neighbours, who laugh at them for their pains? There are two radical defects in our present system: one is the temporary nature of the force. So long as a man can resign by giving six months' notice, there will be no discipline. The reasons are too well known to your readers to make it necessary for me to explain them. In fact, it is a six months' force, and no more. The other defect is the method of doing the annual drill. Generally speaking, one night in a week is appointed for the company to meet. If six o'clock is named, the men begin to drop in about half-past. Sometimes six or eight attend; sometimes a dozen; but they are never all together, and to have a well drilled company on this plan is simply impossible. Both officers and men get disgusted, and the longer the company drills the worse it becomes. The remedy which naturally suggests itself is to draft the required number of men from the Service Militia for a term of—say three years, and drill them for a month in the year, either in camp or at battalion headquarters. By this plan, the whole population would be drilled in a few years, and I think the people of Ontario at any rate are quite prepared for such a measure, being quite aware that the present system is a sham. They say, if we are to have a force at all, let us have an efficient one, and we are willing to pay for it. If this were adopted, all arms and stores might be kept at battalion headquarters, under the care of proper officers, thus saving the country a considerable sum in loss and damage, and relieving company officers of great responsibility.

One thing is certain: that 1868 will see the end of the present system. It will either be killed by the new Bill, or die a natural death; for it is well known that numbers of Volunteer officers, and generally the best of them, tired of being laughing-stocks for the community, are only awaiting the next session of Parliament to decide whether or not they will resign their commissions. Hoping to see another letter from "ANOTHER VOLUNTEER" in your next number,

I am, Mr. Editor,  
Yours, &c.,

M. S.

#### THE BRITISH NAVY.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

SIR,—The able letter of your correspondent on the "British Navy—Material and Personnel," affords such a clear and reliable epitome of a subject whose importance cannot be overrated to North America that many of your readers, like myself, would fain hear more of it. It is satisfactory to learn that the Empire possesses such a magnificent naval force. But there is one division of it which has hitherto escaped the attention of most writers on matters connected therewith, but which is of vital moment to the people of Canada,—it is of the gunboat division of the British Navy, its state, equipment, tonnage, and draught of water of the several classes, that information is wanted. The capacity of our canals are well known, have been noticed in a recent number of the REVIEW (Vol. II., No. 3.) but no definite knowledge as to whether any craft in the British Navy is adapted to this navigation exists.

Your correspondent has already done the "state some service," and if he would add to its value the information required, he would be placing the country under a positive obligation. The interests of the Dominion are best served by pointing out its comparative impregnability, and the impossibility of assailing it, while a part of the Empire, with success. This object appears to have been duly appreciated by the writer of the article in question, and as the further information asked would tend in a marked degree to support the facts already illustrated in the columns of the REVIEW on this and kindred matters, especially as the author writes with the precision of one practically acquainted with his subject. A seaman by profession, my practical knowledge of the navy has been confined to the wooden walls of old England, therefore every illustration of the power which is superseding the smart Frigate and majestic First rate that carried "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" triumphant through the world will be received with more than ordinary interest by your obedient servant,

BENBOW.

Ottawa, March 3rd, 1868.

#### MILITARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

SIR,—I am surprised that no one has cried out and endeavoured to remonstrate with the authorities against the indiscriminate admission into the Infantry Schools in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario of young men who are intellectually, socially, and many of them physically unfit for the honourable position to which they aspire. It must be evident to everybody that if the officers of our future army are to be chosen from among those who have graduated in these schools, they ought, at least to be able to spell correctly, compose well, write a



fair hand (a secondary qualification), and otherwise have the principles of a good sound education instilled into them. But how are the commandants of schools to find out whether or not applicants are possessed of these qualifications? By a strict and rigid examination, such as was originally laid down by the Government when the schools were opened. Now this examination has for the last two years been entirely dispensed with, probably because the authorities of the schools could not be troubled with it. The social condition of the applicant should also be looked into prior to his being allowed to enter the school. The practice of getting a Justice of the Peace to certify to a person's respectability should at once be discontinued, as little or no reliance can be placed upon such a certificate. Few, if any, Justices are aware of what such a certificate requires, and if they are not acquainted with the person seeking their signature, not one Justice in five hundred would take the trouble to find out who such a person is, what he does, or where he comes from. As things now are, an English speaking foreigner might enter any of the schools, receive his certificate and bounty, and then leave the country; and I have no doubt that equally as bad things have occurred. Indeed, it is a very common occurrence for young Canadians out of employment to send in their names, enter and pass, and finally leave the country for the United States. Steps should be taken that only those and the sons of those holding a stake and interest in the country should be allowed to enter the schools, and not mere adventurers. I feel confident that if this matter were properly attended to, we would not so often hear of graduates pocketing the Government bounty and leaving the country. As to physical disabilities, the writer is not in a position to substantiate any assertion he might make on the subject, his information being only hearsay. Objections have been raised to short righted persons, but it has been found that men obliged to wear spectacles invariably make the best and most painstaking officers.

As matters now exist at these schools, every Tom, Dick and Harry can enter, and if a reformation does not speedily take place, what has hitherto been a pride to a young man of respectable pretensions to own, will be a thing that he is ashamed to have known—that he is a Military Schoolman.

Yours, &c.,

CADET.

## VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

(Continued.)

Having in my former letter fairly given cause for the apathy, indifference, and consequent inefficiency of the Volunteers, and assuming that Government intends to utilize the Force as it is for the basis of the new militia, let us see how it can best be done, being at the same time compatible with the

resources of the country and reasonably satisfactory to the men. The question as to the how a country with a scanty population and but limited means, may be best able, best prepared, and at the least expense, to defend their own borders, and repel the attacks of powerful and aggressive neighbors, is one that has puzzled wiser heads than mine; but believing that the country is worth fighting for, and that the people are willing to help the authorities to solve this problem, and that the Parliament of the Dominion will at last have the courage to make a move towards effective organization, here is one plan more, in addition to the many you have already received.

If our Legislators are not wilfully blind to the lesson taught by Bull's Run and Ridgeway they will no longer attempt to dodge the militia question, but take it up in a fair and manly spirit premising any legislation with this axiom: "That every able bodied man in Canada, high and low, rich and poor, owe as a matter of right, militia duty to the country he lives in, and the laws he lives under." Who does not know that if the United States had a well drilled and well organized force at the first battle of Manassas that the fight then would have ended the war; or that if the Confederates had been any better prepared that there was nothing to hinder them from marching square into Washington. Who that has heard the true story of the Ridgeway races does not know well, that the cause of disaster there was simply ignorance all round, no drill, no discipline, no confidence between men, or between men and officers; what wonder then is it that what should never have been a retreat was a regular rout! Neither Bull's Run nor Ridgeway could have ever attained their present notoriety if the men had been properly in hand, properly prepared and accustomed to move and act together. Whose hair has not got tight when hearing or reading the story of Inkerman; "the soldier's battle," when men fought in two and threes, in squads, in sections, and in companies; but where all fought somehow, all knowing that their comrades right and left wore as true as themselves, and that all would stick it out till the last shot was fired. Sir Walter's description of Flodden Field is surely not out of place when we say of Inkerman:

"No thought was then of dastard flight,  
 Wrapped in the serried phalanx tight,  
 Groom fought like squire, and squire like knight,  
 As fearlessly and well,  
 Each stepping where his comrade stood, the instant that he fell."

Alas the day, why can't we apply the lines to Ridgeway? But hoping for better things when there is a better organization, (if, as I do believe that the men of Canada, when brought right into it, have just as wholesome a love of fighting as the men of Inkerman.) Let us get back to the Volunteers.

One point has always heretofore been overlooked by the militia authorities in Canada, that is, they have never recognized the difference in the material composing the British army, which is their model, and that from

which the Canadian Volunteers is recruited. In the one case the majority of the men are from that class whose average wages are from one shilling to one and six pence, Sterling, per day, and to whom therefore the pay and emoluments of the service are a positive gain. In the other case the Volunteers are principally from that class whose daily wages average at least one dollar; the exceptions being worth much more; and, as no man goeth to warfare at his own cost, 'tis non sense to expect men to continue to sacrifice so much as the Canadian Volunteer must do under the present arrangements. Confining myself as much as possible to volunteer organization alone, I will take up one Battalion as an illustration for all, marking the wants, wishes and defects of each individual grade, and pointing out, as I go along how wishes may be met, and shortcomings remedied. Beginning then with the most important of all, the rank and file, the men *must* be paid when in active service, or any other special duty, at a rate that is in proportion to their ordinary earnings: Say, Privates \$11 per month, Corporals \$13, Sergeants \$15, Staff Sergeants \$18, Sergt.-Majors \$20; and their rations in addition. The present pay of 50 cents a day for the annual drill is quite enough. Nor should men be returned even at this until they had learned a certain amount of preliminary drill: such as their facings, squad drill, and the manual and platoon exercises. It would be quite a stimulus to men's attendance, if they found out that, as soldiers, they were treated like any other mechanics, and that the sooner they learned their duty as apprentices, so much the sooner would they be placed on the rolls for full wages. Then all the Volunteers should have a certain bounty, present and prospective. All efficient men, who have been three or four years in the ranks, whose conduct has been good, and who have no chalks recorded against them in the defaulters' book, should have at the expiration of their service a bounty, either in the shape of a grant of land or a money bonus. For example, say that the man who has served four or five years continuously would get at the expiration of his service at the rate of \$10 per year, or a grant of 40 or 50 acres of land; and the same inducements should be held out again for re-enlistment.

We all know the value of having old Volunteers in the ranks; and how much benefit their example is to the young men who join—we know too, that the services of 30 such men, who know their drill, who can depend on each other, and above all who have been accustomed to work together, are of more real value than the services of 60 men who individually may be just as good, but who are lacking in the confidence that drill and discipline alone can impart. Let all distinctions as between Volunteers and Service Militia, be abolished forthwith, letting the present organization henceforth be known as the Canadian Militia, using still however, the volunteer spirit as far as possible, and

getting as many Volunteers to join as possible; for I hold the old maxim still to be true, that "one volunteer is worth two pressed men," and resorting only to the ballot or draft when your companies are weak and the men not forthcoming. When the young men of the country understand that all are liable for militia duty as much as for Constables or Jury duty, when they understand that under the new law, men are fairly treated and fairly rewarded you will not often have occasion to resort to drafting. Next as to the matter of exemptions, they, I hold, should be few and far between; those only who say they have a constitutional objection to fighting should have the privilege of exemption, and then only for a double consideration. Nor is it fair to allow the man with an income of four or five thousand a year the privilege of procuring a substitute for \$40, the same figure that the poor man has to pay, who earns only his dollar a day, and out of which, perhaps, he has to support a wife and family. The rich and wealthy who have most at stake in the country should be made to pay in proportion to their means, and especially for this reason, that heretofore, as a rule, they have neither served in the volunteers themselves, and given but precious little encouragement to those who have done so. Then the clothing and arms should be left in the hands of the men, conditionally however; and with the approval of the officers commanding companies. We know how silly it looks to use threats when we can't enforce them. Did it ever strike you? — unreasonable the order is that requires clothing and great coats to be kept in store, and only worn at drill or when on duty? Now suppose a case, that a Captain has neither storehouse nor armory, and has to keep his men's uniform in his own house, just think of 20 or 30 men tumbling into a private house, altogether or one after the other, after coming 3 or 4 miles to drill, just think of all these fellows peeling off their clothes, getting into their uniforms, and then when drill was over, peeling again and transforming themselves into civilians as before; I would like to see the attendance at drill that Captain would have, after he had tried this for a couple of times. 'Tis true that men have worn their uniforms at unreasonable times, and I have heard more than once of men joining a company for the sake of getting an overcoat, but good men don't do this, nor do I blame the men who do; it is the officers who should be held responsible, and the case can at once be met by paying no attention to the man but by fining five dollars the Captain to whose company the man belongs. If this is done in a few instances we will hear no more of Government clothing being worn except on duty. If men are fit to be entrusted with their Rifles, they are fit to be entrusted with the care of their clothes, and if their officers are held responsible, and not the men, good care will be taken of both. Some of your readers, Mr. Editor, may say

your correspondent is unreasonable; he is asking altogether too much: the country can never afford this, and it would be cheaper to keep up a standing army, if it will require all this to please the Volunteers; not so, Sir, and I think I can prove my promises. It costs about £75,000 or \$375,000 a year to keep up a Battalion of Regulars; now the cost of Five Regiments at less than this rate, will make over 30,000 militia men effective. Now five regiments of Regulars, or even ten, supposing them to be equal to the best regiments of the Line, cannot do the work which can be accomplished by Thirty Battalions of well trained militia; and that the country is both able and willing to do justice to the Volunteers is proved by this fact, that nearly every municipality in Canada, that had Volunteers at the front in 1866, made extra provision for both the men and their families in their absence, at once showing their consciousness that what the men received from Government was not enough to support them. This is certainly a good spirit, but it is not fair to take advantage of it, for it throws all the burden upon those who are willing to aid and assist the Government; whereas, if the appropriation was made sufficient for the purpose, and raised by general taxation, then all the "no armament men," "the annexationists" and "Fenian sympathisers," if there are such, would have to pay their share towards the defence of the country, as well as the truly loyal men who are quite willing to be taxed for such a purpose. If the United States could afford to give their volunteers a bounty of from \$400 to \$1000 in cash, besides paying their private soldiers at the rate of \$13 a month and rations, and, along with this too, a yearly sum of nearly \$100 for clothing; surely it is not too much for the Canadian Volunteer to look likewise for a reasonable compensation for his services. Nor do I think it is at all out of the way that the man who has belonged to a Volunteer company four or five years who, is an efficient and well-drilled soldier, should have at the expiration of his service a reward of Forty Dollars, or Fifty acres of land to do what he likes with. The public domain is not all exhausted yet, and if it is, what better emigrants could Canada have for the North Shore of Superior or for the North West Territory than a goodly sprinkling of honorably discharged Volunteers. If Parliament now believes it necessary to make such efforts for the encouragement of emigration into the new Dominion, why not make effort to notice her own sons within her borders, instead of letting them go off in crowds year by year to the States, and there necessarily, from companionship, lessening the ties of their own nationality. Some years ago, in 1862-63, Parliament made an appropriation of \$5000 a year, I think, to be distributed upon certain conditions among Volunteer Companies and Battalions. What has become of the money, Mr. Editor, for lately we have heard nothing at all about it? The move was decidedly a good one; why

then should not the money be still used for the purpose? If a small sum was placed yearly in a Captain's hands, and, by being judiciously expended in the shape of rewards for regularity in attendance at drill, for soldierly smartness and cleanliness upon parade, for the best shot in the company, or as a reward to that whole company which was best drilled and most effective in the Battalion; just look what an incentive that would be for the men, besides showing them that the country appreciated their services and was prepared to show their regard substantially.

But, in point of fact, the Volunteers have been kept together, not by the country, but by the individual exertions and pluck of men and officers; and both now are getting tired of their exertions. The whole system needs remodelling: too much has been expected from men and officers, and too much has been given by both. Advancing a step, we come to the non-commissioned officers. Too many incompetent men are appointed to these very responsible positions: personal feeling instead of efficiency, or a man's popularity as a good fellow with his comrades, has too often been the means of making a good private a bad corporal. Another very bad habit, too, in this respect, has crept into many companies, especially new ones, and that is allowing the men to select their own non-commissioned officers. There could be no greater mistake made than this. Where the responsibility lies, there should rest the power of selection, and a captain who is afraid to exercise his own judgment upon this very important matter is not worthy to have command of a company. Now, it should be made imperative that those appointments should be made by the commanding officer of companies, and he should never recommend a man for promotion who has not at least a fair English education, who should be able to read and write and make out a guard report or a ration return in a fair and legible manner. One can always tell at a glance when he sees a volunteer company on parade whether it has good non-commissioned officers or the contrary; for upon the tact, knowledge, and example of the non-commissioned officers as much, if not more, than upon that of the officers themselves, depends the efficiency of the company. Then the path of promotion for deserving men should be made easier and more certain; sergeants should be given to understand that long service and good conduct will receive its reward in the volunteers as well as in the regulars, and if the position of ensign in a company was as a rule conferred upon the color-sergeant, if he had the necessary qualifications, it would be a very great inducement to all the non-commissioned officers to prepare themselves for their chance of promotion. Now for the officer:—delicate ground to tread on, but still necessary to take up in their turn. If the public look for good and efficient soldiers, the men have a right to look for qualified officers. One of the greatest complaints in the old sedentary militia was that they were called out for training under those who knew no more about drill than the men themselves. The same ground of complaint holds good today in the volunteer militia, and to a much greater extent than outsiders suppose to be possible. Let any man take up the Volunteer Service List and he can see for himself

(Continued on 11th page, 3rd column.)



**CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!**

1868.] THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. [1868.

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS**

FOR THE

FORMATION OF CLUBS.

**LARGE CASH PRIZES OFFERED!**

The Proprietor, in order to increase the circulation and thereby add to the usefulness of

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,**

offers the following liberal terms to persons who will exert themselves in getting up clubs for the paper during the months of January and February 1868:—

- 1st prize—For the largest club, \$50 in cash.
- 2nd do                      2nd do . . . . 25 do
- 3rd do                      3rd do . . . . 15 do
- 4th do                      4th do . . . . 10 do
- 5th do                      5th do . . . . 5 do
- 6th do                      6th do. 'REVIEW' 1 year.

It will be understood that from the number of prizes offered no one need despair of securing at least some return for his time and trouble in getting up a club; for besides the prizes enumerated above, we allow 12½ per cent on all subscriptions sent to us in this way, which the person raising the club will deduct from the total amount of monies received by him on account of subscriptions in forwarding the same to us.

Our terms for the paper are \$2 a year, payable strictly in advance. It is not necessary that the address of persons sent us in a club should be all at one Post Office.

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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.

**TO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.**

WANTED, at this office, a good Journeyman Printer, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.  
Ottawa, March 9th, 1868.



**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.

**THOROLD CAMP.**

In our last issue we were unable to direct more than passing notice to the Report of Colonel Wolseley as to the camp at Thorold; but, as there is much in it deserving of the serious attention of our Volunteers, we would again call attention to a few points in the report which we consider of passing importance. Colonel Wolseley says his "chief aim was to afford officers and men instruction in the practical work which real war presents, and avoid repeating drill-book manœuvres which never could be required in Canada." There can be no doubt of the wisdom of this plan, and, from the mode in which it was carried out, much good must have resulted, in giving the different corps a practical knowledge of the real business of a campaign. It would have been much better if the battalions were exercised for a longer period than one week; for the knowledge of camp life obtainable in so short a period could hardly be so thoroughly sufficient as is desirable. In that part of the report which refers to ball practice, we find reference to the peculiar carelessness of some Volunteers in not keeping their arms free from internal accumulations of dirt.

To keep his arms in the best possible condition of efficiency should be the first care of a soldier; for it is mainly upon this condition that not only his usefulness but his individual safety depends. At that time muzzle-loaders were in use, but the same remarks apply equally well, if not more particularly, to breech-loaders. The next serious objection we find is in the style of boots worn by the Volunteers, whom the Colonel states "were soon knocked up from sore feet, owing to the Wellington boots, with small high heels, being in common use amongst them." But perhaps the most remarkable portion of the report is that which refers to the relative efficiency of battalions, which Colonel Wolseley declares "to be in direct proportion to the number of old army officers and of those who had graduated in the Military Schools, thus proving the immense advantage which those institutions have been to the militia force of Canada." The reason for this is obvious. A man who has acquired a knowledge of any subject is certainly better fitted to deal with it than one who has not obtained such knowledge. Even if, as we have elsewhere remarked, the privileges of the schools have been abused, the amount of service they have rendered vastly overbalances the evil. Taken altogether, we know of no better means of giving our Volunteers a practical knowledge of their duties than by establishing camps, under experienced officers, where a just idea of military life and custom might be acquired, and a healthy and invigorating spirit infused into the young men of the country. It would be advisable to form, under the provisions of the new Militia Act, several of those camps of instruction, and make the period for a battalion to remain in them two weeks instead of one, and in a short time it would be found that the force throughout the Dominion would be in a condition (if other needed and contemplated reforms are carried out) to take the field at an hour's notice. The practical knowledge of the duties of a soldier can never be acquired by attending an occasional drill or parade, and there is no system so well adapted for imparting that knowledge as camps of instruction. The thousand and one little details absolutely necessary to the health, comfort and safety of an armed force in the field can only be learned where such details are of hourly occurrence. It is the habitual influence of command, routine and discipline that makes the regular soldier superior to the Volunteer, although the latter may be far above him in education and intelligence. It should therefore be our object as much as possible to instil these habits into the minds of the members of the volunteer force, and by this means bring them as near as possible to the standard of efficient soldiers. For this purpose, camps like that at Thorold are well adapted.

Altogether, the report is very satisfactory, and favourable to the battalions employed there.

## MILITARY SCHOOLS.

There can be little doubt now that our Military School System—the best institution we possess in connection with the defensive force of the country—has been sadly abused by those who have partaken of the advantages it offers for the attainment of military knowledge. But, although we are aware of this fact, we know it has been of immense service in educating the youth of the country to a knowledge of one of the most necessary branches of modern attainment. But the fact is, the system is too loose, and leaves room for abuses to creep in, and it is time that the whole thing should be revised. Open violations of the "Foreign Enlistment Act" are daily occurring, and we protest against the defensive institutions of Canada being made schools for supplying mercenaries for foreign powers. The Military Schools are a heavy burthen upon the country, and were instituted for the purpose of giving our young men an opportunity of acquiring such knowledge as would fit them to be a real and valuable service to the country in case of foreign invasion, and there can be no doubt but they have been of incalculable good, and have well answered the object for which they were instituted. Therefore the more need is there of securing their usefulness, and improving the regulations by which they are governed, so as to prevent the possibility of their further abuse. Although we cannot agree with all that the *Kingston Whig* says, in dubbing the Military Schools "expensive nuisances," yet we would earnestly recommend an early reform. The journal just named says:—"There can not be the shadow of a doubt but that the Military Schools throughout both Provinces are becoming serious and expensive nuisances, kept up to fill the pockets of the staff officers employed in the instruction. This is the deliberate opinion of all those conversant with the working of the Schools at the present day." Now, we are well convinced that there is not in Canada a more painstaking and hard working class of men than the staff officers employed in the Military Schools, and we cannot see how they are to blame if the institution does not answer the purpose for which it was founded. The fact is, admission into the schools is too easily obtained, and numbers have partaken of the benefits they confer who have no right to be considered as eligible candidates. Care should be taken that none but those who by their social position, property, ability or character should be allowed into the schools.

Again, in bestowing the gratuity it should only be given to those who can provide a proper guarantee to refund the money upon their leaving the country, and they should be compelled to belong to the active or service militia of the districts in which they reside. At present there are hundreds of Military School Cadets who have enjoyed the benefits arising from the Military School

system throughout the country who have no connection with either the Militia or Volunteers. These should at once be enrolled in the force, and made to give some return for the money expended upon them. Knowing as we do the great value of these schools, and the immense good to be derived from their proper management, we earnestly direct the attention of the Minister of Militia to this subject, and hope to see such measures taken as will insure the Military School system from becoming indeed an "expensive nuisance."

## THE UNRECONSTRUCTED SOUTH.

A correspondent in South Carolina writes us that the condition of affairs, not only in that State, but also in all those under military rule, is truly desperate. Scenes of violence and bloodshed are of daily occurrence, and there is no security for life or property. The negroes, led on by fanatical demagogues, entertain an idea that, as they had to work for the white man before their emancipation, it is now their turn to be supported by their former masters. The Republican party, who hold the reins of power in their hands, by granting them privileges which they deny the whites in the Military Districts, have so strengthened this idea in their minds that they refuse to work on any terms. They have unbounded confidence in the promises of the Republicans, who are thus angling for their votes at the next election, and they openly assert that they are now the masters of the South. Comparing themselves to the Israelites of old when they were delivered from the hands of the Egyptians, they have almost to a man left their employment on the plantations and in the cities and betaken themselves to the fields and forests. There they form encampments, and employ themselves during the day in listening to the inflammatory speeches of their sable orators and unscrupulous white politicians, while at night they plunder the fields and homesteads of the planters. The most wanton destruction characterizes these nightly raids. The unfortunate whites dare not resist these aggressions; for, even if they were strong enough to defeat them, the military authorities would come to the relief of their black brethren. They are placed there to defend the negro and to obey their Republican masters, not to maintain peace and order. The consequences of this misrule are everywhere apparent. Large tracts of country, once the garden of America, are now almost desert wastes. Ruins mark the sites of the once happy homesteads of a brave and hospitable people. Occasionally, you meet with a house still inhabited. You enter, and find its fair occupants—delicately nurtured ladies, who are fitted to grace any position in life—engaged in the most menial drudgery. The splendidly furnished mansion seems but a mockery of their poverty and utter misery. You are made welcome, and

invited to partake of their humble fare, though they know not where to find the next meal. Would you hear the history of their sufferings? At the first alarm of war their brothers took up arms in defence of their homes and freedom. Next, their father was called to strike in his country's cause. They never returned from the battle field. Then their mother died of a broken heart, and they were left alone in the world. Not a friend, not a relative left at the close of the war, excepting their grey-haired, infirm grandsire, who was at that moment hopelessly toiling in the fields to support them. Then their slaves began to desert them; no wages could induce them to stay and work. A couple remained faithful; but even these left the sinking ship. Nightly depredation destroyed the crops: their granaries and outhouses were burned; and at last they had nothing left, save the house in which they lived, that they could call their own. One night it was entered by a horde of black demons, who carried off everything of value that they had before been spared. Their venerable grandsire toiled in the fields, and they assisted him; but each morning they found the preceding day's work undone. How they live from day to day, they know not; but kind friends in the North, who pity the misfortunes of the suffering South, occasionally send them assistance. They can obtain nothing from the Government that has reduced them to this pitiable state: the Freedmen's Bureau is not for them; it is to provide for the wants of the everlasting nigger, to maintain him in indolence and increase the poverty of the unfortunate whites.

Let us turn from this picture of misery and look abroad. Rank weeds and thistles cover the fields once bright with the cotton flowers: the sounds of the banjo, mirth and songs no more arise from the negro cabins; premature freedom has turned their former occupants into fiends. An air of desolation, of hopeless prostration, hangs like a pall over the South, and she lies paralyzed at the mercy of the men who control the government of the country. Her chivalrous sons have fallen in her defence, or wander exiles rather than witness the desolation of their beloved country. Law and order have fled her shores. Her press is gagged, and she groans under a more despotic tyranny than ever was witnessed in the East. Blind to self-interest, the dominant party forget that by alienating the hearts of a portion of their people they but weaken the strength of the country. Incapable of a generous act, they mercilessly persecute their fallen foes. The horrors of war did not depopulate the South and so completely cripple her energies as this vindictive policy of Congress. This state of affairs cannot much longer exist. A change must soon occur, and a change for the better has already commenced. The better feeling and thinking portion of the North have been touched by the submissive yet dignified bearing of the Southern people

under this iron rule, and they sympathize with them in their sufferings. Many who were staunch Republicans at the close of the war have become ashamed of the revengeful spirit which actuates their party, and have withdrawn from it. At the next general election, the feelings and sympathies of the people will find expression, and popular indignation will take the reins of government from hands that are unfit to hold them. Till then the South must wait, unless the present crisis produces a struggle, in which case their relief will be as speedy as the downfall of their oppressors.

#### THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

Many local papers, without any idea of the mischief they are perpetrating, publish paragraphs of the tenor of the following:—

"CANADA AND WAR.—In an article on the present relations of England and the United States, the *Saturday Review* of the 1st says: 'Every Englishman will readily admit that England would have more to lose than to gain in such a conflict, for the simple reason that Canada is within reach of the United States, while no American territory is, for any useful purpose, assailable by England. The possible conquest by a foreign power of a great loyal colony, would undoubtedly be a national mortification, but the material loss would be insignificant. In a maritime war, the English navy would hold its own, and injury to commerce would be reciprocal, and perhaps equal. The utmost that American hostility could accomplish would be the acquisition, by mere force, of a province which would be justly and permanently disaffected to the lawless conqueror. If American agitators have any solid meaning in their threats, they must intend to invade the English dominions in Canada. The danger is real and considerable, but it is not so immeasurable as to justify a panic. A war with England would involve an enormous addition to the army, to the navy, and to the national debt of the United States. If the honour or the interest of the country were engaged in a quarrel, the people of the United States would not wait to count the cost; but serious politicians will consider the consequences before wantonly commencing a mere war of spite. *Canada would not be surrendered without a struggle which would tax even the undoubted energies of the invader; and if British North America were ultimately wrested from the Crown, England would have in turn become invulnerable to the attacks of America. It would be imprudent to taunt a great and high spirited nation with the limits which are imposed by circumstances on its means of offence, but it is not necessary to reassure a peaceful community against the vague fear which has been inspired in some parts by American menaces.*'"

It is easy to demonstrate the peculiarly dangerous effect produced by a repetition of articles of this description. It conveys to the mind of the intelligent Canadian farmer that the defence of his country is all but impossible, and that it would be undertaken by England as an imperative duty, from which there was no escape; nor could there be any honour gained in the contest, which would be unsuccessful in its issues. The *Saturday Review* assumes that England will be the loser in a conflict with the United

States, and that the loss of Canada would be insignificant in its ultimate results. The first proposition is incapable of demonstration; because, since the Peace of Ghent, in 1815, England has been put to more expense in guarding against the consequences of American aggression than would be incurred by three years of continuous war. Canada has not been the sole cause of all this trouble; but England's naval supremacy has. The ministers of Louis Quinze, in 1763, thought the loss of Canada of no consequence: its effects, however, were to deprive France of all her colonial possessions, and to this day she is suffering for her mistake in undervaluing her North American territory.

It must afford great satisfaction to the people of these colonies to be assured that they "would not be surrendered without a struggle;" but a little consideration will amply prove that the contest will not be so much for the acquisition of Canada as for the destruction of England's naval supremacy: because, if Canada were separated from the British Empire, by force or fraud, the West India Islands would follow; the various colonies in Australia would be compelled to set up for themselves, or acknowledge the surzerainty of the United States; how long India could be kept from the grasp of Russia under those circumstances would be a nice political problem which the disciples of that astute professor, Goldwin Smith, might solve at their leisure: in the meantime, the British Empire would have become a mere matter of history. These political axioms are commended to the writers and copiers of such articles as that quoted from the *Saturday Review*, and they may rest assured the conflict so much deprecated and so flippantly dealt with will come, sooner or later, and if British North America is ever "ultimately wrested from the crown," England would be "invulnerable to American attacks" because she would have become too contemptible to provoke them. If such a consummation is brought about, it will be owing in a great measure to those political professors and writers who have deliberately set themselves in opposition to the true interests of their country. England's position amongst the nations of the earth is due to her colonial extension, by which the free institutions and civilization of which she is the careful parent are spread over the world. When those colonies become independent, as in the case of the United States, a struggle for commercial and political supremacy commences which can have but one termination. It would be well if the writer in the *Saturday Review* bent his energies to the task of illustrating the tendency of the policy of the United States since 1815, and the policy of Russia since the same period: facts connected therewith would lead to the conclusion that an immediate war would be no loss to England, as it would be final and definite, and would prevent a great recurring loss to ward off the evil day. It would secure her

commercial supremacy, and throw the carrying trade of the world into her hands. At the same time, the United States could not conquer Canada without England's concurrence, or the annihilation of her naval power. The war of 1754-64 amply proved the impossibility of conquering Canada from the British American Provinces: that of 1812-15 confirmed the experience then acquired.—Those historical facts cannot be explained away, and, as they repeat themselves, the people of Canada are warranted in believing that they are capable of defending their country successfully, if England will do her own duty. In the first period referred to, the gallant French Canadian colony, without any aid worth naming from France, defended itself against the whole power of England and her colonies for six years, during four of which she not only kept the enemy at bay but inflicted some of the most stunning defeats a British army ever sustained, and were compelled to surrender to a force numerically greater than the sum total of all the able-bodied men in the colony: in the latter, England, engaged in a great war on the continent of Europe, had little time to bestow care on her distant possessions; the United States armed 175,000 men, being considerably more than the whole male population of Canada, and commenced the war by concentrating 25,000 men on her western and southern frontiers. After three years of fighting, peace was made at the desire of the people of the United States, who had obtained just as much of Canadian territory as covered the bodies of their soldiers slain in the contest. It is another of those acknowledged historical facts, that those results were achieved without any extraordinary assistance on the part of Great Britain, who simply did her duty in upholding her naval supremacy and protecting her commercial interests. The valour of the colonists fighting for their homes on their own soil decided the contest in their favour, as it will again whenever the issue is to be tried.

The columns of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW have afforded ample proof of the utter impossibility of conquering Canada while England's naval supremacy is maintained, and it was not the dread of British prowess that kept the hands of the people of the United States from striking a blow at the colony if the slightest prospect of success appeared. They are too astute politicians to allow the value of these colonies to the British Empire in a strategical point of view to escape their observation; but, having burnt their fingers once before in the attempt to acquire them, they are in no hurry to repeat a manoeuvre in which defeat would be certain and disgrace sure.

It is a difficult matter to conceive why a large portion of the English press so persistently and steadily ignore the lesson taught by experience, and against their own interests maintain that Canada is defenceless. There is only one way of accounting therefor

and that is by assuming that various military officers who have from time to time reported on this subject have been guided to the conclusions at which they have arrived by the numerical strength of the force Great Britain could spare for the purpose of defending these colonies, and as that force could not exceed 25,000 men, it would be totally inadequate for that purpose. In fact, Canada could not be defended by a regular army at all. Experience has proved their inutility for any such purpose, and the sooner the fact is recognized by all parties concerned the better. But the country can supply 500,000 militia men, which force, if properly organized, would make successful invasion impossible. The local journals should consider that confessed weakness is injurious to the interests of Canada, by engendering distrust of the stability of her institutions, and they will be only doing their duty to the country by refraining from inserting articles, no matter from what authority, tending to lessen the confidence of the people in its successful defence; and their advocacy of a proper militia organisation will be the most fitting answer to insinuations similar to those in the article quoted from the *Saturday Review*.

Notwithstanding the Minister of Militia has during more than a week been prevented by indisposition from attending the meetings of the Privy Council, we understand that, with his usual rigour, he has been daily actively engaged in the preparation of a Militia Bill which, we have reason to believe, will be ready shortly after the re-assembling of Parliament.

The second article on "The British Navy—Material and Personnel," will appear in our next issue. In reference to this, we may here state that, by mistake, the following was omitted in the list of iron-clads:—*Monarch*, iron armour-plated turret-ship, 5,100 tons, 1,100 horse-power, building at Chatham.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The heavy snow storms which prevailed last week will account for the irregularity in the delivery of the *Review* to our Western subscribers.

T. F., Tara.—We are very sorry for the irregularity, but on reference we find the paper has been regularly mailed to you. We shall direct in future as you desire, and if you send us the dates of the missing numbers we will supply them.

J. A. G., Hamilton.—Your request shall be complied with.

With reference to some remarks which appeared in last week's *Review* concerning

the Papal Zouaves, a correspondent requests us to make known the following facts. That these young men who have entered the service of the Pope, do so conditionally for two years' or until such time as their services may be required in Canada. Also that those among them who are graduates of the Military Schools are willing to refund the gratuity, and that they, with other objects, have volunteered into the Pope's service to complete in active service, the knowledge they have already acquired.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

During the week ending March 7th, we have received, on account of subscriptions, as follows:—

- CLIFTON.—Lt. Col. T. B., \$2
- DELAWARE.—Ens. C., \$2.
- STRATHROY.—Lieut. S., \$1.
- NORTH DURO.—Capt. C. E. B., \$2.
- HAMILTON.—Mr. A. G., \$1.
- TORONTO.—A. H. M., \$2.
- WALES.—J. J. A., \$2.
- COBURG.—S. R., \$2.

We take the following letter from the *Glenallan Maple Leaf*, and request some of our correspondents in that direction to let us know if the statements contained therein are correct. We should hope not. Volunteers, as Volunteers, have no share in political demonstrations and such infractions of discipline as are here complained of must not be allowed in the Force.

"To the Editor of the *Maple Leaf*."

"SIR,—We are all proud of our Volunteers and Volunteer System, and it should be the earnest desire of every true patriot, and of every Canadian, from whatever country he may have originally sprung, to see to it, that our volunteer system will prove a blessing to ourselves and to our posterity. This I think all will at once admit, but our system is only in its infancy, it has not yet been fully tried, and every attempt on the part of its members whether officers or privates, to use it for any party purpose should be at once put down, if not, it will be a complete failure and prove a curse instead of a blessing. I have been compelled to make these remarks, and what follows from the conduct of some of the members of the "Hollin Volunteer Company" on a recent occasion. This company until lately, was principally composed of a well behaved, orderly class of men, a goodly number of whom have resigned or left the limits, their places have been filled by a number of wild bushmen, of the "orang-outang" species, always known by their hideous yells and unmannerly behavior. At the close of the drill on Saturday night, some 12 or 15 of the latter, paraded through Hollin, in uniform, in marching order, groaning and yelling at a tremendous rate, which only had the effect of frightening horses and children. It seems that the municipal Election has caused the party spite of some, to get so much the better of them, that they cannot, even in her Majesty's uniform, conduct themselves in a manner becoming officers and gentlemen. We cannot expect anything else from the privates of the company, when the leading commanding officer loses no opportunity, even when on duty, of ridiculing the members of the company who choose to think for themselves, either in politics or municipal matters. It is to be hoped that such conduct will be at once stopped, as it will bring the system into contempt, at least in this quarter. 'A nod is as good as a wink, &c.' Yours truly, "UNION JACK."

(Continued from 7th page.)

that not one officer out of three in the majority of the battalions now organized hold certificates, either from the Volunteer Board or the Military School. Worse than this, too, many men hold commissions who should have never received them,—good enough men, personally, but who, from want of education and social position, cannot command the respect of their subordinates, much less carry on properly the duties of their company. Another thing, too, should be looked after before the evil gets worse, that is the position and circumstances of those who enter the Military Schools. I have heard it said that the preliminary examination is very easy, and even that is not rigidly carried out, and that the examining officers have got to be so tender hearted that they will not pluck a man, for fear of hurting his feelings. Now, Mr. Editor, more militia officers would enter these schools if they did not see so many boys in them, and young men living in the cities where these schools are situated, who belong as a rule to neither volunteers nor militia, but join and pass, either to get the \$50, or enable them to enter a corps of Papal Zouaves. What I mean by this is that there is not sufficient strictness observed in selecting those who enter. Next, that when a class is admitted there is not fair play in passing them through; in this way, that a man may enter the Military School, knowing his drill well, or even thoroughly, yet he is kept on with the squad in which he enters, although not one of them but himself may even know their facings. And there he is, practising the goose step along with a lot of greenhorns, instead of being pushed through the school as fast as his knowledge of drill and interior economy would permit. I say, then, too much care cannot be taken in admitting and passing cadets from the schools; for, as the country looks upon the man who obtains a certificate from the Military School as qualified at once to take any position in either volunteers or militia, it is very annoying to find men holding those certificates who are not fit for the position of lance corporal. Let, then, all the officers now holding commissions be made to qualify within six months after the passing of the new Militia Bill, and let no man be gazetted who does not hold beforehand the necessary certificate of qualification. Such is the law now, but for years it has only been a dead letter.

The country, too, might deal a little more liberally with officers commanding companies. The \$50 which was last year allowed to captains for contingencies (but which they have not yet received) will not nearly cover their expenses, except when they act as drill instructors themselves. But when they have to pay their drill instructor, find fuel and light for armory and drill room, and pay for the cleaning and care of their arms, out of the same \$50, (when they get it) how much is there left for postage and stationery? And commanding officers are now-a-days getting particular on this point, for it is not long since I had an official letter returned to me because it was unpaid (and which I thought I had no right to pay), with a civil hint that it would be as well if this should not happen again.

But I find that I am trespassing too much on your kindness, and as I have still the duties and responsibilities of commanding officers to take up, as well as the question of 2nd battalions and reserve, I will for the present close, endeavouring in another letter to bring all I have to say to a conclusion.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

[From the Quebec Gazette.

[Contributed to the New York MERCURY, 31st Dec., 1759, by the Hon. JOHN FRASER DE BERRY, of Terrichoum.]

A JOURNAL OF THE EXPEDITION UP  
THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE:

CONTAINING A TRUE AND PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF  
THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE FLEET AND ARMY,  
FROM THE TIME OF THEIR EMBARKATION  
AT LOUISBOURG UNTIL AFTER THE  
SURRENDER OF QUEBEC.

(Re-published under the Auspices of the Quebec  
Literary and Historical Society.)

On the 1st of June, 1759, we embarked on board the transports at Louisbourg, bound on the expedition to Canada.

The 4th day we set sail for the River St. Lawrence, which we made on the 9th, and were 'til the 16th before we got into it. For about 40 leagues up the river, the depth of water is 100 fathoms. The 19th day we came into 17 fathoms water; and on the 23rd we joined Admiral Durell, who, with 7 sail of the line and some frigates, lay as guard to protect the river at the Isle of Coudre. This island is pleasantly situated, lies partly high, and was very well peopled before we came up. And passing this island about a league up, we anchored and two of our small boats went in shore and were attacked by a small party of Canadians and Indians, and were obliged to retreat to their ships.

The 25th, we made the end of the Isle of Orleans, and on the 27th landed on it without the loss of a man. A small party of the rangers were almost surrounded by a large party of Indians; but the rangers rushed through them with the loss of only one man; what damage the enemy sustained is uncertain.

The 29th, the French sent down five fire-ships amongst our fleet; but did no damage. The same day we marched 6 miles under the command of Colonel Carlton, and encamped that same night in sight of the French army, and likewise in sight of the town. General Monckton's brigade and a party of rangers landed on the south side; we had a small attack, by which we had 3 killed, 2 wounded, and 4 taken prisoners.

July 1st, the enemy came against our detachment on the south side of the river with floating batteries; but our shipping soon drove them off. The same day the Louisbourg grenadiers went a foraging. we had two killed and scalped belonging to the 22nd regiment.

The 5th, a barge was sent between the island and the main land, to sound the depth of water; the French fired four cannon shot at her, and came down on a large bar of sand, from whence they fired small arms; also, five canoes came down the river, full of Indians, who took the barge, made one man prisoner and wounded another. On the same day their floating batteries attacked our shipping; but were soon obliged to quit

their firing. General Monckton opened a small battery upon the south side: the first day they cannonaded and bombarded on both sides, but lost not a man.

The 8th, we landed on Quebec shore, without any interception, and marched up the river about 2 miles, when the Louisbourg grenadiers were ordered out to get fascines. They had scarce set down to take a small refreshment, and detached a small party of rangers to guard the skirts of the wood, before a large party of Indians surrounded them, killed and scalped thirteen, wounded the captain, lieutenant and nine privates; they likewise killed and wounded 14 royal Americans, wounded 2 of the 22nd and one of the 40th regiment; we got only 3 prisoners, and killed two of the savages.

The third day our shipping was drove off by the enemy's shells. We got only some few prisoners, until the 12th day, when the French built a battery against us, but had not time to mount any guns on it, for we soon demolished it with our field pieces and howitzers. The 14th, their floating batteries came out after our boats, but soon drove them back again. The 17th, we set the town on fire, about 12 o'clock, which continued burning all that day.

On the 17th, we went out a fascining, and to make oars, with a small party to cover us. 5 were killed, of which 4 were scalped, and we were obliged to quit the wood directly; the Indians came up very near, and killed and scalped one man close by us; the grenadiers of the 45th regiment fired upon them and killed one, but the Indians carried him off; we had five killed and three wounded; but our people returning upon them, made them fly so fast that they were obliged to leave their match coats, with several other things behind them; but could not get one of them prisoners. A deserter came to us, from whom we got some account of their forces, which, however imperfect, gave us some encouragement.

The 18th, the deserter went out with the light infantry, to show them a place to cross the falls; the Indians fired on them, but hurt none; likewise the same night some of the shipping passed the town, and one run ashore on the south side of the river. The 19th day the floating batteries came out to attack our shipping round the harbour; but our batteries on the land side drove them off, so that the shipping received but two shots.

The 21st, all the grenadiers crossed over to the Island of Orleans: the Indians attacked us very smartly, as we were marching to the water side. The same day the enemy opened two batteries on us, which raked our camps. Our troops with seamen, stormed a battery on the south side, spiked the cannon, broke the mortars, broke into their magazine, took all their powder, and threw their shot and shells into the water.

The 22nd, set the town on fire, which burnt all the next day; some of the shipping attempted to pass the town, but the enemy fired so hot at them, they were obliged to turn back.

The 23rd, 300 provincials landed on the Island of Orleans, which was some reinforcement.

The 25th, the Louisbourg battalion and three more companies of grenadiers, with three companies of light infantry, went round the Island of Orleans. The 27th they arrived again at the camp, and received the news, that our forces on Montmorency side had been attacked the day before, and had got the better of the enemy, in which, 'twas said they had 300 killed. Our loss was five officers and 32 privates, 12 of whom were killed, the rest wounded. The same day went to

got the plunder which was discovered on the march round the island, consisting chiefly of wearing apparel, and some cash. The same night the French sent down five fire-ships, which were towed ashore by the men-of-war's boats, where they were burnt without doing our shipping any damage.

The 29th, Otway's, Hopson's, Whitmore's and Warburton's grenadiers went on board two transport-ships, the rest in flat-bottom boats, with a full intent to land on a part of the French shore; so as by that means we might come at the town: the first push we made was on the 31st of July, with 13 companies of grenadiers, supported by about 5000 battalion men; as soon as we landed we fixed our bayonets, and beat the grenadiers' march, and so advanced on; during all this time their cannon played very briskly on us; but their small arms, in their trenches, lay cool till they were sure of their mark; then they poured their small shot like showers of hail, which caused our brave grenadiers to fall very fast: the General saw that our attempts were in vain, retreated to his boats again: the number of the killed and wounded that day was about 400 men; in our retreat we burnt the two ships, which we had ran ashore on that side to cover our landing.

The 3rd of August, a party of Capt. Dank's rangers went from the Island of Orleans to Quebec side, a little down the river; they were attacked by a party of French, and were smartly engaged for the space of half an hour; but the rangers put them to flight, killed several and took one prisoner; the rangers lost the lieutenant, who died of his wounds, and two or three privates. They got a great deal of plunder.

The 4th, the French made an attempt to cross the falls, but our howitzers and cohorns obliged them to retreat without accomplishing any thing.

The 8th, two sentinels being at the falls, they took an Indian and brought him prisoner to the General, who sent him on board the Admiral. At 12 o'clock at night we threw a carcass and oneshell on the enemy's battery of nine guns, which blew up their magazine, platforms, and burnt with such violence that some of the garrison were obliged to get into boats to save themselves from the flames. The 9th day we set the town on fire, being the third time.

On the 10th, the French sent down a sort of floating battery; one of the ship's boats being sent out to see what it was, and just as the seamen were going to get on it, it blew up and killed one midshipman, and wounded 4 sailors. The same day about thirty sailors went a plundering on the south side of the river, but were surprised by a party of Indians and drove off, with the loss of their plunder.

The 11th, there was an engagement between our scouting parties and the Indians; our people drove them off; we had several killed and wounded.

The 12th, we had an account of General Murray's going to land above the town; he made an attempt to land twice, and was beat off; he made the third attempt, and landed on the south shore with the loss of about 100 killed and wounded. The same day we had an account from the enemy, that General Amherst's army was in such a bad condition, that they were obliged to return back again.

On the 13th, we had an account by a deserter from the enemy, that they were in great want of provisions, and that a body of French and Indians were come over the falls, the same side our army was on, had with them four day's provisions, and were there still.

The 15th, Captain Gorham returned from an incursion in which service were employed,



under his command, 150 rangers, a detachment from the different regiments, highlanders, marines, &c., amounting in all to about 300; an armed vessel, three transports, with a lieutenant and seamen of the navy to attend him; of which expedition they gave the following account: "That on the 4th of August they proceeded down to St. Paul's bay, where was a parish containing about 200 men, who had been very active in distressing our boats and shipping. At three o'clock in the morning, Captain Graham landed, and forced two of their guards, of 20 men each, who fired smartly for some time; but that in two hours he drove them all from their covering in the wood, and cleared the village, which they afterwards burnt; it consisted of about 50 fine houses and barns; destroyed most of their cattle, &c. That in this they had one man killed and six wounded; but that the enemy had two killed and several wounded, who were carried off. That from thence they proceeded to Mal Bay, ten leagues to the eastward on the same side, where they destroyed another very pretty parish, drove off the inhabitants and stock without any loss; after which they made a descent on the south shore, opposite the Isle of Conde, destroyed part of the parish of St. Ann's and St. Roc, where were many handsome houses with good farms, and loaded the vessels with cattle, and then returned from their expedition."

The same day a party of highlanders came to the Isle of Orleans from General Monkton's encampment, in order to destroy all the Canada side. The same day our people set one of the enemy's batteries on fire; and in the night General Monkton set the town on fire, (being the 4th time) and the flames raged so violently, that it was imagined the whole city would have been reduced to ashes.

The 18th the enemy hove a bomb from the town which killed one of our men and wounded 6 more.

On the 20th the Louisbourg grenadiers began their march down the main land of Quebec, in order to burn and destroy all the houses on that side. On the 24th, they were attacked by a party of French, who had a priest for their commander; but our party killed and scalped 31 of them, and likewise the priest, their commander; they did our people no damage. The three companies of Louisbourg grenadiers halted about four miles down the river, at a church called the Guardian Angel (Ange Gardien), where they were ordered to fortify themselves till further orders; our people had several small parties in houses, and the remainder continued in the church. The 25th they began to destroy the country, burning houses, cutting down their corn, &c. At night the Indians fired several scattering shots at the houses, which killed one highlander and wounded another; but they were soon repulsed by the heat of our firing, it was said that the number of the enemy consisted of 800 Canadians and Indians. Sept. 1st, they set fire to the enemy's houses and fortifications, and then marched to join the grand army at Montmorency.

The 26th of August, a sergeant of the 35th regiment deserted across the falls, and though our people fired several shots at him, he got clear off to the enemy.

The 27th, some of our shipping went past the town, notwithstanding the enemy kept a constant firing of shot and shells at them, though without doing them much damage. The 27th five sail more passed the town, up the river, amidst the constant firing of the enemy; and on the 30th, four more of our vessels passed the town without receiving any considerable damage from the enemy's

batteries ashore, though they kept up a very brisk fire upon them as they passed up.

September 1st, all the sick and wounded that were on Montmorency side, came over to the Isle of Orleans; on the 2nd instant, a large body of Wolfe's troops came over with the Louisbourg grenadiers, and encamped that night on the same island.

The 2nd day all the army left Montmorency side; they set all the houses and fortifications on fire, and then embarked in flat-bottomed boats and came up above the fall; the French fired very brisk all the time of their passing, but did them no damage: they went over to Point Levi and encamped there.

The 4th, the Louisbourg grenadiers and the remainder of the army crossed over to Point Levi from the Isle of Orleans, and encamped there. The same day four men came from General Amherst's army; they were 26 days on their journey, and informed us that we were in possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

The 5th, about 5 or 600 men marched up the river, on Point Levi side, to go above the town, and carried one month's provisions up in sloops. The same day one of the Royal Americans, who was taken prisoner by the French Indians on the 31st of July, made his escape and came to the Porcupine sloop of war, which lay a little below the fall. He informed us that there was but about 300 Indians with the enemy that carried arms; but that there was a great number of women and children, and that they were very scant of provisions; likewise that he himself had been 48 hours without any thing to eat: he further said that the enemy were very numerous in their intrenchments, consisting of at least 14,000 men of which 11,000 were Canadians and the rest regulars, the latter of whom were heartily tired of the siege.

The 6th, the schooner Terror of France, went above the town, in the middle of the day; as she passed the enemy kept up a constant fire at her, and she received several shot in her sails, but lost none of her hands.

The whole army being on Point Levi side, the main body were ordered to get ready to march above the town, on the south side, and to take with them only one shirt and one pair of stockings, besides what they had on; they marched up the river about eight miles, and then embarked on board the men-of-war and transports that were up the river; the number that embarked was 3,346 men, with a party of the train of artillery.

The 10th, the weather being very wet, and the troops very much crowded on board the men-of-war and transports, the General thought proper to land them on the south side again; which was a great decoy to the French; we then marched to the church of St. Nicholas, under the command of General Monkton, where we halted. The next day we received intelligence of a small number of French and Indians, who were driving some cattle; we despatched a party of about 500 men who took the cattle, but the enemy got off.

The 12th, we received orders to embark on board the transports again, and to hold ourselves in readiness to land next morning at day light under the heights of Abraham; accordingly we landed at break of day, and immediately attacked and routed a considerable body of the enemy and took possession of their battery of 24 pounders, and one 13 inch mortar, with but a very inconsiderable loss on our side. We then took post on the plains of Abraham, where M. Montcalm (on hearing that we were landed, for he did not expect us) hastened with his whole army, consisting of cavalry as well as infantry, to give us battle; about 9 o'clock, we observed the enemy marching down towards us in three

columns: at ten they formed their line of battle, which was at least six deep, having their flanks covered by a thick wood on each side, into which they threw above 1000 Canadians and Indians, who gauled us much. We got two 6 pounders to fire against the enemy; very soon, six more, besides two royal howitzers, came up while the enemy were making haste to attack before our artillery should be got up, as they dreaded our quick firing: accordingly their regulars then marched briskly up to us, and gave us their first fire at about 50 yards distance, which we did not return, as it was General Wolfe's express orders not to fire until they came within 20 yards of us. They continued firing by platoons advancing in a very regular manner, until they came close up to us, and then the action became general. Our artillery fired so briskly, seconded by the small arms from the regiments, who behaved with the greatest intrepidity, order, and regularity with a cheerfulness which foretold victory on our side: and in about 15 minutes they gave way, so that we fairly beat them in open field, drove them before us, part into Quebec, the rest ran precipitately across the St. Charles river, over a bridge of boats, and some through the water. The enemy lost in the engagement, Lieutenant General Montcalm, who had three wounds from our 6-pounder grape, of which he died next day; one Colonel, two Lieut. Colonels, and at least 1500 officers and men killed and wounded, and 200 taken prisoners at their very sally-ports, of which many were officers. We lost the brave General Wolfe, who received three wounds, but had the satisfaction before his death to see his own plan so executed, as to beat the enemy totally: He then said, "I thank God, now I shall die contented," were his last words. Brigadier General Monkton: Col. Carlton, Quarter-master-general; Major Berry (Barre?), Adjutant-general, and several other officers were wounded.

At four in the afternoon, M. Bougainville appeared in the rear, with about 1,500 foot and 200 horse, upon which Brigadier General Burton, with the 35th and 48th regiments marched to the left to receive him, but he no sooner saw our dispositions made to engage him, than he faced to the right about, and made a most precipitate retreat.

At ten o'clock at night we surprised their guard and took possession of their grand hospital, wherein we found between 12 and 1500 sick and wounded.

We reminded that night on the field of battle, and on the 14th in the morning, we secured the bridge of boats they had over Charles river, and possessed ourselves of all the posts and avenues that were or might have been of any consequence leading to the town, and began to prepare for attacking the garrison in form, and got up for that purpose, twelve heavy 24 pounders, six heavy 12 pounders, some large mortars, and the 4-inch howitzers, to play upon the town, and had been employed three days, intending to make a breach, and to storm the city sword in hand, but were prevented by their beating a parley, and sent out a flag of truce with articles of capitulation: and the next day being the 18th of September, the articles were signed, (see Hutchin's Almanac) and we took possession of the city, where we found 180 pieces of cannon, from 2 to 36 pounders; a number of mortars, with a large quantity of artillery stores, &c., &c.

The day of the engagement the enemy abandoned Beauport, leaving behind them about 50 pieces of cannon, and 4 mortars, having first set fire to all their floating batteries, and blown up their magazine of powder.

M. de Vaudreuil, the governor-general of



New France, stole out of the city before the capitulation, leaving only about 600 men, under the command of Mons. de Ramsay, by whom the capitulation was signed. The poor remains of the French regulars, with about 10,000 Canadians, retired to Jacques Quartier under the command of M. Levy, but the Canadians deserted from him in great numbers, and came in and surrendered themselves:

Sept. 19th, the French garrison were embarked on board transports; such of the inhabitants as would come in and take the oath of allegiance were permitted to enjoy their estates.

Brigadier General Murray is governor of the town, and the whole army left to garrison it.

During the whole siege from first to last, 535 houses were burned down, amongst which is the whole eastern part of the lower town (save 6 or 8 houses) which makes a very dismal appearance.

The enemy were above double our number by their own confession, besides their Indians, and were entrenched, had breast-works, fletches, redoubts, shore and floating batteries, &c. The enemy kept a diligent look-out, up St. Lawrence river, from thence to hinder any communication with General Amherst, and had intercepted two officers and four Indians coming from him to us. We burned and destroyed upwards of 1400 fine farm-houses, for we, during the siege, were masters of a great part of their country along shore, and parties were almost continually kept out ravaging the country; so that it is thought it will take them half a century to recover the damage.

**A NEW ODYSSEY—No "DOMINION" UNDER ULYSSES.**—The ancient wise and wily hero of this name, though he travelled much, was contented with his little homestead at Ithaca. His modern taciturn, smoke-heaving, sphynx-like namesake is likely, according to the flattering prophets of his clique, not only to travel "considerable," but also, if allowed, to stay there. Witness the following effusion from "Private Miles O'Reilly," extracted from the "Charter Song of the Central Grant Club:"

In the world to-day no prouder name  
Is borne on any breeze,  
And with Grant to steer the ship of State,  
Our flag shall rule the seas;  
No "Dominion" shall be north of us,  
And south of us no foe—  
Our Stars and Stripes in the Canadas,  
And likewise Mexico.  
For with President Ulysses  
But few will care to fight—  
May he rule the country he has saved,  
And God defend the right!

—Daily News.

The Abyssinian Expedition telegraph is in working order as far Koomaylo, sixteen miles.

A number of persons resident in the Liverpool district have recently been enlisted into an English Papal Brigade, organized by influential Catholics.

Lord Straithnairn has directed that more men of the garrison artillery should be stationed in the different forts and towers on Loughs Foyle and Swilly.

An additional estimate has been laid before the Spanish Cortes, of 195,000 crowns, for completing the armament of the fortresses already in existence.

**SHOOTING MATCH ON BEAUPORT FLATS.**—A rifle match came off lately on the Beauport flats. The contest was originally intended to be a return match between some members of No. 4 Battalion V. G. A., who were the successful competitors on the 15th ult., against the same number of members of the Royal Artillery. The latter, however, for some unexplained reason, failed to make their appearance on the ground. After waiting till four o'clock, an impromptu match was originated by Quarter-Master Holiwell V. G. A., for a purse of \$5, given by himself, to be shot for with carbines by the members of the 4th Battalion present at the meet; 5 rounds at 100 yards. The prize was won by private Charters, who made 29 points. The following score was made on the occasion:—

	100 yds.	200 yds.
Lieut. White.....	33302—11	23302—10
Qr.-M. Holiwell....	33223—13	33223—13
Sj.-Mj. McCallum..	22402—10	42004—10
Sj. McMillan.....	02323—10	30203—8
Serj. Ellis.....	42233—14	03303—9
Serj. Hawkins.....	43323—15	28043—12
Gunner Arnold....	34333—16	03230—8
“ Charters.....	44243—17	33420—12
“ Rick.....	24434—16	03330—9

A scratch match was afterwards fired for a valuable meerschau pipe, resulting in Gunner Arnold winning the prize. The tie between Quarter-Master Holiwell Sergeant Hawkins, as second best marksman in the contest, resulted in the Quarter-Master making the centre and winning:—

Five rounds 100 yds.—Carbines.

Qr.-Master Holiwell....	32334—15
Serj.-Major McCallum..	20202—6
Serj. Hawkins.....	44322—15
Gunner Charters.....	23323—13
Gunner Rick.....	20332—10
Gunner Arnold.....	33444—10

—Quebec Chronicle.

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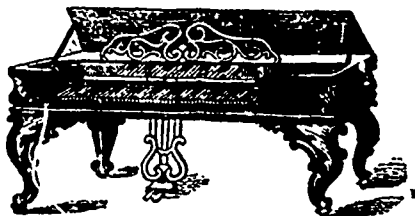
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