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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869.

No. 15.

THE ENCHANTED ISLE.

The drifting years have brought me to
An island in the sea of time,
With shores resembling naught I knew,
In any former age or clime.

In old romance I heard of it,—
Perchance I saw it in my dreams,
As clouds that thro' the moonlight fit,
Give phantoms to our waking dreams.

However, 'tis a wondrous isle, }
With many a quaint and cloudy light.
That blushes ever at the smile
Of morning through the vale of night.

Along the valleys rivers glide
Beneath the walls of castles grand,
That are not homes for homeless pride,
Nor were they built by human hand.

The marble steps and pillared walls
Were planned in ages long ago,
When old magicians in such halls
Ruled genii from the world below.

But they have long since passed away
And other beings take their place,—
Defying death and eke decay,—
Perennial in youth and grace.

And there are gardens filled with flow'rs,
Where palpitating odors move,
And groves that cluster into bow'rs
O'er leafy couches made for love.

Ah, human hearts! how well it were,
If ye could meet in place like this,
When'er your deepest fountains stir,
Responsive to the clinging kiss.

And there are forests dark and high
Of trees that tell the strangest tales
That ere were told beneath the sky,
Or listened to by heedless gales.

The caverns, deep in mountains old,
Are filled with treasures, rare and vast,
And diamonds heaped on floors of gold
By gnomes in the forgotten past.

A castle stands upon a hill,
Whose lofty rooms contain a store
Of volumes, where I learn at will
The mysteries of magic lore.

And there, upon a lofty seat,
Is placed the Queen of all this isle,—
A sweet enchantress, at whose feet
I rest and live within her smile.

The sad misfortune of my birth
Compels me oft to leave her side,
Because I am a thing of earth,
Unto the sons of men allied.

For me she sings the sweetest songs.
On me their happiness confers,
Whatever else to earth belongs,
The world of love and dreams are hers.

CARROLL RYAN.

Ottawa, March, 1869.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE
WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER XIII.

The city of Baltimore stands at the head of the bay or inlet of the Patapsco river and distant from its confluence with the Chesapeake about 14 miles, it contained at this period 50,000 inhabitants; it is nearly surrounded by detached hills, one of which, the Clinkapin hill situated on its Eastern side, commands the city and the approach to it by land from the Chesapeake. The approach by water is defended by Fort McHenry situated at the distance of two miles from the city upon the point of the peninsula that forms the South side of the bay which is scarcely a quarter of a mile wide at the entrance. The Patapsco is not navigable for vessels drawing more than 18 feet of water, and just inside the harbor is a bar with only 14 feet of water; it is distant from Washington but 35 miles, and the capture of that city caused great consternation in Baltimore, as it was expected the British troops would march over land and attack the city at its only as sailable point; it is a striking illustration of the total want of plan on the part of the British Commanding Officers that this was not attempted, especially as it was nearer by a march than Benedict, and the troops could be embarked at Baltimore with as great or greater facility, it would have capitulated on the appearance of the British Army as it did not contain a military or naval force capable of offering any resistance, the fleet could have easily cooperated, but all those advantages were lost through the indecision of the British General.

The evacuation of Washington and hurried retreat consequent thereon restored the confidence of the American commanders in Baltimore who forthwith commenced to defend it on the land side by a chain of palisaded redoubts connected with breastworks and covered by deep ditches in front, for already the American Military Engineers affected those entrenched positions which became so marked a feature of their strategy in the recent war between the Northern and

Southern States—works were thrown up and guns mounted at every available point—the *Java* frigate of 60 guns and two new sloops of war of 22 guns each, the *Eric* and *Ontario* were equipping in the harbor—there were also several gunboats armed with a long French 36 pounder each beside a carronade and several private armed vessels, the troops in garrison numbering 16,500 men were reinforced by the seamen and marines of Commodore Rogers, Captains Perry and Porter, released by the destruction of their various squadrons and vessels.

On the 10th, 11th and 12th September the troops landed at North Point numbering altogether 3,270 men of all arms, and immediately moved forward to the attack of the city of Baltimore. A squadron of frigates, sloops and bomb vessels moved up the Patapsco to bombard Fort McHenry. On arriving at a line of intrenchment and abattis thrown up between Black River and Humphries Creek on the Patapsco, about three miles from the place of landing, some opposition was expected, but the United States dragoons and riflemen posted there retreated without firing a shot. About two miles from the intrenchments the road being flanked by thick woods they encountered a division of artillery, infantry and cavalry numbering 370 men, a sharp skirmish ensued the Americans fell back most of them taking to the woods. General Ross and Rear Admiral Cockburn who were with the advance of some 50 or 60 men when this took place consulted together for a moment when the former saying:—"Ill return and order up the light companies"—proceeded alone to execute this mission—a few minutes afterwards he fell mortally wounded by a shot from a rifleman ensconced in a tree. Colonel Brooke of the 44th Regt. now took the command, and about two miles further on came in sight of the American army drawn up with six pieces of artillery and a body of cavalry numbering in the whole 4,500 men and backed in case of retreat by 8,000 more supported by heavy batteries; a brisk action ensued which ended in the United States troops being driven headlong from the field by the bayonet with a loss of two pieces of

artillery and leaving all their wounded and 200 prisoners in the hands of the British. The loss of the latter was 1 general and 45 officers and men killed and 300 wounded; the Americans acknowledge a loss of twenty killed and ninety wounded. Early on the morning of the 15th the British army moved forward to within two miles of Baltimore and occupied a favorable position with the intention of storming the works which protected it on the ensuing night. An attempt to bombard Fort McHenry having failed to produce the necessary effect, and on an intimation having arrived from Vice Admiral Cochrane that the cooperation of the fleet could not be reckoned on as the entrance of the harbor was obstructed by a barrier of sunken vessels; consequently on the 14th at 1a. 30m. a.m. the British troops commenced to retreat, which they did in a leisurely manner and without molestation their opponents probably thinking a "bridge of gold should be made for a retreating foe." On the 15th they re-embarked at North Point.

It is very evident that this *raid* was mismanaged from the commencement, it should have been a part of the expedition to Washington, and even when the blunder which cost the General in command his life was made, it should have been persisted in to the extent of at least causing the destruction of the vessels in the harbor—the frigates could have been boarded, Fort McHenry and the harbor could be entered by a division of boats, while a smart attack on the entrenched camp would have undoubtedly resulted in the retreat of its defenders which were neither numerous nor well disciplined. After a few more senseless demonstrations in the Potomac, the fleet sailed for Nigril bay in Jamaica to await "ulterior operations."

The powerful naval force concentrated on the American coasts compelled the Government of the United States to dismantle and lay up their frigates and larger ships, while their crews were sent to re-inforce the squadrons on the Lakes, where, if ordinary talent had been exercised or even ordinary industry, very serious damage to British interests might have ensued, but Commodore Chauncey was only a respectable *noodle*, not a self-opinionated, irascible and obstinately stupid mischief-maker like Sir James L. Yeo, in other respects their professional talents were on a par, they knew neither when to fight nor when to run away, although nearly all their manoeuvres culminated in that interesting operation.

On the 7th April the Hon. T. B. Capel, commanding the 74 gun ship *Hague* and a small British squadron consisting of the *Endymion* and *Maidstone* frigates with the 14 gun brig *Brier*, despatched six boats containing 156 men to capture some American vessels at Pettipague Point, about 15 miles up Connecticut River. On the 8th, after a slight skirmish, all the vessels, 27 in number of aggregate burden of upwards of 5000

tons, were destroyed, and the expedition rejoined their ship with a loss of two killed and two wounded; three of the vessels destroyed were large privateers ready for sea.

On the 14th June an expedition in boats was detached from the squadron under the command of the Hon. Charles Paget to destroy some newly built ships at a place called Wareham at the head of Buzzard's Bay in the State of Connecticut, it was completely successful without incurring the slightest loss; Lieut. Garland, in command, destroyed as many ships, brigs, schooners and sloops on the stocks and afloat as measured 2522 tons, also a large cotton factory valued at half a million dollars. The extreme intricacy of the navigation compelled this enterprise to be undertaken in daylight, and as there was great danger of the expedition being cut off by the militia on its return down a narrow stream, the officer in command seized the principal inhabitants and secured them as hostages until the boats were out of danger.

The American frigate *Congress* was laid up under repairs, the *Macedonian* was lying in the mud of New London river, the *Constellation* was at Norfolk, and the *Constitution* ready for sea had been lying in President Road, Boston, awaiting an opportunity to escape from the blockade of the British 38 gun frigate *Nymphe*; on the 1st January she effected that desirable manoeuvre, and on the 14th February captured and destroyed the British 14 gun schooner *Picton*; on the 23rd when running through the *Mona Passage* on her way homewards the *Constitution* fell in with the British 18-pounder 36 gun frigate *Pique*, at that time commanded by the Hon. Anthony Maitland, this vessel (late French *Pallas*) was a fine frigate measuring 1029 tons, and mounted with her 26 long 18-pounders on the main deck, 16 carronades 32-pounders, and 4 long 9-pounders on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, total 46 guns, with a compliment of 284 men and boys; the *Constitution's* force has been already described in her action with the *Guerriere*, she measured 1533 tons, mounting 30 long 24-pounders on the main deck, 18 carronades 52 pounders on the quarter deck, 6 carronades 42 pounders, and 2 long 24-pdrs. on the fore-castle, total 56 guns. When they first discovered each other the two ships were steering to the North West with a light wind right aft, the *Pique* immediately bracing her yards, lay to, to allow the stranger who was astern under a crowd of sail to come up. At 4h. 30m. p.m., the *Constitution* took in her studding sails—observing this the *Pique* hauled to the wind on the port tack and hoisting her colors made all sail to close—almost immediately afterwards and when bearing from the *Pique* South East by South distant three miles, the *Constitution* took a reef in her topsails, hoisted her colors and hauled to the wind on the starboard tack; this change of position afforded to each ship a tolerable view of the force to be opposed

to her—the *Constitution* counted 13 ports and a bridle on the *Pique's* main-deck, and saw at once she was of a class inferior to the *Guerriere* and *Java*—the *Pique* counted 15 ports and a bridle on the *Constitution's* main deck and therefore knew she was one of the large class of American frigates. Directions had been given by the British Admiralty that the 18 pounder frigates were not to seek to engage the American 44-gun frigates, and in obedience to those instructions Captain Maitland proceeded to resume his course; his crew seeing this went aft in a body and requested him to bring the American frigate to action, he was obliged in consequence to read his instructions to them but totally failed in persuading them of their necessity, and they exhibited their annoyance by refusing to take their evening allowance of grog, alleging that they did not want "Dutch courage to fight a Yankee frigate." Owing to thick squally weather the vessels lost sight of each other, but at 2 a.m., on the 24th the *Pique* tacked to the South East and crossing the bows of the *Constitution* again descried her at a distance of two miles on her lee beam; as both ships stood on their respective courses the *Pique* to the South East, the *Constitution* to the North by West the two ships by 3 a.m. had run each other out of sight. On the 3rd April, having arrived off the port of Marblehead in Massachusetts, the *Constitution* fell in with the two British 38-gun frigates *Junon* and *Tenedos*, the American frigate was standing to the Westward with the wind about North by West and bore from the English frigates Northwest by West. The *Junon* and *Tenedos* hauled up in chase while the *Constitution* crowded sail in the direction of Marblehead; at 9h. 30m. finding the *Tenedos* gaining on her the *Constitution* started her water and threw overboard a quantity of provisions, spars, and other articles; at 11h. 30m. she hoisted her colors, the British frigates did the same, and at 1h. 30m. p.m. the *Constitution* came to anchor at Marblehead. The *Tenedos* now off Cape Ann, which bore from the ship North North East distant nine miles, wished to follow her into port but was recalled by a signal from the *Junon*; a shift of wind enabled the *Constitution* to remove to Salem, and a short time afterwards she escaped to Boston. It is solely owing to the want of energy or incapacity of the commander of the *Junon* that this ship escaped being captured, if followed by these vessels into Marblehead, where there were no defences, there can be no doubt that she would be obliged to surrender.

On the 26th August an expedition under the joint command of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and Rear Admiral Griffith, consisting of 74 gun ship *Dragon*, frigates *Endymion* and *Bacchante*, 18-gun sloop *Sylph*, and ten sail of transports with troops, sailed from Halifax to the Penobscot River. On

APRIL 12

the 31st, when off the Mitucus Islands, the expedition was joined by the 74-gun ship Bulwark, frigate Tenedos, and brig sloop Rifleman and Peruvian—from the Rifleman intelligence was received that the United States corvette Adams, of 26 guns, had a few days before put into the Penobscot River, and not deeming herself safe at the entrance, proceeded to Hamden, a place 27 miles higher up, where her guns had been landed and placed in battery for her protection. It was now determined to ascend the river and capture this vessel instead of making Machias on the coast the base of operations. The fleet, led by the Tenedos, made sail up the Penobscot with a fair wind, and by daylight on the 1st September was off the fort and town of Castine, which surrendered after a slight show of resistance. The Peruvian and Slyph sloops, a tender belonging to the Dragon, and the Harmony transport, with about 600 troops, proceeded up the river. Light, variable winds, thick, foggy weather, and a most intricate channel, of which the British were totally ignorant, considerably retarded their advance, and it was not till 5, P.M., on the 2nd that they arrived off Ball's Head Cove, about five miles from Hamden; at 10, P.M., the troops were landed and bivouacked for the night amidst incessant rain. At 6 A.M., on the 3rd they advanced on Hamden. The larger vessels remained in the rear slowly working up stream, while the boats, manned by 80 seamen and 80 marines, advanced on the flank of the troops. The crew of the Adams and a number of Militia men, making altogether a force of 1,400 men, were drawn up in a capital position on a high hill fronting the town of Hamden, with some field pieces in a wood on the right—while in their front about a quarter of a mile from the Adams frigate, a battery of eight 18-pounders commanded the river and highway by which the troops were advancing; another battery of fifteen 18-pounders were mounted on a wharf close to the frigate completely commanding the river, which was here only 600 yards wide. The moment the boats arrived within gun shot a brisk fire was opened on them from the hill and wharf which was rapidly and heavily returned—especially by Congreves rockets, then a new weapon, calculated rather to intimidate than do much execution—in this case if it did not kill it terrified, as the enemy were thrown into such confusion that the troops turned the position and stormed the hill with little opposition, the Militia retreated to Bangor and the Captain of the Adams set her on fire with two other vessels, one of them armed. The loss in this affair was one man killed and eight wounded. The British immediately advanced on Bangor, which also surrendered, and one ship, three schooners and a sloop destroyed. A copper bottomed brig pierced for 18 guns, and the Decateur, privateer, 16 guns, were captured, but destroyed in descending the river.

The Adams had been a 32-gun frigate, afterwards lengthened to carry 36 guns, and subsequently, owing to some defect in construction, cut down to a corvette; she measured 783 tons, and was armed with 20 *Colambiads*, or medium 18-pounder guns, 4 heavy 18-pounders, and 2 heavy 12-pounders, total, 26 guns, with a complement of 248 picked seamen—she was therefore one of the most formidable corvettes afloat. There can be no doubt that the genius and ability of the American naval commanders was strikingly exemplified in the construction of those powerful vessels which enabled them to cope in single combat with officers grown old in actual warfare, and by the preponderance of force compel victory to incline to their standard. A careful study of the details of each action will show that the practical ability and science of seamanship remained with the British throughout, and in the then state of naval appliances it required courage, ability, practical knowledge, and scientific skill of no ordinary kind to take a vessel of war into action, manœuvre and fight her, no class of men required the same amount of knowledge and experience for the discharge of their ordinary duties as the naval officer.

The following is the text of the General Order issued from the War Office for the guidance of Volunteer Officers at the late Easter Monday Review in England:—

"The instructions in regard to marching past, as laid down in the following General Order, must be observed at the Review of Volunteers, to be held at Dover on Easter Monday, the 29th instant:

"G. O. VI.—FIELD EXERCISE AND EVOLUTIONS OF THE ARMY.—The following alterations will be made in S. 13, Part II., and S. I., 2, Part VIII.:

"1. Marching past in open column in quick time.

"On the word 'Forward, by the right,' on entering the saluting alignment, the officers will 'recover' swords and move out in double time to their places as at open order in front of the company, each taking up the quick time and bringing his sword to the 'carry' as he arrives at his place; the covering sergeant will move up to the right of the company and lead it; the rear and supernumerary ranks will not lock up.

"When at ten paces from the saluting point the officers will salute as follows (taking the time from the captain):

"As the left foot leaves the ground bring the sword with a circular motion to the 'recover' during two paces; on the following pace lower it to the salute (edge of the blade in line with the knee, the arm to be straight, hand just below the thigh, the left arm to remain steady), the head to be turned to the reviewing officer while passing him.

"When at six paces from the saluting point, the officers will come to the 'recover,' make a pause of one pace, and on the following pace come to the 'carry.' When at twenty paces they will resume their places with the company, the captain turning to the right the lieutenant and ensign to the left, the ensign moving in double time; the covering sergeant taking his post at the same time.

"JAS. LINDSAY, Major-General.
War Office, 2nd March, 1869."

SENSATIONAL WAR ANECDOTE.

A French Zouave, trumpeter in the Crimean campaign, has written a narrative of his experience, in which he describes an encounter between an Irishman and a Russian, which we would commend to Mr. Kinglake for his next edition, for it "baags" anything to be found in his volumes. It is as follows:—

"This to thy heart, d—d Englishman," yelled out Prince Strenoff, who finding himself at the turn of a street face to face with Lord O'Neil, plunges his sword to the very hilt in his body.

"Thank you," replies the Irishman, availing himself of the moment left him, to discharge his revolver into the still half open mouth of the Russian.

Both fell dead, having no doubt as a dying remembrance the thought of their past friendship. This Lord and Prince had known each other at London and Paris, before the war, and were cited as inseparable.

Thus do the hateful passions of war destroy all the finer feelings of humanity.

Louisville has a velocipede military company

Napoleon has ordered experiments to be made with a new kind of fusee invented by a soldier of the Guard.

HEIGHT OF RECRUITS.—It is announced in general orders that the minimum height for all infantry recruits, whether enlisted at head-quarters or otherwise, is raised from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 8 inches until further orders.

It is reported that a plot for an extensive Fenian raid upon the province of Ontario, to take place immediately after the withdrawal of British regiments, has been discovered.

During the first battle of Bull Run a brigadier general discovered a soldier concealed in a hole in the ground and ordered him to join the regiment. The man, looking him full in the face, placed his thumb upon his nose and replied, "No you don't, old fellow; you want this hole yourself."

Recent experiments at Shoeburyness have completely unsettled all pre-existent ideas on the subject of iron-defences. The plate armor of ships of war which had hitherto resisted the heaviest projectile was easily penetrated and the targets were completely riddled by the Palliser bolt.

The old grenadier from whose flask Napoleon the First drank at Ratisbon during the memorable campaign of 1805, and who, on that occasion, uttered the naive words, "After you, sire," which caused Napoleon to burst into a fit of laughter, died on the 9th of January at the Hotel des Invalides, in his eighty-fifth year.

The death of another Peninsula veteran is announced. The Hon. W. E. Cochrane, son of the ninth Earl of Dundonald, died March 15th at Osnaburg Terrace, Regent's Park. He was born in 1781, and entered the 15th Hussars in 1801, with which regiment he was present as major at Sahagun, in Sir John Moore's expedition in 1808, for which he received a medal. He also received a clasp for Vittoria.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge becomes, by the death of Lord Gough, formally the senior officer of the British army, although by length of service General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald is the senior. The latter entered the army in 1793. There are five others, whose first commissions were issued before the beginning of the present century.

WHY BRITISH AMERICANS ARE OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

BY A CANADIAN.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

A recent article copied from some American journal expressing the writer's dislike of Canada, suggests the hope that the rest of his countrymen will soon acquire in his opinion, in which event there might be an end to the perpetual craving for annexation, with which we are tormented by our neighbors on the south side of the line.

Why they should be so eager in this matter is not so clear, but the reasons which cause us to dislike annexation lie upon the surface. A plain statement of these might be useful and no one could make it better than yourself. In the meantime, the views of a Canadian are at your service, if you wish to see them. Canadians dislike annexation because they dislike the system of Government of the United States. The foundation of that system is universal manhood suffrage, which seems to me to be a contrivance to enable the rogues to govern the rest of the community. For there can be no doubt that the majority of men either by crime or vice, ignorance or folly, are unfit for the exercise of the franchise. To entrust all power therefore to this majority is to submit to the Government of the vicious, ignorant and foolish who are certain to be eventually controlled by the vicious. Universal suffrage seems to us to be productive of the following consequences:—

1. The Ostracism from political life of the most learned, intelligent and wealthy citizens: it is well known that these have practically no share in the Government of the United States.

2. The election of Judges; a provision to enable the rogues to control the officers appointed to punish them.

3. The venality of officers of Justice.

4. The venality of Legislators.

5. Widespread corruption of men.

6. Insecurity of life.

7. General impunity of villains.

Some of these may seem to be remote consequences of universal suffrage, but a little consideration will remove this impression. If the franchise had been limited to the wealthy and learned, to the merchants and professional men, to farmers, tradesmen and artisans, the judiciary would never have been made elective. From this system of electing Judges and other functionaries, arises the want of independence of the Judges—the venality of the other officers of justice—the partial and dishonest administration of the law—the consequent disposition to take the law into their own hands—and the resulting insecurity of life and property.

In like manner we may account for the venality of legislators, for as in nature it is an inflexible rule that like begets like, so in politics, it is equally certain that like elects like. A vicious and corrupt majority of electors will therefore return vicious and corrupt representatives, and shock the world with the spectacle of hiring law-makers and marketable legislation. Thus has arisen the general corruption which in every direction eats like a cancer into the vitals of the United States.

Secondly.—We Canadians are appalled at the prodigious dimensions of the public debt of the United States, amounting, inclusive of State liabilities, to the enormous sum of ten thousand eight hundred million of dollars, equal to about fifty-five dollars in gold for every soul of the population. In Canada we have a debt which we do not desire to increase; it is about seventy-seven million of dollars, equal to seventeen dollars per head of the inhabitants. We also dislike the inflated inconvertible currency—the tariffs enacted to protect the wealthy manufacturers at the expense of the farmers—and the troublesome excise, by which the industry of the United States is stifled and overwhelmed and the cost of living doubled. Again, we Canadians are utterly averse to the annual election of everybody; we find our quadrennial elections troublesome enough, and are glad when they are over. We elect only our Legislators, and not all of these, for the members of our Upper House of Parliament are selected by the Crown for life. We do not elect our officers and turn them out every few years. In general their tenure of office is dependent upon their good behaviour: for this reason they are not apt to rob us: there is no premium on extortion and no disposition to make large gains during a short term of occupation.

Canadians, also, dislike slavery; it was planted on our soil, and forthwith withered and perished. Not so in the case of our neighbors, when it flourished so that the hand of man was unable to destroy it. Who in 1869 could have imagined any practical mode of striking off the negroes' fetters. But what the mind and hand of man were unable to accomplish the hand of God speedily effected—the slaves were liberated—the masters enslaved. We think this was just the punishment not undeserved; but we had no hand in the one and desire no hand or lot in inflicting the other. Lastly, we prefer an hereditary Monarchy to an elective Presidency. The office of a Sovereign Magistrate elected every fourth year having more power and patronage than any other potentate upon earth is such a vast glittering object of ambition as quite to unsettle the minds of men and to give rise to violent passions, ceaseless agitation and unbounded corruption. Moreover, it may reasonably be doubted if election by universal suffrage be the best way of obtaining a Sovereign. It is certain that the best man is not always, or often, elected, and in the case of the United States the President of late years has generally been chosen not because he was the best man, but because he was not the best man, in the nation. Will it be argued concerning Presidents Tylor, Polk, Fillmore, Peirce, Lincoln, or Johnson that any one of them was the best man of his time, or elected because he was supposed to be the best man. Can it be said that any one of them were distinguished by great literary ability, eloquence or statesmanship, or for anything except mediocrity and previous obscurity.

Thus it is apparent that the method of electing Presidents by universal suffrage is a conspicuous failure, and has produced results the reverse of those which were intended. On the other hand, it is often objected that the Monarchical system of hereditary government is defective in submitting the choice of a Monarch to the chance of birth. We, however, think that a child of many ancestors, and illustrious and historical lineage, carefully brought up, with the best education that money can furnish, especially trained in the art and science of government, certain, with the most ordinary care, to acquire the esteem and affection of his subjects, is more likely to become a good

governor than a man of no education taken from the humbler ranks of life, of whom no person ever heard before his nomination, and of whom no one will care to hear when he shall have returned to his original obscurity. In short, we prefer a Monarch by the accident of birth to a President by the accident of death, as in the case of Andrew Johnson, for instance.

For reasons such as these Canadians will not voluntarily join the great Northern Federation; and we hope to see in the columns of your honest and faithful journal a fuller expression of these views, which, we believe you entertain in common with ourselves.

SOME MORE REASONS WHY BRITISH CANADIANS ARE OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Although your Canadian correspondent in his communication which appeared in the last issue but one of your esteemed paper, makes out a good case against the annexationists, still it has occurred to me that he might have made out a much stronger one than he really does. He omitted to state the all-important fact that British Canadians are proud of the privilege of being the subjects of the best and most illustrious of Sovereigns and of Canada being a very important portion of that great and glorious Empire in whose dominions the Sun never sets. Such being the case is it reasonable to suppose that the Canadians would be willing to renounce their allegiance to the Great Empire which has created, fostered and protected them, and to transfer it to a foreign nation which has ever since the Revolutionary War never ceased for one moment to abuse and vilify everything British or Canadian, which has never at any time sympathized with England or Canada; which encouraged and sympathized with the Brigands who invaded Canada and murdered her people during the Canadian Rebellion in 1837 and 1838, and in June 1866, which sympathized with Russia during the Crimean War, and even applauded the blood-thirsty Sepoys during the Indian mutiny.

Your correspondent also omitted to state that supposing annexation did take place and that at some future time the United States should go to war with England, could any one describe the fearful position the unfortunate Canadians would be placed in. Would they not be compelled to fight against their dearest relatives and oldest friends or else undergo a persecution which no language can describe. Hence this would not the scum of the United States overrun Canada and through the medium of universal suffrage absorb all the best offices in the country. Would not the Halls of Justice be polluted by judges elected by the mob, and would not the present happy political and social system of Canada be swept away to make room for an offensive system which a rude and ignorant rabble would be sure to impose upon the Canadian people, would not the Canadians be compelled year after year to undergo the inflictions of Fourth of July celebrations and orations, and hear their old and fondly cherished friends and institutions held up to scorn from one end of Canada to the other. Would not Fenian meetings for the so-called liberation of Ireland be continually held in every city, town, and village from Quebec to Sandwich. Just fancy such a state of things in Canada and all brought

about by annexation. The Americans are about the last people in the world who should encourage disloyalty and rebellion in others after the fearful experience they have recently undergone in the way of rebellion. Yet notwithstanding all this they never lose an opportunity to encourage rebellion and disloyalty in Canada by constantly preaching the doctrines of annexation. For the information of that portion of the American people who do not know any better, I avail myself of this opportunity of intimating that with the exception of some Americans a few doomed politicians and disappointed office-seekers, and an insignificant portion of the French Canadians called the "Rouge" party, there is no such thing as an annexationist in Canada.

It is generally believed by Americans that the French Canadians in Lower Canada are all anxious to sever their connection with England and annex themselves to the United States; this is all a fallacy, for strange to say the great mass of French Canadians are the most conservative people in Canada, and with few exceptions are most bitterly opposed to annexation. This feeling arises from the fact that by the Treaty of Paris at the conquest of Canada by the British, their religion, laws, language, and customs were guaranteed to them by England, and this Treaty has been strictly and religiously kept and observed ever since. In the event of annexation this treaty, not being binding on the United States, would necessarily come to an end, and the French Canadians, as in the case of Louisiana, would soon lose the nationality and privileges they now enjoy, and in a short time be lost and disappear as a distinct people—a state of things which they will do everything in their power to prevent. A great deal more might be said on this subject,—in fact the objections against annexation are inexhaustible,—but time and space impose limits. Suffice it to say that annexation would prove a calamity, not a blessing, to Canada, and that annexationists may fairly be classed among the worst enemies of Canada.

A BRITISH CANADIAN.

GENERAL GRANT stood stoutly and steadily at his post through all the long and dreary months of the late civil war, from the battle of Shiloh, where the Federals came near being routed, to that of Appomattox where, the gallant Lee laid down his arms, and the Confederacy became a thing of history. But less than a month in the White House at Washington—besieged by an army as numerous and as persistent, if not as brave and high minded as that of Lee—an army of wolfish hungry, remorseless, clamorous office-beggars—General Grant has already fairly broken down. To his immediate friends, the poor President has confided his sorrows and confessed the despair which has overtaken him. There is no amount of pecuniary gain, he exclaims pathetically, that could induce him—were he released from his official obligations—to undergo the tortures he has had to endure for the last few weeks. Our ministers here sometimes complain of the badgering and worrying, and annoyance they have to submit to, in making selections from a crowd of office-seekers; but theirs is a position of ease, and comfort, and retirement, compared with Grant's. We have no doubt there are more applicants for office in Washington to-day than there have been altogether in Canada during the last ten years. Such is John Bright's political paradise.—*Paris Transcript.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL CAVALRY SCHOOL.

Commandant, Major Russell, 13th Hussars.

Riding School Instructor, Sergt. Boll, 13th Hussars

Drill Instructor, Sergt. Macdonald, 13th Hussars.

The following Volunteer Officers and non-com. Officers entered the Cavalry School of Instruction on the 25th March:—

Lieut. Col. Lovelace, Volunteer Hussars, late Turkish Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Barwis, 55th Batt. Volunteer Militia.

Major Bond, Prince of Wales Regiment of Volunteer Rifles, Volunteer Militia.

Major Martin, Hochelaga Batt. Volunteer Militia.

Capt. Muir, Volunteer Hussars.

Capt. Labranche, Chasseurs Canadiens, Volunteer Militia.

Lieut. and Adjutant Atkinson, Grand Trunk Battalion.

Cornet Lockerby, Volunteer Hussars.

Sergt. Major Browne, Quebec Volunteer Hussars.

Corporal Gore, Quebec, Volunteer Hussars.

QUEBEC SQUADRON OF CANADIAN HUSSARS.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

We are pleased to hear that this good old squadron keeps up to its full strength of 110 men with 80 troop horses—and although many of the men are recruits the officers will soon get them into shape, as they have already commenced Spring drill

In connection with the Squadron a Cavalry School of Instruction has been opened similar to those at Toronto and Montreal, in charge of the 13th Hussars—but so far entirely independent of Government aid. The School is in charge of Capt. Turnbull commandant; Lieutenant W. L. Forsyth (late Lt., 7th Hussars), Riding Master and Drill Instructor.

This Riding School is the largest and best in America, the same size as the Establishment Riding School at Canterbury, was built by the officers at their own expense. at a cost of \$3,000, to this has been added a gymnasium—costing \$500, and stabling for 12 horses at further outlay of \$600—the whole thing is most complete, and if any Squadron in the Dominion deserve encouragement the Quebec one certainly does.

All the mounted officers of the Volunteer force in Quebec have been invited to join the "rides" free of expense should they furnish their own chargers—and at the small charge of 50 cents per ride if they use the trained troop horses, kept expressly for the School. The plucky officers of the Quebec Squadron have set another example to their brothers in arms throughout the Dominion, and it only shows what can be done by good and efficient officers

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I have to return my sincere thanks to your esteemed and gallant correspondent *Sabreur* for his very flattering appreciation of the papers on "Naval Operations of the War of 1812-14." It is undoubtedly very gratifying and highly encouraging to find that gentlemen, like your correspondent, of refined literary tastes and capable of forming a "professional" opinion, write in such decided terms of the value of a work of this description, but I fear it would be hardly possible to put those papers before the public in book form. I say nothing of their merits or demerits in a literary point of view—*Sabreur* is undoubtedly a good judge, and moreover has the advantage of being able to form an opinion without prejudice, inasmuch as I am a perfect stranger conventionally to him, and while highly flattered by his good opinion and greatly encouraged by his kind commendation, must not forget that those papers written, as he justly observes, with a moral, are my highest literary flights, and if I could be assured the public would look on them as generously and favorably as your gallant correspondent, no difficulty need be feared in assuming the responsibilities of authorship; but apart from that the circulation of such a work would be very limited, and the publication probably never pay. I have to thank your gallant correspondent for his generous offer which is accepted in the spirit in which it is made, and to assure him that if at some future day any possible advantage would accrue to the public interests by their publication, that I will freely avail myself of his generosity.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obtt. servt.

THE WRITER OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Ottawa, 5th April, 1869.

FROM QUEBEC.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The late melancholy tragedy has absorbed all attention for the last few weeks. The city papers very properly refrain from publishing full particulars of this unhappy affair until the evidence is made public by the trial of young Chaloner, which takes place on the 27th of this month; until then it would be very unfair to publish anything which might prejudice the public either for or against the prisoner.

The funeral of the late Ensign Whittaker took place on Saturday, 13th March, and was attended by all the officers of the garrison, the bands of the 53rd and Royal Artillery, and the regiment of the deceased. An immense crowd of spectators collected in the streets through which the procession passed.

Col. Gagy, a gentleman well known throughout the Province as an able lawyer, and who is descended from an old English family, represented in the army for many generations, lectured in the Music Hall on

Friday evening, the 2nd instant, to a very large and respectable audience. His subject was "The Political and Social Condition and Prospects of the Provincials of British origin in the Province of Quebec." The lecturer, who is an excellent speaker, took rather an alarming view of the state of affairs in this Province, and favored annexation to the United States. The Colonel was formerly an officer in the British Army and was Adjutant General of Militia for the Province during the rebellion of 1837. Although the idea of annexation is not likely to meet with any sympathy here, the lecture will probably have the effect of directing more attention to local politics than has hitherto been paid by the English speaking population. The Colonel promises to lecture again on the same subject shortly.

Rifle practice is again the rage since the spring weather has set in. The 8th are likely to have a stronger team this year than ever; some friendly matches will come off soon, of which I will send you the particulars.

The Local Legislature was prorogued on Monday the 5th instant, with the usual ceremony. The Lieutenant Governor drove down to the Parliament house about 2 P. M., escorted by a bodyguard of the Quebec Squadron of Cavalry (Canadian Hussars) and was received with a general salute by a guard of 100 men of the 53rd Regiment, the band playing the National Anthem. The Legislative Council room was crowded with spectators. On the floor of the house were the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Vermont, the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese, the Judges, and the commanding officers of the different regular and volunteer corps.

Quebec, 6th April, 1869.

FROM TORONTO.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

It is currently reported and believed here that the intended withdrawal of the troops will not take place as early as anticipated, and that the order to be in readiness to return home has been countermanded. The enrolment of the Militia in this city and vicinity has been completed. On Good Friday, although the Garrison Common is partly covered with snow, and the day wet and otherwise unfavorable there was a large muster of volunteers for target practice. It is stated that Col. Anderson, C.B., R.A., commandant, has received a step of promotion and proceeds shortly to India. It would be a great blessing for our much neglected Volunteer Artillery were this distinguished and efficient officer to be appointed Adjutant General of that branch of the service. I have just had the pleasure of a flying visit from my ever welcome friend, Mr. Carroll Ryan, Editor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, who is en route for the Capital, after a short cruise through this Province. Very

little ice remains in the harbour, and the navigation will be open in a few days.

[The foregoing was received too late for our last issue.]

The Queen's Own were inspected last night (7th inst.) by Lieut. Col. Durie, A.A.G., having performed the required eight days drill which has been gone through in three days last summer and five since reorganization under the new Militia Act. Of the nine companies forming the battalion there was an unusually large muster of 33 officers and 350 rank and file: not over a dozen absent with leave or sick. After saluting the Inspecting Officer the Battalion took "open order" and was minutely inspected by companies, after which they marched past in open and quarter distance columns, the latter movement being especially well executed. Major Brown, who, by the bye, has a fine word of command, a very important point, put the regiment through the "manual" and "platoon." The regiment was ably handled by Lt. Col. Gillmor, who put them through various evolutions of the non-pivot drill, which were complimented by the A.A.G., who was much pleased with its great simplicity and the rapidity of formation in any required direction. Owing to the custom at the annual inspections the companies were not equalized so that each Captain may get due credit for his zeal, and in consequence some companies were about double the number of others. The only drawback to this most creditable turn out was the variety of the uniforms. Although supposed to be in Winter uniform, many were in partly summer clothing and not a few in plain clothes, even those who had the whole outfit were looking rather ragged. As the uniforms have seen four years service and are rather disreputable, it is questionable whether this fine corps will be able to put in an appearance on the Queen's Birthday, unless a fresh issue be made. The band played during the evening and assisted, no doubt, to swell the crowd of visitors who were present.

The officers of the Queen's Own held their annual dinner at the Queen's Hotel, on the 18th ult., when over forty of the officers and retired officers sat down to supper, provided in Captain Dick's best style,—it is deserving to mention that Captain D., when called on by the committee, politely stated that the Queen's Own might just eat their dinner and then pay what they thought it worth. No guests are invited to their gathering, the object of which is to keep up the *esprit de corps* and good feeling of the officers of the regiment; on this occasion however invitations were sent to the Executive Council of Ontario, of which the Hon. Mr. Wood alone was able to attend. A pleasing incident of the evening was the presentation of a very handsome time piece to Major Dixon on his retirement from the regiment. Lieut. Col. Gillmor, who presented it on behalf of his

brother officers, alluded to the lengthened and valuable services of Major Dixon, and the high character he had earned for himself as a Volunteer Officer (as appears in General Orders), also to the very serious loss the regiment has sustained by his retirement. Major Dixon, when returning thanks, expressed his deep regret that private affairs compelled him to relinquish his commission, but assured his friends that whenever emergency arose he would be found once more in the Queen's Own in any rank he might be called upon to fill.

The Ontario Lacrosse Club have re-organized for the season, with Capt. Arthur, Q. O. R., as President. Weather chilly.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I have noticed of late in the REVIEW a number of communications from members of the force in regard to Military Schools, caused no doubt by the fact of the probable withdrawal of the troops from Canada.

Will you allow me to ventilate my views on the subject?

I would have a school at every Battalion headquarters, under the charge of the Battalion Drill Instructor, assisted by the Sergeant Major.

Our Battalion Drill Instructors are well qualified for this task, nearly all if not all being first class Military School men. It might be so arranged that these extra duties would not interfere with their regular duties.

When, in the opinion of the Instructor, any of the pupils were ready for examination, the Brigade Major of the Division might examine them and grant them certificates if qualified. I think schools might be carried on very cheaply and effectively by a system something like this. I presume the Battalion Drill Instructors would not object to the additional work, but they would require additional pay, no doubt. A salary should also be given to the Sergeant Major.

The gratuity to passed candidates might be smaller, the expense of living being less in towns than cities. Travelling expense would also be saved. If thought advisable, these schools might only be kept open during a portion of the year. If necessary, as for instance, when changes are made in the drill, the instructors themselves might be ordered for a short time to some central place, and there drilled, so that uniformity might be observed.

One advantage of this system would be, that men in business, as most of our Reserve Militia officers are, and a great number of our Active officers also, and who are anxious to qualify, might do so without entirely sacrificing their business. Possibly during the summer months, the hours of drill might be in the mornings and evenings.

Another great advantage is that our young men attending military schools would not be so much exposed to temptation. Although I am anxious that my sons should have a knowledge of drill, I would be very sorry, from what I have seen of city life, to allow them for any length of time to be exposed to its temptations. The morals of many young men have been sapped while attending the Military School.

These suggestions, of course, only apply to Infantry Schools. As regards Cavalry and Gunnery Schools, there should be, say one of each in Toronto and Montreal, in charge and under the instruction of Volunteer officers.

INFANTRY.

RIFLE MATCHES.

5TH BATTALION, MARRIED VS. SINGLE.

SINGLE.	200	300	400	500	T'l.
Sergt. Norris,	33343	43442	23434	33433	—69
Lt. Wurtele,	33133	43442	22323	40222	—55
Pt. Holloway,	34224	44044	43333	34342	—63
Capt. Barrett,	43444	04222	33334	25443	—01
Cr. Sgt. Froer,	22322	40223	42442	03234	—50

MARRIED.

Capt. Morgan,	44233	23333	34234	34243	—82
Lieut. E. Scott,	43342	34232	32303	04320	—50
Lt. Holwell,	32024	34343	44344	44234	—64
Sgt. Hawkins,	22334	23423	04233	32344	—56
Adj. O'Neill,	44244	22323	22234	33332	—57

Total, Single..... 294
 " Married..... 289

Majority..... 5 Points.
 Total average, 58 3-10 per man. Strong East wind.
 Beauport Flats, 5th April, 1869.

SHOOTING MATCH.

The return match between ten men of the West Ward and ten men from the other three wards of the town came off yesterday at the rifle range. Mr. Geo. A. Bruce led the West Warders, and Mr. John Stewart marshalled his clan. The result of the match, as will be seen, was a victory for the West Ward by 21 points. That veteran shot, Mr. J. Hazleton, topped the whole of his shooting, having made the very large score of 35. In the evening the vanquished entertained the victors to an oyster supper at Deady's, which was excellently served, along with all the other good things which help to make a first class entertainment. The company spent a very pleasant evening. We understand the West Warders are not to be allowed to rest on their laurels, but will be challenged again at no distant day by their competitors, who may be conquered but are not subdued. The following is the score, eight inch bulls eye, any position:—

NAMES.	200 yds.	300 yds.	T'l.
George A. Bruce,	23233	43223	—27
C. Heath,	42233	23323	—27
A. Strowger,	33322	03222	—22
H. L. Walker.	24434	43432	—33
M. Deady,	32323	22333	—26
George Elliott,	33334	22333	—29
E. Newton,	32222	33342	—26
Watson Day,	33022	32223	—22
T. H. Taylor,	32334	33322	—28
J. Hazleton,	43443	43343	—35

Grand total..... 275

J. Stewart,	33432	22332	—27
Alexander McKenzie,	23333	42222	—26
J. T. Nichols,	22223	23332	—24
D. McCrae,	20242	22230	—19
E. O'Connor,	32423	43343	—31
G. Hadden,	22222	23030	—18
W. Holliday,	33443	22344	—32
W. Sunley,	43422	42342	—30
J. Inglis	03233	03330	—20
J. Hooper	23343	23232	—27

Grand total..... 254

THIRD BRIGADE DIVISION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held in Port Hope on Wednesday fortnight. The Secretary, Major Boulton, presented a report of last year's proceedings, which was adopted. After the election of a Council, Lieut. Col. Boulton was re-elected President and Major Boulton, Secretary Treasurer. Port Hope was selected as the place for the next annual match, which is to take place in August next.—Star.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association was held at the City Hall, Ottawa, Thursday afternoon, when the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:

- President.—Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Powell.
 Vice-Presidents.—Captain Langton, Major W. B. Lindsay, Lt. Col. Forrest, and Capt. I. Morgan.
 Council.—Major Bearman, Major Ross, Major Irvine, Major Seal, Capt. Perry, Capt. May, Capt. Forsyth, Capt. Parsons, Capt. White, Capt. Corbett, Capt. Cotton, Capt. Graham, Lieut. Clarke, Lieut. Mowatt, Quartermaster Armstrong, Lieut. Falls, Lt. Patrick, Lieut. Spragge, Lieut. McDougall, Lieut. Walsh, Lieut. Wolff, Lieut. Cuzner, Ensign Rowan, Ensign Browne and Ensign Bosso. T. D. Harrington, Esq., W. P. Lett, Esq., E. C. Barber, Esq.

REVIEWS, &c.

STEWART'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, St. John, N. B.—With the April No. this leading Canadian periodical enters upon its third volume considerably enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, and presents the best claims for the attention of the Canadian public, inasmuch as all the articles it contains are original contributions from the pens of British Canadian authors, many of whose names are "familiar as household words." We regret that want of space in our present issue prevents us from giving extracts from the many valuable and entertaining papers contained in its pages, but we would most cordially recommend to the patronage of our readers. "The Northwest Territory" is a valuable geographical paper, contributed by the Rev. Mr. Dawson, of Ottawa. "Sporting Sketches in Maine and New Brunswick," by an Old Angler, are racy and amusing, and reminds us in some parts of "Gentle Isaac." "Historical Sonnets," by Professor Lyall, and "Sketches of English Literature," by the same author, bear the impress of intellect and much thought and reading. "Waifs," a chapter on Bohemians, and "The Convent Porter," a poem, are from the pen of Carroll Ryan. "A Canadian Valentine," by Miss L. Murray, has many happy thoughts sweetly expressed. "A Geological Discovery in Newfoundland," by the Rev. M. Murray, is a paper of considerable interest to Canadians at the present moment. "The British People to their new Representatives in Parliament," by Wm. Murray, is a radical rhyme on the political situation in England. "Pen Photographs," by Dr. Clark, are eloquent and truthful. "The Heroine of Vercheres," by J. M. LeMoine, is in that author's usual brilliant and pleasing style. "Flores Nivium Breves," is pretty. In "Charles Heavysege and the new edition of Saul," by Chas. Sangster, we have a pleasing and graceful tribute from one Canadian Poet to another. "Colour, as applied to Ladies' Dress," by J. W. G., is, as far as our judgment goes, a

very sensible article. Current Literary notices close the number, which we hope will be extensively sold and read throughout the Dominion.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for March,—Leonard, Scott Publishing Company, New York,—is an excellent number of this famous old monthly. The republications of this Company are all excellent and we cheerfully recommend them to that part of the reading public which prefers pure English to American sensation.

A requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the Hon. T. D. McGeo was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city, last Wednesday. His Lordship the Bishop was present. The musical portion of the ceremony, under the direction of Mr. Gustavo Smith, was beautifully rendered, and an eloquent oration upon the deceased statesman, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dawson.

No. 2 Company, 13th Battalion, Hamilton, held their sixth annual supper in that city on the 2nd inst. A large gathering of the Company and their friends did honor to the occasion. Speeches were delivered by Col. Skinner, Captains Watson, Henery and others, and the party broke up at midnight, well pleased with their happy reunion.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, for the week ending Saturday the 10th, inst.

- MORRISBURG, O.—Capt. Rubridge, \$5.
 CORNWALL.—Lt. Neil McLean, \$2.
 WALES, O.—Capt. John J. Adams, \$2.
 NEBRAN.—Lt. Thomas Good, \$2.
 KENMORE, O.—Lieut. J. H. Cassels, \$1.
 BRANTFORD, O.—W. Pierce, \$1.

ELORA RIFLE COMPANY.—We are glad to be able to state that through the representations of Mr. Stirton, M. P., the recently organized volunteer company in Elora has been accepted by the Government.

Sir George Cartier carries with him where ever he goes that indomitable spirit which has made him, amidst many disadvantages, a real power in Canada. Neither Whig indifference, nor American presumption, which is exhibited in its least offensive form by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, abashes him. He loses no time in telling the American Minister, that he is equally willing to stay at peace or to go to war. Not long ago he warned the Whigs not to trust the anti-Colonial bigots of the Goldwin Smith stamp, and only a few years before he satisfied Her Majesty's very natural curiosity to know something of Her sworn adviser, whom she saw for the first time, that "he was an English man speaking French." A wise saying which the reporter of the Daily News has inverted and made nonsense of. Sir Etienne Tache expressed the same idea to the Queen, when he said, "Your Majesty has a million of loyal subjects in Canada who only speak French."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militia or
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-
ment, 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 can not undertake to return rejected com-
munications. 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 favour 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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
it may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1863.

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

MAJOR GENERAL BISSETT will make the
half yearly inspection of the 1st Battalion
Rifle Brigade in this city next week.

We have been informed that a memorial,
addressed to the Hon. Minister of Militia, is
being passed around among Volunteer Offi-
cers for signature, praying for certain alter-
ations in the Militia Act of last session. As
we have not had the opportunity of study-
ing it, of course we can form no proper idea
of the changes demanded, however, we are
convinced that Sir George Cartier will give
courteous attention to anything presented
by the leading gentlemen of the Volunteer
Force, whose experience and standing en-
title them to consideration. We have been
told that twenty five members of the House
of Commons have already given the sanc-
tion of their names to the movement.

With that extraordinary force of charac-
ter and persistency which has always been a
distinguishing trait of the Hon. Sir Geo. E.
Cartier, he has succeeded at last in bringing
the North west territory question to some-
thing like a definite basis of settlement.
Earl Granville's ultimatum, as compared
with the demands of the Hudson's Bay
Company, shows to what an extent we are
indebted to our delegates for the manner in
which they have conducted the controversy.
We have always contended that this ques-
tion was one of such consequence to Canada
that private interests, however important,
should offer no serious barrier to its settle-
ment. Our Government has ever been will-
ing to concede all just demands, and has,
time and again, made the most equitable
offers; but the greed of gain at one
time narrowed the Hudson's Bay Company
into a family compact, and at another scat-
tered their stock broadcast through the
empire, in both instances avowedly to ob-
tain greater political influence that it might
retain a monopoly manifestly disadvantageous
to that vast portion of the British people
which may not inaptly be described as the
Struggling Classes, the most powerful of
whom are the colonists. For the practical
development of advanced ideas of citizen
rights, as opposed to imperial or corporation
monopolies, Canadians stand first among
the people of the Colonial empire. We are
of the "struggling classes;" the fact of our
founding an empire in the wilderness and
of making ourselves strong and respected
among the nations proves that transplanta-
tion has not weakened the energies by
which the races from which we have sprung
were distinguished in the past, and are pre-
ponderating in the present. Canada has
suffered grievous wrong on many occasions
at the hands of bungling politicians of Eng-
land, whose carelessness confirmed the mis-
takes of ignorance to our disadvantage.
Witness the settlement of the boundary
dispute with its wretched display of stu-
pidity on one side and rascality on the other;
also, the intrigues of politico-commercial
traders by which western America was al-
lowed to drift into the Republican Union.
As an illustration of the latter class of pub-
lic incubi which have paralyzed the efforts
of the British in America, the Hudson's
Bay Company is the last and most remark-
able, and, by succeeding in putting an ex-
tinguisher upon it, Sir George Cartier has
earned the everlasting gratitude of the peo-
ple of the Dominion.

Concerning the terms of the agreement as
they have come to us, we may consider them
as highly satisfactory, to the company they
concede more than it is in justice entitled
to, but which we are willing to grant, that
the matter may be settled and that we may
get rid of an anomalous institution which has
retarded the western growth of our country
and been a source of endless complications.
Our belief is well founded that Her Majesty's

present advisers are thoroughly earnest in
their desire to adjust this question, and in
doing so to award every consideration to
both parties, but in dealing with it they
should not forget that it is no longer a mat-
ter for speculation, and the Hudson's Bay
Company will show their wisdom by accept-
ing the terms offered, inasmuch as every
year which passes, leaving them in the atti-
tude of obstructionists, lessens their claim
to consideration, while by judicious en-
couraging emigration the Canadian Govern-
ment can send a wave of population upon
the "fertile belt" that will, in a very short
time, settle the question for itself. In the
proposed arrangement the Company are
granted more than they will get a year
hence, and if they should continue obstinate
they will find, perhaps, that there are more
powerful elements at work upon this conti-
nent than they have any conception of, and
which are even superior to the influence of
Home authorities and money. The elements
or forces to which we refer are the restless
heaving and expansion of an energetic, poor
and ambitious people, who spread them-
selves that they may better their condition,
and flesh and blood on this continent are
of more value than any mere animal, how-
ever precious the fur it bears. Foot by foot
we have won this fair land from the savage
and the brute, year by year we have toiled
to build up the empire of Britain upon this
continent, and we have succeeded. We have
raised, in the most inaccessible wilds, homes
of peace and plenty for a hardy and indepen-
dent race, and we cannot conceive it to be
in the nature of things, or consistent with
our destiny that a barrier should be lifted
against our progress by a mere company of
traders, whose highest aspirations are cen-
tered in a dividend.

Before entering upon their mission to
England, Sir George Cartier and the Hon.
Wm. McDougall fortified themselves by a
most careful study of all the bearings of the
question it would become their duty to solve,
and the way in which they have represented
our interests and the success which has at-
tended their efforts are a gratifying proof
that their time was well employed, and that
the statesmen of Great Britain have, through
them, arrived at a just appreciation of the
value of the country we desire to obtain and
of the necessity of settling what it would be
dangerous longer to leave open. A con-
vincing proof of this is given in the concluding
portion of Sir Frederick Rogers' letter to
Sir Stafford Northcote, of the 9th March,
containing Earl Granville's final proposition,
in which he says.—

"It is due, both to the representatives of
Canada and to the Company, to add—that
these terms are not intended by Lord Gran-
ville as the basis of further negotiations
but a final effort to effect that amicable ac-
commodation of which he has almost des-
paired, but which he believes will be for the
ultimate interest of all parties.

"If this be rejected either on behalf of the

Company or on behalf the Dominion, his Lordship considers that his next step must be to procure an authoritative decision as to the rights of the Crown and the Company, and with this object he will recommend Her Majesty to refer their rights for examination to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whose decisions will form a basis for any future legislation or executive action which Her Majesty's Government may find necessary."

There is nothing perhaps in the whole correspondence more likely to lead to a settlement than that portion of the above paragraph containing the threat to have the Company's rights decided by a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Such a mode of dealing with the matter would of course place it in a nutshell, and there we believe the Company would be compelled to relinquish even more than what is required by Lord Granville. To sum the whole matter up, we are well satisfied with the work performed by the Canadian delegation in having convinced the Home Government of the necessity for a settlement, and in having secured a basis therefor to be acted upon immediately if required.

In our last issue the article on "Naval Operations" contained a narrative of the proceedings of the squadron under Captain J. A. Gordon, then commanding the *Sea Horse* frigate, in the Potomac subsequent to the capture of the Capital of Washington, and the death of Captain Sir Peter Parker of the *Menelaus* frigate, in a skirmish on the shores of the Chesapeake.

Singularly enough the same issue contained an obituary notice of the death of Sir J. A. Gordon, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, a hale old Sea King, at the age of 86 years. From the pen of Tom Hughes and from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 3 April, the following notice of another of those old Sea Lions, is taken as much from its connection with the narrative alluded to as its intrinsic value as a record of a great seaman just passed away:—

Admiral Sir Charles Christopher Parker, an old English naval officer, died on the 13th of March. He was the third son of Vice-Admiral Christopher Parker, who was eldest son of Sir Peter Parker, fourth baronet. He was born in 1792, entered the Royal navy at an early age, served in the Mediterranean, at the capture of the Island of Capri, at the defence of Gaeta, and in an attack on a corvoo off Cape Tulliat. He was lieutenant of the *Malta* at the siege of Tarragona, and was an admiral on the reserve list since 1863. The first baronet was for upward of eighty years in the navy and gradually distinguished himself in the American war; the second baronet was a captain in the navy, and was mortally wounded at the storming of the American camp at Beltsire, near Baltimore; the third baronet was a commander, the fourth was a captain, and the deceased baronet was an admiral. The baronetcy was created in 1782, so that within ninety years no less than five baronets served their country in the naval service.

Sir Peter Parker, the first baronet, is chiefly known as having been repulsed with

loss at Fort Moultrie, in the harbour of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1776. He was nevertheless an able and brave seaman, owing his promotion and honors to his professional skill and knowledge, although the fault at Charleston was mainly to be attributed to a want of sufficient topographical knowledge of the locality and a mistaken estimate of the value of the fort, which ought to, and as subsequent events proved, could be passed with impunity.

His son, the second Sir Peter Parker, was captain of the *Menelaus*, and fell, as described, at the Chesapeake. The history of these men is instructive and most valuable, from the fact that with them rested, at a perilous and critical moment, the destinies of the British Empire, and consequently the cause of freedom and constitutional government throughout the world. How well that duty has been performed the pages of these annals, which their deeds of daring and suffering have emblazoned in glory, will tell for all time.

MR. R. G. HALLIBURTON has placed us under a great obligation; to him we are not only indebted for the most pleasing of intellectual treats, but, furthermore, for advocating that idea which this paper has strenuously upheld since its establishment. In his lectures on the "Men of the North" Mr. Halliburton strikes a key note of feeling in the heart of every man who has read, thought and felt. Filled with the beautiful images which he called up before us, we have, since hearing him, pondered much upon his sayings; it was not that he advanced anything new or that he broached a startling theory, but that in a new form and in the language of a scholar and a gentleman, he gave forcible utterance to that national feeling which has made the name of Britain synonymous with Liberty, Christianity and Civilization throughout the world. In following the course of thought thus opened to us we are led to a consideration of the work accomplished upon this continent where, in its most exaggerated form of robust vitality, this country displays that progressive spirit which has made the "Men of the North" giants of intellectual vigor and ruling spirits in the councils of nations. Overcome in its luxurious barbarism the Roman Empire sunk under the "Men of the North," the intense vitality of the tribes which poured down upon Southern Europe demonstrated that muscular power which after times has developed into an intellectual preponderance; most truly then did Mr. Halliburton say that the proper name for the conquering race upon this continent was NORMAN, and the true name of their country NORLAND.

We would dearly like to see his lecture published and sent to every Canadian home, forasmuch as in it are embodied all the highest national aspirations so would its influence be felt in the future. "Manifest destiny" (unmeaning phrase) assumes a

meaning when applied to the Men of the North, and we believe in it as an indication of the glory of the Germanic race upon the continent of America.

Since writing the foregoing we find a full report of the lecture has been published in the Montreal papers, at which city Mr. Halliburton delivered it before the Literary Club.

The signs of the times, so ominous of change, unmistakably point to a great revolution south of the line of 45°. Our astute Republican neighbors had better put their house in order, for as sure as the "irrepressible nigger" brought on the civil war between North and South, so sure will the democracy be supplanted by a monarchy—and it would be a curious compensation to find the politicians of the *Manchester School*, ardent admirers of and anxious to adopt Republican institutions, while the people raised under them had proved their utter inefficiency. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

"The *New York Express* cites, as a sign of the times, the fact that early in April a journal will be established in the Metropolis under the title of the *Imperialist*, to advocate openly the changing of our form of Government into an Empire."

No doubt need be entertained of the success of the idea to be advocated by the new journal.

The following, from *Hart's Army List*, is a record of the services of the officer about to be appointed Adjutant General of the Militia of Canada:—

8TH DEPOT BATTALION, COLCHESTER.

Lieut. Colonel Patrick Robinson Ross—Ensign, 7th April, 1848; Lieutenant, 5th December, 1851; Captain, 29th December, 1854; Bt. Major, 17th July, 1855; Major, 3rd April, 1857; Bt. Lieut. Col., 3rd August, 1863; Lieut. Col., 8th May, 1866.

Lieut. Col. Robinson-Ross served as an Ensign in the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Kaffir war of 1850-1 (medal), was appointed to the local rank of Captain when in command of a corps of Irregular Cavalry, called "Armstrong's Horse;" in which capacity he was engaged in many successful affairs against the enemy, including the action against Seyola's tribe, April 16th, 1851, where he had his horse killed under him; and more particularly at the combined attack on the Amatolas, June 28th, 1851, when he commanded a detached body of cavalry, was six times thanked in General Orders, with twice special mention in the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, and promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 4th Regiment. Served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 with the 4th Regiment, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol; specially mentioned in the despatches of Lord Raglan for having, when in command of a detachment of the 4th Regiment in the advanced trench before Sebastopol, repulsed two attacks of the Russians on the night of the 22nd Nov., 1854; and again thanked in Lord Raglan's despatch for his conduct at the attack and occupation of the cemetery, on which occasion he was aide-de-camp to Sir William Eyre (medal with three clasps, Brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honor, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 2nd April, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 5 Battery, Nepean.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

George Malloch, Gentleman, vice G. R. Porry, left the limits.

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

The resignation of Lieutenant J. B. Robinson is hereby accepted.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."

No. 2 Company.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign James Busby, vice McAdams, left the limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George Furness, Gentleman, vice Busby, promoted.

No. 5 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Walton Francis Hyman, Gentleman, M. S., vice D. C. Hannah, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant John Robinson Dixon, M. S., vice J. Magee, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

15th "Belleville" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 6 Company.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Nathaniel Baldwin Falkner, Esquire, vice H. A. F. McLeod, left the limits.

18th Prescott "Battalion of Infantry,"

No. 8 Company Plantagenet, will henceforth be No. 5 Company of this Battalion.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant:

Captain and Assistant Adjutant Robert John George Campbell, M. S., from No. 5 Company, vice W. H. Hudson, left the limits.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters,"
Barrie.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Major Alexander McKenzie, vice Stephen, resigned.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Major, provisionally:

Paymaster John McLaren, vice C. W. Matheson, deceased.

No. 5 Company, Waterford.

To be Captain:

Ensign George Paul Pickhaver, M. S., vice E. L. Heath, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Walter McMichael, Gentleman, M. S., vice A. Farnsworth, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

John Beal, Gentleman, M. S., vice Pickhaver, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Simcoe

To be Captain, provisionally:

Lieutenant Thomas Puzey, vice D. Swinton, deceased.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Joshua Austin, vice Puzey, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Alfred Arthur Clarke, Gentleman, vice Austin, promoted.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of
Infantry.

To be Major, provisionally:

Captain Charles Elliott, from No. 2 Company

To be Paymaster:

Sergeant William Boggs, vice Chatterton, appointed to Reserve Militia.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Niel Bethune M. D., vice J. Pringle, M. D., appointed to Reserve Militia.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Newton W. Powell, M. D., vice Bethune, promoted.

No. 2 Company, Cobourg.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William Henry Floyd, M. S., vice Elliott, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James Auston, vice Floyd, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Paymaster Sergeant Charles Boswell, M. S., vice Auston, promoted.

45th "West Durham" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Onemee.

To be Ensign:

William Henry Bell, Gentleman, M. S., vice Disbrow, resigned.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Portsmouth.

To be Captain:

Lieut. and Adjutant Joseph Fisher, M. S., vice Craig, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Jno. Schroeder, M. S., vice Fisher, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

3rd Battalion, "Victoria Volunteer Rifles,"
Montreal.

Surgeon E. A. Paget and Ensign D. O. Clare, having left the limits are now struck off the List of the Volunteer Militia.

6th Battalion "The Hochelaga Light
Infantry," Montreal.

The resignation of Lieutenant G. Stanway is hereby accepted.

9th Battalion "Volligeurs de Quebec."

No. 1 Company.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Octave Bourget, Gentleman, vice J. A. E. Dofoy, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Philippe F. Gingras, M. S., vice J. Duchesnay, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Mathias Chouinard, Gentleman, M. S., vice Gingras, promoted.

53rd Sherbrooke "Battalion of Infantry."

No. 2 Company, Sherbrooke.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Lieutenant Christopher Armstrong, vice J. Woodward, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Daniel Loomis, vice Armstrong, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Adam Grindrod, vice Loomis, promoted.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Richmond.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Hon. Henry Aylmer, vice M. M. Tait, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign William Evans Jones, vice Aylmer, promoted.

St. Michel Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Honorius Lachance, M. S., vice S. L. Pouliot, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized, officers provisional, excepting those holding Military School Certificates, viz:—

No. 1 Infantry Company at Three Rivers.

To be Captain:

A. G. Antrobus, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

C. A. Larue, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign:

O. Z. Hamel, Gentleman.

No. 2 Infantry Company at Three Rivers.

To be Captain:

J. F. V. Bureau, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

F. X. Turcotte, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Charles Dumoulin, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at St. Pie, County of
Bagot.

To be Captain:

J. B. Chagnon, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Frs. Lessard, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Jean Morel, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at St. Henri, County of
Levis.*

To be Captain :

F. X. Gonest, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

J. Alfred Guenot, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Louis Blais, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at St. Arsène, County of
Temiscouata.*

To be Captain :

Alfred LeBel, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Amable Dumont, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Louis Morin, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at Les Eboulements,
County of Charlevoix.*

To be Captain :

Edward N. Selvin, Esquire.

By command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

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

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 2nd April, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

RESERVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE CITY OF
KINGSTON.

No. 6 Company Division.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the
24th March, 1869, read: "To be Ensign;"
William K. Dickson, Gentleman, *instead of*
"To be Captain."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING
OF LEEDS.

No. 1 Company Division, (Township of
North Crosby.)

To be Captain :

Ensign John Poole Fett, from late 9th Non
Service Battalion, Leeds.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Henry James Arnold, from late
9th Non Service Battalion, Leeds.

To be Ensign :

Ensign William Shirley Bilton, from late
9th Non Service Battalion, Leeds.

No. 2 Company Division, (Township of
South Crosby.)

To be Captain :

John Kilborn, Junior, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

John K. Dargavel, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

George Preston, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division, (Township of Bur-
gess and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd conces-
sions of the township of Bastard.)

To be Captain :

Michael Gardner, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Anthony Preston, jr., Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John McKenney, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (From 4th to 10th
concession, inclusive of the township of
Bastard.)

To be Captain :

James Denny, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Robert Barlow, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John S. Gallagher, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, (Township of
Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne.)

To be Captain :

William Richardson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Johnson Sheffield, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Turner Sheffield, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Front
of Leeds and Lansdowne, except 1st and
2nd concessions of Leeds.)

To be Captain :

Joseph Cook, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

James Birmingham, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Joseph Courtney, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division, (Village of Gan-
anoque and 1st and 2nd concessions of
the front of Leeds.)

To be Captain :

William Bainsfield Carroll, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

John Ormiston, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Tom P. Richardson, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division, (Townships of
Front of Yonge and Front of Escott.)

To be Captain :

Samuel A. Copeland, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Henry J. Taylor, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Albert Purvis, Gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division, (Township of Rear of
Yonge and Escott.)

To be Captain :

John Godkin Giles, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Absalom Niblue, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Stephen Halladay, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING
OF GRENVILLE.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

George Sherwood Dunham, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Charles Burritt Lemon, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Robert Blakely, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Patrick Macaulay, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Cyrus Henderson Griffin, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

John Mooney, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Peter Adams, Gentleman

To be Ensign :

James Levi Runnions, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

James Edward Lewars, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Joseph Wallace, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

Charles Murphy, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

William Jackson, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

John Drumond, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Charles Keeler, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant :

William Clark, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :

Robert Wilson, Gentleman.

Errata.—In General Order of 12th March
last, under No. 1 Company Division, read,
"To be Captain: George Canning Langley,
Esquire," *instead of* "George Curran Lang-
ley," and under No. 2 Company Division,
read "To be Captain: Anson Noble Striker"
instead of "Strikee," and in General Order
of 24th March last, under No. 5 Company
Division, read "To be Captain: Thomas
Fleming Checkley, Esquire," *instead of*
"Thomas Fleming Heckley, Esquire." and
under No. 6 Company Division, read "To be
Captain, Robert Johnston, Esquire," *instead of*
"Robert Johnson."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING
OF BRUCE.

No. 1 Company Division, (All that portion
of the Township of Saugeen lying north
of the line between concessions 3 and 4
produced to Lake Huron, and the line
between lots 8 and 9, West Saugeon Road
and River Range B.)

To be Captain :

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

To be Lieutenant :

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

To be Ensign :

John Kidd, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division. (All that portion of the township of Bruce lying north of the line between the concessions 9 and 10 produced to Lake Huron, and all that portion of the township of Saugeen lying south of the line between concessions 3 and 4 produced to Lake Huron, and west of the Saugeen river.)

To be Captain:

George Harvey, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Joseph Diemert, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Joseph Schlitz, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division. (All that portion of the township of Bruce lying south of the line between concessions 9 and 10 produced to Lake Huron.)

To be Captain:

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

To be Lieutenant:

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

To be Ensign:

William Watson, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division. (All that portion of the township of Elderslie lying south of the line between the concessions 9th and 10th, and the line between lots 23 and 24 concessions A and B; and all that portion of the township of Saugeen lying south of the line between lots 8 and 9 West Saugeen road and River Range B.)

To be Captain:

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

To be Lieutenant:

William Clarke, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Joseph Pinkerton, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division. (All that portion of the township of Elderslie, lying north of the line between concessions 9 and 10 and the line between lots 23 and 24 concessions A and B; and all that portion of the township of Arran lying south of the line between concessions 5 and 6, and the line between lots 13 and 14, concessions A and B.)

To be Captain:

James Johnston, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

James Young, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

William E. Haldenby, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division. (All that portion of the township of Arran, lying north of the line between concessions 5 and 6 and lots 13 and 14 concessions A and B.)

To be Captain:

Thomas Bradley, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Robert Madden, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Nell McLean, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division. (The village of Southampton and the townships of Amable, Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds.)

To be Captain:

Robert Johnston, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

James McPherson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Daniel Cliff, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF RENFREW.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

J. S. Watson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

W. Hamit, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Daniel Johnson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John McDonald, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

C. F. Hollerman, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John McDonald, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Captain:

W. W. Austin, Esquire, vice James Reeves Non Resident.

To be Lieutenant:

John Quaiy, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Robert Turner, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

George Cardiff, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

George Dunfield, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

E. Barnett, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Frank Holiday, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Captain:

William Jamieson, Esquire, vice W. Airth resigned.

To be Lieutenant:

William Halpenny, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

David McGill, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division.

To be Captain:

George Rochester, Esquire, vice John Brown, non resident.

To be Lieutenant:

Daniel McLachlin, jr., Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

William Paris, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF PERTH.

No. 1 Company Division. (North and West Wards of the town of St. Marys.)

To be Captain:

William Veal Hutton, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Andrew Nicol, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

George Marlatt, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division. (South Ward of the town of St. Marys.)

To be Captain:

Edward Long, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

David D. McConnell, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Thomas F. Guest, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division. (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Wards of the township of Blanchard.)

To be Captain:

Captain Johnston Armstrong, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion, Perth.

No. 4 Company Division. (4th and 5th Wards of the township of Blanchard.)

To be Captain:

Ruben Switzer, Esquire.

No. 5 Company Division. (Township of South Easthope.)

To be Captain:

Edmund Corbett, Esquire.

No. 6 Company Division. (Village of Mitchell.)

To be Captain:

Captain Thomas Babb, from late 5th Non Service Battalion, Perth.

No. 7 Company Division. (Township of Fullarton.)

To be Captain:

William Davidson, Esquire.

No. 8 Company Division. (Township of Hibbert.)

To be Captain:

Thomas M. King, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

James Glenn, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John Norris, Gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division. (Township of Downie.)

To be Captain:

John Wilson, Esquire.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

No. 1 Company Division. (Township of Kitley.)

To be Captain:

Captain William DeWolf, from late 5th Non Service Battalion, Leeds.

No. 2 Company Division. (Township of Emsley.)

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Henry Moorehouse, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion, Leeds.

No. 3 Company Division. (Township of Wolford and Village of Merrickville.)

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Homan McCren, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion, Grenville.

No. 4 Company Division. (Lot No. 1 to 18

inclusive in all the concessions of the township of Oxford.)
 To be Captain:
 Hugh Conn, Esquire.

No. 5 Company Division, (Lot No. 18 to 30 inclusive in all the concessions of the township of Oxford.)
 To be Captain:
 Charles Ferguson, Esquire.

No. 6 Company Division, (Township of South Gower.)
 To be Captain:
 John Brown, Esquire.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF WELLINGTON.
 No. 5 Company Division.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Lieutenant Thomas Kerningham, from late 2nd N. S. Battalion, Wellington.
 To be Ensign:
 James Anderson, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE WEST RIDING OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.
 Erratum.—In General Order of the 26th February last, under No. 7 Company Division read, "To be Captain: Captain Kivas Tully from late 2nd Toronto Independent Artillery Company," instead of "Kivas Tully, Esquire."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF PRESCOTT.
 To be Major:
 Captain Nelson Burwash, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion, vice T. Higginson, promoted.

No. 1 Company Division.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Lieutenant James H. Molloy, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.
 To be Ensign:
 Alexander McLean, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Ensign James Anderson, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.
 To be Ensign:
 Patrick C. Darragh, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.
 To be Captain:
 Lieutenant Thomas Holmes, vice T. Brady resigned.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Abraham Hughes, Gentleman.
 To be Ensign:
 Sproule Blaney, Gentleman.

Erratum.—In General Order of 17th March last, under No. 3 Company Division, read "To be Ensign: Jonathan Cross, Gentleman," instead of "William Cross."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF GREY.
 No. 1 Company Division, (Township of Sullivan.)
 To be Captain:
 Lieutenant Charles Critchley, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Grey.

To be Lieutenant:
 Lieutenant Andrew Henry, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Grey.

To be Ensign:
 Ensign Philip McIntosh, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Grey.

No. 2 Company Division, (Township of Holland.)
 To be Captain:
 Lieutenant William Howoy, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion, Grey.

To be Lieutenant:
 Hugh Taylor, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 John Hollands.

No. 3 Company Division, (Township of Euphrasia.)
 To be Captain:
 Thomas Falls, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
 Robert Clark, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 George Cartwright, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (Township of Collingwood.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain Joseph Rorke, from late 4th Non Service Battalion, Grey.

To be Lieutenant:
 Ensign Alexander Mitchell, from late 4th Non Service Battalion, Grey.

To be Ensign:
 Edward Rorke, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, (Township of Derby.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain Robert Linn, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Grey.

To be Lieutenant:
 Captain Donald Brown, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:
 James Hardie, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Sydneyham.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain George Adams Campbell, from late 1st N. S. Battalion, Grey.

To be Lieutenant:
 Lieutenant William Lang, from late 1st Non Service Battalion, Grey.

To be Ensign:
 Calvin Campbell, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division, (Township of St. Vincent.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain Thomas Harris, from late 4th Non Service Battalion, Grey.

To be Lieutenant:
 Lieutenant Thomas Donovan, from late 4th Non Service Battalion, Grey.

To be Ensign:
 James Milne, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division, (Town of Owen Sound.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain William Reginald Armstrong, from late 1st N. S. Battalion, Grey.

To be Lieutenant:
 Edward W. Evans, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 Ensign James Buchan, from late 1st Non Service Battalion, Grey.

No. 9 Company Division, (Townships of Keppel and Barawaik.)
 To be Captain:
 Thomas Pettman, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
 John P. Benwell, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 Alfred Roger North, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF HURON.
 No. 1 Company Division, (Town of Goderich.)
 To be Captain:
 Peter Adamson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
 Samuel H. Debtlor, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 George B. Johnston, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division, (Township of Goderich.)
 To be Captain:
 Captain Donald McKenzie, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

No. 3 Company Division, (Township of Tuckersmith, not including lots 10 and 11 in the 2nd and 3rd concessions.)
 To be Captain:
 George Sproat, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
 Hugh Chesney, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 Robert McKurdie, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (Village of Seaforth, and lots 10 and 11 in the 2nd and 3rd concessions of the township of Tuckersmith.)
 To be Captain:
 George Edward Jackson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
 James Henry Benson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 Robert Nathaniel Brett, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, (Township of Stanley.)
 To be Captain:
 Charles William Pickford, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
 Thomas Simpson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 William Woods, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Hay.)
 To be Captain:
 Lieutenant John Petty, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
 Thomas Wilson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
 Allan Mitchell, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division, (Township of Stephen.)
 To be Captain:
 Thomas Greenway, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Timothy Caughlin, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Forendo Ernest Krouso, Gentleman.

No 3 Company Division, (Township of
Usborne.)

To be Captain:
Robert D. Bonis, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
David Mill, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
John Glenn, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF ST. JOHN'S.

Major Thomas Robert Jobson, of the
late 1st Non Service Battalion of St. John's
is permitted to retire with the rank of
Lieutenant Colonel.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF MONTMORENCY.

To be Major:
Joseph Fortin, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF IBERVILLE.

No 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Jules Fortin, Gentleman, vice J. Lamou-
reux, resigned.
To be Ensign:
Olivier Charbonneau, Gentleman, vice J.
E. Godreau, resigned.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THREE RIVERS

No. 1 Company Division, (The Banlieue
with Le Petit Village and that part of St.
Philippe's Ward lying south-west of Ruis-
seau de la Commune.)

To be Captain:
Captain Henry G. Fearon, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Oliva Duval, from late 1st Non
Service Battalion of St. Maurice.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Honoré Pothier, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.

No. 2 Company Division, (Sto. Marguerite,
and the township of St. Maurice.)

To be Captain:
Captain Augustin Cloutier, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Elzear B. Aubry, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.)
To be Ensign:
Ensign Michel Caron, from late 1st Non
Service Battalion of St. Maurice.

No. 3 Company Division, (St. Philippe's
Ward less that part lying south west of
Ruisseau de la Commune.)

To be Captain:
Captain Ezekial M. Hart, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Théophile Larue, from late
1st Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Philippe Gravel, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.

No. 4 Company Division, (St. Lewis Ward.)

To be Captain:
Captain Auguste Larue, from late 1st Non
Service Battalion of St. Matrice.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant George B. Houlston, from
late 1st Non Service Battalion of St.
Maurice.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Wm. Whiteford, from late 1st Non
Service Battalion of St. Maurice.

No. 5 Company Division, (Sto. Ursule's
Ward.)

To be Captain:
Captain John U. Ritter, from late 1st Non
Service Battalion of St. Maurice.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant George A. Gouin, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Godfroy Lassalle, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.

No 6 Company Division, (Notre Dame's
Ward.)

To be Captain:
Captain John Houlston, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Jean Aimé Olivier, from late
1st Non Service Battalion of St. Maurice.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Charles Royer, from late 1st Non
Service Battalion of St. Maurice.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF ST. MAURICE.

No 1 Company Division, (The western part of
the parish of Yamachiche.)

To be Captain:
Louis Onézime Ricard, Esquire.

No. 2 Company Division, (The eastern part
of the parish of Yamachiche.)

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Frederic Evariste Milot, from
late 2nd Non Service Battalion of St.
Maurice.

No. 8 Company Division, (Parish of Pointe
du Lac.)

To be Captain:
Louis Comeau, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Onézime Descoteau, Gentleman

No. 4 Company Division, (Parish of
St. Sévère.)

To be Captain:
Pierre Héroux, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Adolphe Lamie, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division (Parishes of St.
Barnabé and St. Elie.)

To be Captain:
Ensign Thomas Gólinas, fils Joseph, from
late 3rd Non Service Battalion.

No. 6 Company Division, (Parish of St.
Etienne.)

To be Captain:
Louis Jean Baptiste Beauchemin, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Antoine Ducharme, from late
4th Non Service Battalion.

No. 7 Company Division, (Parish of St.
Boniface de Shawinigan.)

To be Captain:
Captain Joseph Gólinas, fils de Luc, from
late 4th Non Service Battalion.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Hilaire St. Onge, from late
4th Non Service Battalion.
To be Ensign:
Célestin Bellemare, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CHAMPLAIN.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Captain Joseph Grenier, from late 2nd
Non Service Battalion of Champlain.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Joseph Neault, from late 2nd
N. S. Battalion.
To be Ensign:
André Aubry dit Francoeur, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Joseph Lor, from late 2nd
Non Service Battalion.
To be Lieutenant:
Noé Lamotte, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Calixte Landry, Gentleman.

No 3 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant John McLlland, from late
2nd Non Service Battalion.
To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Antoine Rivard, from late 2nd
Non Service Battalion.
To be Ensign:
Jean Melançon, Gentleman.

No 4 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Captain Louis Leduc, from late 2nd Non
Service Battalion.
To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Sévère Rocheleau, from late 2nd
Non Service Battalion.
To be Ensign:
Nazaire Dorval, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Captain François Gervais, from late 2nd
Non Service Battalion.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Isidore Cossette, from late
2nd Non Service Battalion.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Michel Trudel, from late 2nd Non
Service Battalion.

No 6 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Jose Beaudoin, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Louis de Montigny, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Joseph Massicotte, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division.

To be Captain:
François Lahaie, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Didace Chaillé, from late 2nd
Non Service Battalion.
To be Ensign:
Caius Arcand, Gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Narcisse Trépanier, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Joseph Trépanier, from late
2nd Non Service Battalion.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Adolphe Trudel, from late 2nd
Non Service Battalion.

No 11 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Captain Alexis Marchand, from late 1st
Non Service Battalion.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Joseph Marchand, from late
1st Non Service Battalion.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Joseph Brunel, from late 1st Non
Service Battalion.

No 12 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Captain François Xavier Trudel, from late
1st Non Service Battalion.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Joseph Ebachère, from late
1st Non Service Battalion.
To be Ensign:
Jean Massicotte, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Joseph Urbain Bédard, from late 12th Non Service Battalion of Quebec.

To be Ensign:
Joseph Delégo, Junior, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Charles Maugor, from late 13th Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:
Lieutenant Joseph Pageot, from late 13th Non Service Battalion.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Siméon Ecuyer, from late 13th Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:
Lieutenant Didace Hamel, from late 13th Battalion.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Charles Edmond Lortie, jr., Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
John Roberts, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
Dominique Thivierge, junior, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Luc Routier, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
William Sharples, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Thomas Power, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:
John J. Fitzpatrick, Gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Henry Ward, from late 11th Non Service Battalion of Quebec, vice S. Linderberg, resigned.

No. 12 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Joseph Kavanagh, Esquire.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the 5th March, 1869, under the head of No. 10 Company Division, read "To be Captain: John Smith, Esquire," instead of "William Smith."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF MONTREAL EAST.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the 24th February last, read:

To be Major:
"Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Belle, from the Volunteer Militia, instead of Major Charles E. Belle.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF SHEFFORD.

No. 1 Company Division, (Waterloo.)

To be Captain:
George H. Allan, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Joseph Loblanc, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Elijah S. Reynolds, Gentleman.

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

To be Captain:
Charles Whitcomb, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Thomas Brassard, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Come Martin, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division, (South Stukeley.)

To be Captain:
Chauncey S. Harris, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Benjamin M. Martin, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Shefford.

To be Ensign:
Luke W. Knowlton, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (North Stukeley.)

To be Captain:
Captain Erastus Lawrence, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
Elihu D. Lawrence, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Louis Monast, Gentleman.

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

To be Captain:
John Wood, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
J. L. Lafontaine, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Ensign Thomas McGrail, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

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

To be Captain:
Captain Thomas Wallace, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
Louis Lamarche, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
William T. Wallace, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division, (Township of North Ely.)

To be Captain:
Joseph Smith, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
James Doran, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Joseph Gendreau, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division, (Township of Granby.)

To be Captain:
Andrew Kay, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
John Bradford, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Edouard Rousseau, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF QUEBEC WEST.

No. 1 Company Division, (From Sillery Hill to the turnpike gates on the St. Louis and Cove roads in the parish of Quebec.

To be Captain:
Ensign James Connelly, from late 10th Non Service Battalion of Quebec.

To be Lieutenant:
George Soyer, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Donald McDonald, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division, (Champlain Ward.)

To be Captain:
Captain Jacques Blais, from late 5th Non Service Battalion of Quebec.

To be Lieutenant:
John O'Connell, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
J. H. Lawlor, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division, (St. Peter's Ward.)

To be Captain:
Captain Alexander Frazer, from late 7th Non Service Battalion of Quebec.

To be Lieutenant:
Philippe Noel, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Léonidas Noel, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (Montcalm Ward.)

To be Captain:
Arthur H. Murphy, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Alexander Robertson, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Ensign Louis Napoleon Masson, from late 4th N. S. Battalion of Huntingdon.

To be Lieutenant:
Adolphe Marion, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Ensign Jean Baptiste Aubin, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Captain:
John D. Macdonald, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Patrick W. Higgins, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Norman Ogilvie, Gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Richard Hayes, from late 1st N. S. Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant James Brownlee, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:
Ensign William Barr, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF TÉMISCOUATA.

No. 4 Company Division.

The resignation of Ensign Elie Mailloux, is hereby accepted.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF KANOUASKA.

With reference to the General Order of the 24th March, 1869, "that part of the parish of Notre Dame du Portage" formerly belonging to the parish of St. André, is added to

No. 5 Company Division; the "Township of Chapais," to No. 7 Company Division; the "Township of Fainchaud," to No. 8 Company Division; the "Township of Woodbridge," to No. 9 Company Division; the Townships of Bungay and Chabot" to No. 10 Company Division; and the "Townships of Parke and Pohegamook," to No. 11 Company Division;

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF OTTAWA.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the 25th February, 1869, read:

"No. 17 Company Division," instead of No. 18.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF PONTIAC.

To be Major:
Captain Walton Smith, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Pontiac, vice W. Craig, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CENTRE RIDING OF WELLINGTON.

The Orangeville Grammar School Drill Association—Mr. Edward Leslie, M. E., is hereby appointed to the command of the Orangeville Grammar School Drill Association, vice O. Lawrence.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF NORTH RIDING OF SIMCOE.

The Barrie Common School Drill Association. A drill Association is hereby authorized at Barrie, under the command of Quarter Master Sergeant A. McKenzie, to be composed of the master and pupils of the Common School, and to be styled "The Barrie Common School Drill Association."

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF NORTHUMBERLAND. The Chatham Presbyterian Academy Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Chatham, under the superintendence of William Crockett, Esq., to be composed of the teachers and pupils of the Presbyterian Academy, and to be styled "The Chatham Presbyterian Academy Drill Association."

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

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THE undersigned having compiled a MANUAL OF RIFLE SHOOTING for Volunteers and others will feel obliged if the Militia Staff Officers and Secretaries of Rifle Associations or Clubs throughout Canada will kindly furnish him at their earliest convenience with a short description of their Ranges, Targets, Rules, &c.; also name of Patron, President and Secretary, with address of the latter.

Any information from any gentleman, that might be of benefit to Riflemen in the Dominion will be thankfully received. Communications from the Maritime Province are specially requested.

A. LORD RUSSELL,
Secy. Toronto Rifle Club,
Dept. of Crown Lands,
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On application a card will be sent giving instructions for self-measurement.

N. M'EACHREN,

Master Tailor Queen's Own Rifles.