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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, FEBRUARY 8, 1869.

No. 6.

WE MAY MEET.

We may meet when the years I have passed away,
Far off in the valley of time;
Thy eyes shall be dim and my beard be gray,
And we'll think of the dream we dreamed to-day
As we think of an old world rhyme.

The echo of words that were whispered low,
In the quiet and darkened room,
Shall back, like the rays of the sunset, flow
On the well loved scenes of the long ago
Where flowers of memory bloom.

For us there is nothing in parting tears,
For the angel of dreams has fled,
And years may pass, to be followed by years
With their sorrows, and joys, and hopes, and fears
O'er hearts with their unburied dead,

Long hidden away in a darkened room
Of a lonely and haunted heart
Whence a whisper comes, like a voice of doom
Where the ghostly past broods over a tomb,
'Midst shadows that never depart.

K.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE
WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER VI.

The spell was broken, the capture of the Chesapeake told at once the tale of the strength and weakness of the United States Navy; the first measured by the greater preponderance of force; the latter by the inefficient means taken to render that available.

There can be no doubt that one of the chief agencies in deciding victory for the United States flag in the cases of the Guerriere, Macedonian and Java, was the very large preponderance in the crews of the United States vessels of seamen trained in the British Navy—many of them participants in Nelson's victories and it is quite as certain that the capture of the Chesapeake was facilitated by the large majority of her crew being native Americans.

It would be absurd at this distance of time to view those transactions with the embittered feelings of the actors therein, a statement of the simple facts and critical examination of the agencies by which victory was secured or defeat rendered certain is much more becoming than personal recrimination about affairs which after all were national. Any

impartial reader of the narratives already submitted must confess that while there was much to wound professional pride in the defeats, there never was occasions in which the honor of the British flag had been more nobly vindicated; the mere professional reader will not see much to admire in a sea fight, but the highest qualities of courage and endurance were brought out in those encounters.

With vessels whose motive power depended on the most fickle of all elements—the wind. The officer who fought his vessel had a multiplicity of duties to perform which are vastly simplified by the application of steam; first there was the weather gauge to be obtained at the cost of much complicated manœuvres in which the snapping of a stay or carrying away a spar would of itself be sufficient to decide the action; next in what position to open fire—when and how—then the manœuvring of the ship—the constant attention to the riggers and sail trimmers, lest a tack, sheet, halliard, stay or shroud should be shot away without a chance of repair. Once the proper position was attained, whether on the quarter or bows, the efforts of one would be to maintain, of the other to alter it—what coolness must be exhibited by the sail trimmers and others whose duty were apart from actual fighting; and finally how severely the physical courage must be taxed where men were cooped up in a space 40 or 50 yards in length by 14 or 15 yards in width with broadside after broadside from heavy guns discharged into their circumscribed batteries. Truly the old salts of the Nelsonic period experienced a baptism of blood from which their successors are and will be exempt. What skill, science and ability the officer who directed the whole must possess. It was easy to win battles on shore because ample space was afforded to manœuvre all arms, but on shipboard guns and men were crowded into a small space, the efficiency of the whole depending on the ability of the commanding officer, the steadiness of the wind and comparative immunity from accidents. A thorough knowledge of his profession with strict attention to its details enabled Capt. Broke, with every dis-

advantage, to capture a vessel superior in force after a brief contest—because there can be no doubt of the fact that the Chesapeake's seamen were fairly beaten from their guns, and the decisive moment had arrived with the men to take advantage of it. That the American seamen made a gallant defence and were honorably led by Capt. Lawrence there can be no doubt, but his skill was inferior to that of his opponent as shown when he allowed the favorable moment to pass for raking the Shannon and engaging her on the port quarter—it may be very fine to say that he chivalrously waived this advantage—it would be doing dishonor to the memory of a brave seaman to suppose he was guilty of any such unpardonable breach of duty—A lawyer who plays with his client's life or property to illustrate a legal problem, a surgeon who plays with his patient's life for the sake of experiment, would be counted the one a fool and the other a murderer—and in both categories those admirers of Captain Lawrence who take up the chivalrous line of defence would place him. He was neither the one nor the other, simply a brave man, who only erred in judgment and paid with his life and loss of ship the penalty—in six minutes after the action commenced all chance of retrieving the error had passed away; honor, then, to the gallant souls who have passed to their account midst pain and suffering doing their duty nobly and leaving an example to those who follow to tread in their footsteps—that race of glory which leaves an imperishable name and *"ends but in the grave."*

The results of the action between the Shannon and Chesapeake were so far salutary as to demonstrate the impossibility of a successful contest with the Naval power of Great Britain, and henceforth throughout the remainder of this miserable squabble the Naval forces of the United States acted on the defensive whenever they were sure to be brought in contact with an equal force of British vessels.

As the assumption of the name *American* on the part of the people of the United States is simply a specimen of that *"gasconading"* spirit of braggart presumption which

they did not learn from their Saxon ancestors, it is used with great reluctance by the writer of this Review, and only when it is absolutely necessary. The people of British North America possessing as great an area of this continent as the people of the United States, can by no means consent that the latter should monopolise its distinctive name which they do with as little hesitation as the obscure individual whose gasconading bray robbed better men of their honors, and gave a name therefore unknown to more than a fourth part of the world's superficial area.

It has been previously stated that Commodore Rodgers with the President and Congress frigates sailed from Boston on his third cruise on the 1st of May. On the 2nd of that month they fell in with and chased the British 18 gun brig sloop *Cumbria*, Capt. M. Head, but by knocking away the wedges of her masts and using other means to increase her sailing powers, she effected her escape. On the 8th in lat. 39° 30', North longitude 60 West, the Congress parted company.

On the 19th July, when off the North Cape in company with the privateer schooner *Scourge* of New York, and in momentary expectation of meeting the *Archangel* fleet, Commodore Rogers was driven from his station by the British 12 pounder 32 gun Frigate *Alexandria*, Capt. Robert Cathcart, and 16 gun sloop *Spitfire*, Captain John Ellis. The Frigate was a vessel of less than 700 tons, the Sloop less than 500 tons burthen and carried 12 pounder guns on her main deck.

Commodore Rodgers stated in his official letter that he was driven from his station by a "line of battle ship and a frigate," both these puny antagonists chased the President and consort until 10 a.m. on 23rd, when the latter had run out of sight of both. That there could be no mistake about the matter there were prisoners on board the President at the time, the master and mate of the British *Snow Daphne* of Whitby, and the journal of these men distinctly state that they as well as many of the President's officers and men were persuaded the chasing ships were a *small* frigate and *sloop* of war. After a cruise around Ireland the President steered for the banks of Newfoundland, and finding the British line of battle ship *Bellerophon* 74, and *Hyperion* frigate 36 guns, were in the vicinity, steered towards Boston. On the 23rd September a little to the Southward of Nantucket she succeeded in decoying and capturing the British 5 gun schooner *Highflyer*, tender to the *San Domingo*, commanded by her second Lieut. W. Hutchinson. Owing to a tolerable share of imbecility on the one side, and a good deal of assiduity on the other, Commodore Rodgers obtained the stations of the British men of war on the North American station, and taking his measure accordingly was enabled the same day to enter; after a cruise remarkable for the frequency with which a change of station was effected, unobserved the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island.

The Congress continued cruising without effecting anything till the middle of December, when she succeeded in running into the harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with a crew of 410 men, all in good health. For several months after her arrival the *Tenedos*, Capt. Parker, cruised off Portsmouth and every means were taken to induce the United States frigate to come out and engage him, but the fate of the Chesapeake had put a stop to the future cruises of the 18 pounder frigates of the United States Navy, and the Congress after a while was disarmed and laid up.

On 5th August, off the Southern coast of the United States, the 14 gun schooner *Dominico*, Lieut. Geo. W. Barretti, having under convoy the *Princess Charlotte* Packet, fell in with the Franco American Privateer Schooner *Decatur* of six 12 pounder carronades and one long 18 pounder on a traversing carriage commanded by the celebrated Captain Dionne. After cannonading with her long guns from a distance to which the *Dominico's* carronades could not carry the *Decatur* gradually closed and made two attempts to board but was repulsed in each, but after the contest had lasted three quarters of an hour she run her jib boom through the *Dominico's* main sail when a third attempt was made by the whole of the French crew who succeeded in gaining a footing on her deck, here a sanguinary contest ensued in which the Lieut. commanding the *Dominico*, her Master, Purser, two Midshipmen 13 seamen and boys were killed, and 47 severely wounded, total 65 killed and wounded out of a crew of 107 men and boys.

This was altogether an action of manoeuvres and the results showed that as far as the fighting was concerned it was no easy victory, the *Decatur*, out of a crew of 120 men had 4 killed and 15 wounded. The Packet remained a spectator of this unequal contest and as soon as it was over tacked and stood to the southward.

On the 5th September, at day light as the British brig sloop *Boxer* of 12 carronades 18 pounders and two sixes, Capt. S. Blyth, was lying at anchor near Virginia point a few miles to the eastward of Portland, in the United States, the American gun brig *Enterprise* of 14 carronades 18 pounders and two nines, Lieut. Commandant William Burrows was seen in the south-south-east at 7h. 30m. p.m. leaving her surgeon, two of her midshipmen, an army officer, a passenger, on shore at Mahagan shooting pigeons; the *Boxer* got under way and at 8h. 30m. hoisting the English ensign bore up for the *Enterprise* then standing on the larboard tack. At 9 a.m. the latter tacked and stood to the Southward, at 9h. 30m. when the two brigs were about four miles apart it fell calm and at 11h. 30m. a breeze sprung up from the Southward which placed the United States brig to windward. At 2 p.m. the *Enterprise* made sail on a wind to

try her rate with the *Boxer*, and in half an hour having ascertained his advantage as well as that the *Boxer* was inferior in size and force, Lieut. Burrows hoisted the American ensign, fired a shot, and bore up to engage. At 3h. 15m. the *Boxer* being on the Starboard tack fired her starboard broadside and immediately received the larboard broadside of the *Enterprise* in return, the two brigs not being more than a pistol shot apart. In the first broadside Capt. Blythe was killed by an 18 pound shot, the command of the *Boxer* devolved on her only Lieutenant David McCreery; at the same time a musket ball mortally wounded Capt. Burrows. At 3h. 30m. the *Enterprise*, now commanded by Lieutenant E. N. McCell, ranged ahead and rounding to on the starboard tack raked the *Boxer* with her starboard guns and shot away her main top mast and foretop-sail yard; she then set her foresail and taking a position on the starboard bow of her now wholly unmanageable antagonist continued pouring in raking fire until 3h. 45m., when the *Boxer* surrendered. She was much cut up in her hull and spars, and out of a crew of 60 men and 6 boys, lost, besides her Captain, 6 men killed and 17 wounded. The *Enterprise* suffered very little injury in hull and spars, but had rigging and sails a good deal cut up. Out of a crew of 120 men and 3 boys she had 3 men killed, including her commander and a midshipman, and 11 wounded. The *Boxer* measured 181 tons; the *Enterprise* 255. The bulwarks of the latter was built of solid oak, those of the former with the exception of one timber between each port consisted of an inner and outer plank impervious to grapeshot.

The cause of the capture was superior sailing, skilful manoeuvres, and the cowardice of a master's mate and three seamen who deserted their quarters on board the *Boxer*. The loss in killed and wounded shows the United States brig had no advantage otherwise.

On the 12th August at 6h. 30m., a.m., the British 18 gun brig sloop *Pelican*, Capt. J. F. Maples, anchored in Cork (Ireland) from a cruise. Before the sails were furled Capt. Maples received orders to put to sea again in search of an American sloop of war which had been committing serious depredations in St. George's Channel. At 8 a.m. the *Pelican* beat out of the harbor against a very strong breeze and heavy sea. At 7h. 30m. p.m., on the 13th, while standing to the Eastward with the wind at North West, the *Pelican* observed a fire ahead and a brig standing to the South East. The latter was immediately chased, but lost sight of during the night. On the 14th, at 4h. 45m. a.m., lat. 52° 15' North, long. 5° 30' West, the same brig was seen in the North East steering from a ship which she had just set on fire towards several merchant vessels in the South East.

This efficient cruiser was the United States brig-sloop *Argus*, Capt. W. H. Allen, s.r. l.

ing close hauled on the starboard tack with a moderate breeze from the Southward. The Pelican was on the weather quarter of the Argus bearing down under a press of sail to close her, nor did the latter make any attempt to escape; her commander had been first Lieutenant of the United States in her action with the Macedonian and was confident he could "whip any English 22 gun sloop of war in ten minutes."

The Pelican mounted 16 carronades, 32 pounders, two long sixes, with a 12 pounder boat carronade—recently at Jamaica ten brass 6 pounders had been shipped which were mounted through the stern ports and were obliged to be kept constantly in board as the helm had to be shifted every time they were fired, in fact guns in such a position in a vessel of this class were perfectly useless; her crew consisted of 101 men and 12 boys. The Argus mounted 18 carronades, 14 pdrs., and two long 12 pounders belonging to the Macedonian; her crew numbered 125 men and boys.

At 4h. 30m. a.m., being unable to get the weathergage, the Argus shortened sail to give the Pelican the opportunity of closing. At 5h. 55m. a. m., St. David's Head being East distant about five leagues, the Pelican hoisted her colors, the Argus immediately did the same; and at 6 a.m. having wore round opened her port guns within grape distance, receiving in return the starboard broadside of the Pelican—in about four minutes Captain Allen was severely wounded—the main braces, main spring stay, gaff and trysail mast of the Argus was shot away. At 6h. 14m, the Pelican bore up to pass but the Argus threw all aback and frustrated the attempt by throwing in an inefficient raking fire. At 6h. 18m. on having shot away her opponent's preventive brace and main topsail tie, thus depriving her of the use of her after sails, the Pelican passed astern of and raked the Argus, and then ranged up on her starboard quarter pouring in her fire with destructive effect—having had her tiller ropes and running rigging of every description shot away the Argus became unmanageable; and at 6h. 45m. was carried by boarding with hardly any resistance.

The damages incurred by the Pelican in this well fought action, consisted of two shots through her boatswain's and carpenter's cabins, her sides filled with grape shot, rigging and sails much injured, foremast and main topmast slightly wounded, and so were her royal masts, but no spar was seriously hurt; two of her carronades were dismounted; she had two men (including her master's mate) killed and five slightly wounded.

The Argus was badly cut up in the hull, both her lower masts were wounded, but not badly; and her fore-shrouds on one side nearly shot away; several of her carronades were dismounted. She lost 13 killed including her Captain, two Midshipmen and carpenter, and 14 wounded.

The comparative forces of the two vessels were as follows:—

Pelican—Broadside guns,	9
Weight of Broadside,	262 lbs.
Crew, men only,	101
Tonnage,	384
Argus—Broadside guns,	10
Weight of Broadside,	228 lbs.
Crew, men only,	123
Tonnage,	316

It is evident the fate of the action was determined by the superior seamanship and power of the Pelican, the surrender of a larger to a smaller vessel can only be accounted for, accidents apart, by bad conduct on the part of the commanding officers or seamen of the captured ship. It may be all very well to fill the columns of newspapers with elegant descriptions of sea fights in which the weaker and less disciplined are always conquerors, actual experience proves the facts to be contrary; a nearly equal amount of force, superior conduct and above all strict discipline are the only means by which victory can be secured.

SINGULAR INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

In one of Stonewall Jackson's periodical attacks upon Winchester, on his way down the glorious old Valley of Virginia, Captain Dave Workman, a brave and gallant officer of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, who subsequently lost his life in the shadow of the Blue Ridge, was wounded in the body—painfully, but not dangerously. On the capture of the town he was removed from the field to a large hospital, established by the enemy, and in company with many Federal soldiers, wounded in the attack, waited with such patience as he could muster, his turn for attendance from the overworked surgeons. The groans of the wounded and dying, and the misery of a stiffening, undressed wound, lengthened the tedious night, but amidst it all, Captain Workman was struck with the stoicism of a stalwart Yankee, occupying an adjoining cot, who was evidently mortally wounded, but whose torture failed to wring a murmur from his lips. Day broke at last, and with it came one of the Captain's company to inquire after his welfare. Approaching his cot he addressed him by name, but was interrupted by the Yankee next to Workman, over whose eye the glaze of death seemed setting. Rousing himself, and with great effort, raising in his bed, he said: "Are you Captain Workman?" "Yes," "Captain Dave Workman, of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment?" "Yes." "Well, then sir, I have something for you. Two weeks ago, my captain was mortally wounded. Calling me to his bed side in the midst of the fight, he gave me this package, with instructions to send it across the lines the first chance. I didn't think then," continued he, with a wan smile, "I would be able to deliver it so soon in person; but here it is." "And your Captain, who was he?" "Your brother, Captain James Workman, of the Ninth New York Cavalry." And with a gasp, the faithful fellow, as if he had only lived to fulfill his promise, fell back on his pallet and died.

AN ORDER TO MILITARY DANCERS.

Lieutenant General Hodgson, we learn from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has issued the following general order:—"The lieutenant-general commanding the troops in Ceylon and the Straits Settlement must again desire that no officer under his command will appear at balls or other parties except in uniform. If an officer of the army is ashamed or unwilling to wear the dress prescribed by the Sovereign, he had better relinquish the service."

Dancing in the tropics must, under all circumstances, be the pursuit of pleasure under considerable drawbacks, and Lieut. General Hodson appears anxious to add to its natural difficulties aggravations of his own finding. In England, officers in the army dance in black coats, and yet the efficiency of the service does not suffer. What, then, is there in Ceylon to make this usage inconsistent with proper military discipline? If young ladies were consulted in any part of the world, it is probable that they would wish their partners to appear in all the pomp and pride of glorious war. At militia balls and other such gatherings, a slim young gentleman in uniform stands a better chance with the fair sex than a slim young gentleman out of uniform. But generals in command of troops are supposed to be a little wiser than young ladies. General Hodgson, however, is not content with a simple order—he favors the world with his opinion of the course which an officer who ventures to disagree with him should follow. "If," he says, "An officer of the army is ashamed or unwilling to wear the dress which his Sovereign prescribes, he had better relinquish the service." We agree with him in thinking that an officer should not be ashamed of his uniform; but surely it does not follow as a necessary consequence, that because some stout major is unwilling to dance valses for several consecutive hours with thermometer about 100 deg. Fahr., in a stiff, heavy uniform, he is necessarily ashamed of wearing it. Many judges compromise the effect of their decisions by giving their reasons for forming them, and Lieutenant General Hodgson has rendered a foolish general order doubly absurd, by appending to it a recommendation which we imagine will be more honored in the breach than in the observance by those officers who are not, for their sins, obliged to obey his behests.—*Daily News*.

The battalions to be sent out to India next season will be the 1st battalions 17th, 66th, 63rd and 65th Regiments, from Ireland, all of which returned from foreign service in 1865, and a battalion now serving in the colonies, the selection of which will, no doubt, depend upon the general measures to be taken by the Government with reference to the colonial garrisons. The cavalry regiment to relieve the Bays will, it is finally settled, be the 15th Hussars, now at York, and not the 13th Hussars. The latter corps will return from Canada in the spring, but will not be sent to take its regular turn of service in India for a year or two.

Colonel his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimer, C. B., Grenadier Guards, is first on the list for promotion to the rank of Major General. It is reported that the vacancy caused by the promotion will be filled up from the half-pay list.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—The probable departure of the Regiments stationed in Canada, and the consequent cessation of the military Schools now under their charge, leads me again to seek your pages, in order to avert if possible, such a calamity by the suggestion of what I deem to be a feasible scheme for their continuance. The incalculable advantage that these schools have been to the Dominion, in promoting the study of the military science, and developing the tastes which in a few years will make us a military people, will, I am convinced, find its proof before many years have rolled over our heads. "The mere fact of the reduction of the British Army," A Veteran assures me, "is proof positive that we are on the eve of war." This is rather a paradox, but I believe the facts will bear me out in saying that hitherto a reduction of the army has been followed immediately by war. I trust the rule will find its exception in time to come, but the Eastern question looms up ominously, and rather darkens the peaceful horizon at present. And to us, the settlement of the Alabama Claims, and its riders; must be a source of uneasiness until finally done away with. And even supposing that the vapourings of Mr. Joseph Medill and his damage confers have no influence on our Republican neighbors, is it not a duty to be prepared for a possible contingency, even if it looks improbable at present. And in no way can we better prepare, than in disseminating the seeds of military knowledge through the country by the agency of our Military Schools. Large as is the number of certificates already granted by these Schools, to over 3000, I believe,—this is a small proportion to the number that would actually be needed, were only the 'first class' militia men required for service. Estimating its strength in Ontario to be about 90,000 we have over 6000 officers required for that Province alone!—and the estimate provides for no drill instructors or non-commissioned officers, whose proper qualifications are as essential as that of the officers. Decidedly we cannot afford to let our Military Schools go down. But the question is how to continue them after the troops are withdrawn. I should suggest the following scheme.

1st. Military Schools to be established permanently at the following Stations viz: Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton and Halifax.
 2nd. The Staff to be permanently appointed with fixed salaries, viz: For each School, 1 Adjutant, at \$1,000, 1 Sergeant Major, at \$400, and 2 Instructor Sergeants, at \$300 each, with a Cavalry and an Artillery Instructor additional in the Schools at Toronto, Montreal, Fredericton and Halifax, at \$400 each.

3rd. The School to be under the superintendence of, and all certificates granted by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

4th. The barracks at the station to be utilized by making them the residence of the Cadets, who pay for their subsistence and defray all charges, out of the \$50 granted by Government.

The advantages I claim for this scheme are as follows:

1st. The education of a certain number of Cadets annually.

2nd. The uniform system of drill taught by a permanent staff under the inspection of the Superintendent of Military Schools, and the immediate supervision of the District Staff Officer.

3rd. The habits of order, regularity and obedience enforced by a residence in barracks, beside the practical knowledge acquired by personally going through the routine of barrack duty. (Assuming the course to take eight weeks, the cost to each cadet would be about \$20, including the cost of washing and performing the menial duties of the barracks.)

Now as to the cost of this, there would be.

6 Adjutants at \$1000	\$6000
6 Sergeant-Majors at 400	2400
12 " Instructors at 300	3600
4 Cavalry Instructors 400	1600
4 Artillery " at 400	1600
	<hr/>
	\$15,200

Taking the average annual number of Cadets at each school at 100,	
600 graduates at \$50 each	30,000
	<hr/>
	\$45,200

Add to this—

1 Superintendent of Schools at	1,200
Stationery and practice ammunition	300
Cost of cleaning & repairing barracks } irrespective of stoppages.	300
Wear and tear of Barrack furnishing } and utensils	
	<hr/>
	\$47,600

or say \$50,000 being just one half of the annual grant for the purpose under the present circumstances.

I may be wrong of course, but I think the more carefully my scheme is considered the more it will approve itself to the judgement of all interested. Imagine a system of education uniformly alike,—certificates granted upon the same standard of qualification—and the best and most intelligent instructors—O ye passed Cadets!—instead of the dissimilar teachings of various regiments, the alternating laxity and strictness, and the pig headed Non Com. who held an instructorship by favor of the C. O.,—and not by his ability to teach. Imagine \$50,000 less drawn from the public chest each year—O ye legislators!—and imagine, ye to whom the matter is dear, that six hundred men with a fair knowledge of duty, and all taught alike, would graduate

from these schools, with more honor and less cost to themselves and their country than at present.

But another claim have I for the consideration of my scheme—in the offices thus made would be a fitting reward for some who have distinguished themselves by their zeal and energy in the cause—and 'only claim as a reward for the organization of 'is scheme that the patronage should be awarded to deserving Volunteers. There are many who are fit for the position; many who have fitted themselves for such duties, at much cost and labor, and who have neglected and lost sight of their own interests in doing so; and I say it is only fair that these men should have the reward. Heretofore, alas! it has not been so, but I trust Sir George Cartier, should this meet his eye, will lend a willing ear to my supplications, and show to the world that the new Dominion has educated for itself men who are capable of holding such positions, they may not have had the honor of holding Her Majesty's Commission. otherwise than as her "Volunteer Defenders."

CADET.

THE SIMCOE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In the last number of your paper you speak of the people of the Simcoe district as having stultified themselves by not encouraging the volunteers. Now, if, as I presume is the case, the allusion is to the county of Simcoe, you will be glad to learn that the imputation is altogether unfounded. Not that there are none in the county so devoid of patriotism as to be amendable to the charge. Such I fear cannot be said of any county in the Dominion, but certainly from the facts I am about to lay before you, you will see that we may fairly abide by our regimental motto *spicemur agendo*. In the first place, at the annual drill in October last, we had in camp at our head quarters at Barrie a full battalion, (the 35th or "Simcoe Foresters") of ten companies with staff, colors, and band complete, numbering nearly four hundred men of all ranks and No. 1 of this battalion, the old Barrie rifle company is the oldest company in Upper Canada, and has been on active service on every occasion that the Volunteers have been called out. There are also in the county a garrison battery of Artillery, and a mounted troop, besides a common school teachers drill association. Under the New Act eight of the ten companies of Foresters have been re enrolled and the place of the other two can be supplied at any time, and the Artillery and Cavalry have also sent in their rolls. So much for the spirit of the men: now for that of the people. In the first place the county council met with promptitude and liberality the proposals of the Government in respect to the Drill sheds, and we have long had our company sheds complete and the battalion shed,

delayed through accidental circumstances, has been for some time in our hands. Besides this in many instances township councils have liberally aided their own companies, and when our men were at "the Front" amp's provision was made by the county as well as by private subscription for the comfort of the men and the aid of them whom they left destitute behind them. In the second place the ladies of the county headed by the wife of our county judge who himself has always been most liberal in his contributions, collected a sum of money not only sufficient to purchase for us a very handsome set of colors which cost \$300, but also to aid largely in providing the instruments for our regimental band which since the formation of the battalion, has been in a state of efficiency. For the and also a great deal of money was given in addition to the color fund. In short I might fill another page were I to relate all the instances of encouragement we have received, but then I think I have said enough for the purpose of showing how much you have been misled in holding up the Simcoe district as an example of bad conduct as regards the Volunteers. We have our enemies no doubt, but, on the whole, popular feeling is in our favour, and friends, active, energetic friends, we have amongst all classes of the community.

Trusting that you will insert this as a mere act of justice to the loyal people of the "Simcoe district."

I remain yours, obediently,

A FORESTER.

Barrie, Jan. 26th, 1869.

INSPECTION AT SPENCERVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Friday the 29th Jan., No. 7 Company, 56th Battalion, Capt. Carmicheal, was inspected by Lt. Col. Jackson, Brigade Major, who was accompanied by Lt. Col. Jessupp, the commanding officer of the Battalion:

The company paraded at 11 a. m., and mustered 3 officers and 49 non-commissioned officers and men, although it is but about four months since they were Gazetted, both officers and men turned out very smart and soldierlike. After a very minute inspection of the appointments, clothing and arms, the company was proved by the Captain; Lieut. Gore of No. 2 Company, acting Adjutant (during the absence of Capt. Walsh at the cavalry school), then took command and performed considerable company drill, the officers all taking their places and commanding their respective sections.

Owing to the fact that the arms were only received about two weeks since, the manual and platoon were not attempted, any further than the 'present' on receiving the inspecting officer. At the conclusion of an hour's drill, Col. Jackson complimented the officers and men on their steadiness, appearance, and drill, saying that although they yet had

much to learn, for the short time they had been embodied, they did uncommonly well, and trusted they would continue to attend drill punctually, and pay very strict attention to their very efficient instructors, cautioning them of the great importance of yielding implicit obedience to their officers, and of taking the best of care of all Government property intrusted to their keeping, and particularly against wearing, at other times than on duty, any part of the uniform. He also stated that, in compliance with the order of the Adjutant General fifteen minutes after every drill should be devoted to the cleaning of arms, before returning them to the racks. I understand Lieut. Bennett of this Company intends going to the Military School next week.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I enclose you a section of the Assessment Law recently assented to by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. The provisions with regard to Volunteers were introduced on the third reading and carried with an amount of unanimity that showed that the Legislature of Ontario cordially participate with the people they represent in their desire to aid and encourage the Volunteer movement: and one of the members, when speaking on the subject, truthfully remarked, "that the Force will appreciate a favour, such as this exemption, far more than grant of pay to double the amount."

It cannot but be gratifying also to your readers to know that daily throughout the session hour, a class of about twenty members attended at the Drill Shed, where they were instructed by Capt. and Adjutant Otter, and Sergeant Moulton of the "Queen's Own," and at the last parade of that regiment Major McKellar M. P. P., and Mr. Graham M. P. P., attended as a deputation from the Drill Class, and thanked Captain Otter for the kind attention he had paid to their instruction, expressing a hope that when Parliament next met they might be all able to meet him again. At the same time Major McKellar presented Sergeant Moulton with a purse of money as a token of the appreciation of his valuable services as a drill Instructor.

Yours truly,

VOLUNTEER.

[The following is the section of the Law referred to in the foregoing letter:—

79. No person in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Service on full pay or on actual service shall be liable to perform statute labour or to commute therefor; nor shall any non-commissioned officer or private of the volunteer force certified by the District Staff Officer as being an efficient volunteer; but this last exemption shall not apply to any volunteer who may be assessed for property.]

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN, N.B., January 27th, 1869.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In my letter of the 6th instant, I stated that I should make the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery the theme of my next communication, but in order to get fairly at the subject, I have concluded to commence at the Birth Day of our Provincial History, viz., "The Landing of the Loyalists of 1783," and from thence, trace a brief sketch of the military movement in New Brunswick from the date of its inception to the present time; introducing by way of parenthesis a few facts connected with our early history which may not prove uninteresting to some of your readers in the lower province. Soon after the close of the "Revolutionary War," and between the 15th and 17th day of May, 1783, the spring fleet of ships which had sailed from New York in the early part of that month, with about five thousand of the "British American Loyalists," arrived in the harbor of Saint John. When the tents and other accommodation had been made for their shelter, contiguous to the place of landing, the men women and children who comprised the party were conveyed in boats from the ships on the 18th day of May, 1783, and landed at the Market Slip, "Parr Town" now Saint John.

The motto of our Venerable Fathers, was "Fear God and Honor the King," Actuated by such principles, their first Public Act, after "the landing," was, to give public thanks to the Almighty Ruler, who had guided them and their little ones in safety to their destined haven, and provided for them a new home on British Lands; And secondly, for the senior members of the Company to assemble on the afternoon of the same day in a large tent erected on a projection of rocks, at the head of what is called the "North Market Wharf," to "Honor the King." The largest size of the old fashioned Punch Bowls that could be obtained, was got for the occasion, and filled to the brim, with the good old style Jamaica Rum Punch of those days; and soon emptied in drinking the health of "Good Old King George the Third," with all the honors incidental to such occasions. Within, and about that tent, were assembled some of the noblest men who had ever trodden the soil of America; men, who, governed by principles of the most exalted loyalty, had relinquished home, friends, and everything that a refined and noble mind could desire to seek a new home in an almost unbroken wilderness, rather than relinquish those principles. How many men of the present day would make similar sacrifices, actuated by similar principles? As one of our late Provincial Secretaries once said on the floor of the House, "I pause for a reply." In 1784, New Brunswick was set off from Nova Scotia, and made a separate Province and

Government; its first Governor (Carleton) was sworn in on the 22nd day of November, and held his first Council at (Parr Town) St. John on that day. In the early part of 1785, "Saint Anns Point," 86 miles from the mouth of the River Saint John, was chosen by Governor Carleton as the site, for the future Capital of New Brunswick, and called "Fredericton," but while the necessary arrangements were being made to fit it for "head-quarters" the first session of the first House of Assembly of New Brunswick, was opened on the 2nd day of January, 1786, in a house on King street in this city, adjoining the premises now owned by the Honorable S. L. Tilley of Ottawa.

Prior to the enactment of a militia law for the Province, His Majesty's 54th regiment of foot came here as a protection to the unarmed inhabitants, and in 1785, a detachment of recruits arrived from Chatham amongst whom, was the celebrated "William Corbett," a boy 18 years of age.

Before the close of the second Session of the Legislature, which opened in Saint John on the 13th day of February, 1787, a Militia Act was passed. The Province had been divided into eight Counties, and during the ensuing summer, a Battalion of Militia was organized in six Counties, namely: Saint John, York, Sunbury, Charlotte, Westmorland, and Northumberland, and in 1789, the Counties of Kings and Queens, had each organized its Battalion.

It will thus be seen, that in the brief space of four years from the Birth Day of the Province; a general election had been held; the Legislative Machine put in working order; a militia force established in six of the eight Counties of the Province, which served as the nucleus of that which now exists, and amounted in 1867 to forty-three thousand five hundred and sixty men.

The Battalion belonging to the City of Fredericton, York County, is a continuation of that organized in 1787; and is now commanded by our *First Blue Nose Governor*, *The Honorable L. A. Wilmot, a worthy descendant of the "OLD LOYALISTS OF 1783."*

As we have nearly completed the reorganization of our Regiment, I shall endeavor to give its history in my next letter.

A NEW BRUNSWICK ARTILLERYMAN.

FROM GUELPH, O.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual meeting of officers of the 30th Battalion of Rifles, took place at the headquarters Guelph, on Tuesday, 26th January, after which Lieut. Colonel Higinbottom, and his brother officers entertained the County Council of Wellington, and the Town Council of Guelph, at their annual dinner in the Town Hall, over fifty enjoyed the hospitality of this well known corps.

Such re-unions tend to harmonize every branch of the county services and are much to be commended. The Battalion Band played during the dinner,

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The long talked of withdrawal of the troops from Canada will deprive us of the society of many gentlemen who have contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the citizens of this city. The officers of the 53rd Regiment in Quebec have evidently being losing their time in trifles and not taking advantage of their sojourn in the Ancient Capital to the same good purpose as the Hussars, Artillery and 29th, have in the Queen City of the West. Captain Joice, of the 13th Hussars, is the last who has secured a prize before leaving. He led to the altar last week Miss Austin, a daughter of one of our wealthiest citizens, and one who has lately been regarded as the belle of Toronto.

The withdrawal is definitely fixed for the 3rd of May next, to which effect owners of premises rented to the troops, have been notified. A company of the Royal Canadian Rifles, it seems, is all that has been allotted to us as yet to take their places.

Those desirous of a thorough grounding in Cavalry and Artillery Drill, should endeavor to arrange matter so as to enter the respective schools previous to the possible complete withdrawal of both these branches of the service. In view of this, it is to be hoped the Minister of Militia may make arrangements for the continuance of these Schools, as it would be a great pity were these useful institutions closed thus early or before the proposed Military Academy has been organized.

As your "Vertical" and "Horizontal" correspondents appear to be well up in rifle matters. I wish to ask them something far more simple than how to fire into the bung hole of a barrel rolling down a hill at a distance of one hundred yards. How would they mark off a range where the shooting was downhill? Should the distance be measured from the target along the surface of the incline, or should we take the horizontal measurement, or how? How would they adjust the backsight? and would the same rules apply to both down hill and up hill ranges? A discussion might prove interesting to many of your numerous readers.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Permit me through your columns to justify myself and my remarks written over the signature of "C." "Your own correspondent" from Montreal is justified in saying "there are always to be found certain individuals so anxious to be placed before the public that they will seize every opportunity in getting their names to appear in print to gratify their vanity and would be popular." "Your own correspondent" appears to place great stress on the word stimulants, let me say to him, I do not mean he is a drunkard; but I do mean to say he must have been labouring under exciting

influences, and has brought know nothings in military discipline so prominent before the public that it has caused me to answer his untruthful statements; and whether I am below the character of a gentleman, I am prepared to prove, should occasion arise, the assertions and contradictions made by me and much more, if necessary, that would probably astonish many, and cause "know nothings in military discipline" to be dismissed the service.

Let men who are capable, and not those who are cowards, afraid to stand up when required in the defence of their country, be appointed. We want no such men as lurk at home in cowardice, and other officers to command in danger.

Why did not "Your own correspondent" tell us what his friend Capt. Muir has done, and where he has acquired his cavalry knowledge?

Let me tell "Your own correspondent" that my service in cavalry has been over twelve years, and I am proud of having tangible proofs of my capabilities, and must say from what I have read he is not qualified to judge whether Capt. Muir is efficient in drill or "the right man in the right place." However, I shall allow the public to judge for themselves, and whether my remarks are "Eloquent" or "Dictionary" words it matters not; they are truthful.

I have no desire to insult or even make use of any personal remarks to any private gentleman, and do say I never made use of the word "intoxication" in my letter, and wish "your own correspondent" to know, once and for all, I have no private pique against him or Mr. Muir. But where a public officer has shown the *White Feather* and is put up before the country's gaze as a fair sample of a soldier, no wonder volunteering has ceased and we are compelled to fill the quota required by ballot. Had not "Your own correspondent" puffed up a military tyrant who is not capable properly to command a corporal's squad, and who is void of many qualities in a commanding officer, I should not have said one word, but when spoken of be shown up in his right colors. And to conclude I wish to insert abstract questions from the *Evening Star* by "One who knows."

2nd. "How many boys, or trooper's sons, were clothed for that occasion, and taken to Chambly, who have not since been seen in the troop?"

4th "How many days were they at Chambly to draw sixteen days pay?"

5th. "Were uniforms borrowed for the inspection on their return? At this inspection were there troopers present who never were at Chambly; others who were there but for 9 days or two, and then returned, and did these men receive full pay?"

6th. Is the troop efficient now, or is it mainly composed of recruits, the majority of whom are unable to perform the sword

exercise? Are there any of the troop that can perform the drill correctly?"

And when these questions are answered more will appear, thanks to "your own correspondent," and you in particular.

Yours truly, C.

N.B.—Regarding "another C's" letter I will answer shortly.

COUNTY OF HALTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the officers of the above Association was held at Milton, lately, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Spring Match. There were present Lieut. Col. Chisholm, President; Major Murray, Captains McKay, Barber, Lyons, Lieut. McMaster, Adj. Kaiting. The rules and regulations of the Ontario Rifle Association were adopted, subject, however, to such alterations as the Committee hereinafter named may consider necessary.

The following resolutions were adopted viz:

1. That the Spring Rifle Match be held during the first week of June next.
2. That the annual payment of the sum of one dollar shall qualify any resident of the County to be a member of the Association.
3. That the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, the Captains of Companies, James Lindsay, Esq., and Joseph Craig, be a committee of management, with power to decide all questions respecting the approaching match.
4. That all subscriptions be paid and lists returned to the Treasurer on or before the 1st day of April. That it is desirable, if possible, to hold a Spring and Fall Match; and that the President call a meeting (as soon as the lists are returned to the Secretary-Treasurer, and the amount of subscriptions ascertained) for the purpose of deciding where the match shall be held.
5. That the prize lists be prepared, printed and circulated, by the 1st May, to enable intending competitors to make their arrangement.

In reference to the foregoing, we are glad to learn that there is every prospect of this match being the best that has been yet held in the County. The County Council, with their usual liberality, voted the sum of fifty dollars towards the funds of the Association; about sixty dollars more was subscribed at the Meeting, and we have no doubt when the several Captains return their lists that an amount sufficient to make up a liberal prize list will be available. The match will be open to Volunteers and Militia—in fact, to every resident on payment of one dollar—and when it is considered that the volunteers have again re-enrolled for a period of three years, thereby doing away with the Ballot, and rendering themselves liable to many inconveniences, surely it is not too much to ask that a little encouragement be afforded them by those who do not feel disposed to be volunteers themselves. Encourage, then, by your presence at those matches, and by a small contribution toward the prize list, those who, in the hour of need you would have to look to as your defenders.—*Halton Herald*.

A letter from Port au Prince, dated January 14th, says:—President Salnave was still in the South superintending the military operations there.

BALL ON WOLFE ISLAND.—Monday the 25th ult., a ball come off at Wolfe Island, given by Captain Going and the Volunteers of No. 6 Company, 47th Battalion. The guests assembled in the Town Hall, a handsome stone building, which was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. Appropriate mottoes and devices, beautifully executed by Mrs. Going and Mrs. Perceval, expressed the loyalty and patriotism of our brave Volunteers, and when lighted up, and enlivened by the pretty faces and gay dresses of the ladies, and the manly forms and red coats of the Volunteers, the scene looked brilliant and picturesque, as none but military balls ever do. Supper was furnished by Mr. H. O. Hitchcock, of the well-known and old established Wolfe Island Ferry Hotel, and was excellent in quality. After sufficient justice had been done to ham and turkey, cakes tarts, and preserves, dancing was resumed, and kept up with unabated spirit and daybreak. Captain Going was indefatigable in his exertions to secure the comfort and enjoyment of all present, and was ably assisted by the committee. The music for dancing was admirable, and altogether the arrangements appeared to give unmixed satisfaction. The present writer is assured that all those who shared with him in the pleasure of the evening, would heartily join in the wish that when next the Wolfe Island Volunteers give a ball, they may all be there to participate.—*Kingston Whig*.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF THE ARMY.

The report lately issued by Lieutenant Colonel Henderson on the discipline and management of military prisons in 1867 shows that the decrease in the number of cases of corporal punishment has been very considerable. Thus, in 1840, which was some years before military prisons were established the number of men flogged in the army was 874, the strength of army was 112,653, so that the proportional number flogged was 0.77 per cent. In 1866 there were 465 corporal punishments on a strength of 190,919 or 0.24 per cent and in 1867 there were only 148 corporal punishments on a strength of 189,781, or 0.07 per cent. The decrease in the proportional number of men flogged has been most marked since 1860; the percentages being 0.29 in 1860, 0.15 in 1861, 0.17 in 1862, 0.17 in 1863, 0.22 in 1864, 0.27 in 1865, and 0.24 in 1866. The number of convictions shows a large increase for late years, but there have been considerable disturbing causes within the last two years to account for this apparent augmentation. In 1840 the convictions number 9.59 per cent. of the strength of the army; in 1867 the proportional numbers was 12.1 per cent.; in each of the seven years 1860-66 respectively the proportion per cent. was 7.6, 8.7, 7.3, 8.8, 8.6, 10.5, and 11.8. The proportional number of deserters to every 100 effectives was 0.82 in 1860, 1.5 in 1861, 0.71 in 1862, 0.54 in 1863, 0.70 in 1864, 0.75 in 1865, 0.71 in 1866, and 0.84 in 1867; in 1845 the proportional number was 0.62, and in 1853 and 1854 respectively the proportional number was only 0.38 and 0.29. Of the whole number of 148 men flogged in 1867 only 17 such sentences were carried out in the United Kingdom between April 12 and December 31, or calculating the ratio for the complete year, the number is brought up to 23, the remaining 125 sentences, being carried out among the troops in the colonies, where the system of military prisoners is extremely imperfect. Now that the terrors of the lash no longer

exist as a deterring influence on men whose dispositions lead them to commit acts of violence, aggravated insubordination, or disgraceful conduct, it is to be hoped that the discipline of military prisons will be rendered thoroughly efficient.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Madrid, 5th.—Espartero has refused to accept the seat in the Cortes to which he was recently elected.

Despatches from Algeria announce that the insurgents were met by the troops, and after a brief engagement were routed and dispersed.

London, 5th.—The preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly completed.

In the House of Commons, Hon. Henry H. Cowper will move, and Mr. Mundella will second the address to the Queen.

Lord Clarendon's health is much impaired, and it is expected that he will soon be obliged to retire from the Foreign Office.

The Powers that participated in the Paris Conference have granted a brief space of time for Greece to decide on the proposal.

King George has returned to Athens, and is engaged in forming a new Cabinet. He finds great difficulty in completing the Ministry, owing to the hostility of Greece to the Conference, but it is announced that Zeamis has consented to act as Premier, and Daljannes as Minister of Foreign Affairs, both of whom are favorable to the Conference, and that other seats in the Cabinet have also been filled with Ministers who will consent to sign the protocol.

Great excitement prevails in Athens.

M. Bulgaris, the retiring Prime Minister, is immensely popular, and extensive demonstrations of sympathy are made in his favor by the citizens.

San Francisco, 4th.—The Central Pacific Railroad has been completed five hundred and ten miles east of Sacramento, leaving two hundred and forty miles to be built. The track is being laid at the rate of three to four miles a day.

Havana, 4th.—The rumor that the revolutionary Generals Cespedes and Aguilera have surrendered to Count Valmaseda, proves untrue.

The Mexican papers accuse President Johnson and Minister Rosecrans with hinting at annexation in their public utterances. New York, 5th.—The steamer "Columbia" from Europe, has arrived.

Jacmel, Jeremie and Ansea Veau were expected to surrender into the hands of President Salnave at any moment.

It was reported that France was negotiating with the rebel leaders for the interest on the debt due to her.

A *Tribune* special says: Mr. Angenard, a resident of St. Domingo, city, arrived here two weeks since and waited upon Mr. Seward, presenting his credentials from President Bazo of the Republic of San Domingo, according to him the plenary power so far as he and the Cabinet could do so to treat for the annexation of that Republic to the United States. The condition of the proposed annexation are the paying on our part of the indebtedness of that Republic, amounting to several millions, with full recognition of its territory and people, as an integral part of our own, and the establishment of a territorial Government therein.

The President to day directed a pardon to be issued to Dr. Mudd, the assassination conspirator now confined at the Dry Tortugas. Efforts are being made also to secure the pardon of Arnold.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED,

Agents for "The Volunteer Review,"
IN EVERY CITY, TOWN, And BATTALION;
IN THE DOMINION,
TO WHOM
LIBERAL TERMS WILL BE OFFERED
On application to the PROPRIETOR of
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,
OTTAWA.

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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, FEBRUARY 8, 1860.

Mr. H. LAMB will visit the principal cities and towns in the Province of Quebec, during the next few weeks, as travelling Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, to collect subscriptions and transact other business in connection with this paper.

We would direct the attention of Secretaries and others connected with Rifle Associations and Clubs to the advertisement of Lt. A. Lord Russell of Toronto which will be found on another page.

From the Montreal papers we learn that the reception accorded to his Excellency the Governor General on his visit to that city last Monday, was of the most cordial character. The demonstrations in his honor were of a nature to impress him very favourably with the wealth and importance of the city, and give him something like a true idea of Canadian loyalty and hospitality. The guards of honor supplied by the Volunteers performed their share of the reception in a manner highly creditable. Altogether his Excellency's first visit to Montreal has been an event of the most pleasing nature, and he will doubtless be as well liked there as at the capital.

With reference to the letter of our correspondent a "Forester" we would remark that we merely mentioned Simcoe in our editorial of the 25th ult. on the strength of a paragraph which appeared in the Collingwood *Enterprise*, and which we copied in our issue of the 18th ult., in reference to the resignation of Lt. Col. Stephen and other officers of the 35th Battalion: We are well aware that the "Simcoe Foresters" are as fine and servicable a corps as can be found in the Dominion, and we need hardly add that we willingly make room for anything our correspondent may have to say in their behalf.

The acceptance of office in the Dominion Government by the Hon. Joseph Howe, taken with the despatch of Earl Grenville and the liberal concessions granted to Nova Scotia, will, we hope, set at rest forever the repeal agitation in that province. We rejoice at the completion of these arrangements, for now we may fairly hope for the active carrying out of the defensive policy of the Dominion. The organization of the Militia in Nova Scotia was, before these events transpired, fraught with grave difficulties on account of the obstructive attitude assumed by the local assembly, but those difficulties have now been removed, for the people will emancipate themselves from the thrall of agitators who have led them into a position false and unworthy of British citizens. Despite, however, of the political bearing of sentiment, despite the strenuous efforts of many high in power to divert the current of patriotism running warm in the hearts of the people, despite even the action of the Assembly on the militia question, the Volunteers of Nova Scotia stood like their fathers aforesaid, true to their colors, and show to-day rolls as complete in proportion to population as any other section of the Dominion.

Confederation has conferred many benefits

upon Nova Scotia, amongst which we may enumerate the abolition of the tax imposed upon the importation of shipbuilding and rigging material. The interests of that province are largely concerned in this branch of commerce, but their local necessities compelled them to tax themselves at a manifest disadvantage. They had also to pay \$50,000 a year for light houses, this burthen the first Parliament relieved them of. For their sake also the duty on flour was swept away; and sugar duties changed from specific to ad valorem so as to turn the trade of the Dominion largely to Halifax. In nothing, however, was ruin so persistently predicted as that in which Nova Scotia would be compelled to endure in contributing to national defence. Taxation with military despotism were the evils combined with union, and the cry was one which was calculated to exasperate a people less sorely tried; but the hard, incontrovertible logic of facts and events, constantly made public occurring has led to the legitimate results which we knew must be sooner or later arrived at. Through all this storm of popular excitement the Volunteers of Nova Scotia remained firm, and they deserve infinite credit for the action taken by them in a period which may fairly be said to be the most trying in their history. After all that was said and as persistently urged by the advocates of repeal when speaking of militia matters, it is worth reverting to the actual facts of the case. These we find present the most direct contradiction to the assertions of the anti-confederates.

Before Confederation Nova Scotia expended in one year one hundred and thirty thousand dollars from her very meagre treasury for militia purposes and compelled fifty thousand of her male population to drill five days at a tax to themselves of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more. This, we should imagine, was a drain sufficiently enormous on a population poor and thin as that of Nova Scotia. Now let us compare with this the militia service required under confederation. Five thousand men are required to drill annually for eight days and they are paid for their time. While Military Schools are established under the same generous provisions as in the western provinces. The greatest benefit, however, which has been conferred on the people of Nova Scotia in reference to the defensive organization of the colony is the exemption of mariners from drill. Previous to the union when the "toilers of the sea" returned from the laborious exercise of their calling and anxious for that repose and relaxation so necessary to those whose lives are, for the most part, spent upon the deep, they were compelled, whether they had been successful or otherwise, to leave their homes and perform the five days drill, and the tax was levied on them all the same. What an ungrateful task this must have been for the poor fishermen and sailors we leave our readers to imagine.

Now let us inquire how the Dominion Government acts towards the mariners of Nova Scotia. The answer is plain. In the Militia Act at present in force we find under the head of exemptions that seafaring men and sailors are not liable to enrollment for militia service. Surely when all these facts become known to the people of Nova Scotia we will hear no more about the absurd, forebodings of those who, to gratify unworthy political feelings would risk the happiness and prosperity of their fellow citizens. Let us hope now that, at least, these foolish and unjust perversions of feeling are ended forever and that, united in heart for the attainment of one common object, the people of all sections of the Dominion will march steadily onward upon the path of liberty and progress, not the least among the family of nations which claim their origin from the glorious old Kingdom of Britain.

UNDER the head of correspondence, in our last issue, will be found a letter from Lt. Col. Denison of Toronto, author of the most remarkable book on Cavalry which has been published for many years. In reference to this gentleman and the ungenerous sneers at him which appeared in the *London Review*, a few circumstances have come to our knowledge which we believe we are at liberty to publish. Captain Lippincott, great grandfather of the author, a well known U. E. Loyalist, after fighting through the Revolution, settled near Toronto, and although an old man was at the battle of York. Captain Denison also great grandfather of the author, came to Canada with Lt. Governor Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, and settled in Toronto when it was laid out in 1796. All the male members of Col. Denison's family were out in 1812-13-14 also in 1837-8 and in 1866. If these are only to be regarded as mere "Volunteers and Colonists" what prouder record can any family, even in England, display? Great Britain has not had a war on this continent since the Revolution that all the male members of Col. Denison's family were not in the front ranks. If in time of peace they were not in the regular service the circumstance is no disparagement. "Give honor to whom honor is due." Therefore the claims of this family should be made known if but to show what stuff we have in the Dominion. In justice to Colonel Denison we make these facts public as well as to let old country critics know how badly such terms as "mere colonists" sound in the ears of such men, when with Cockney superciliousness and ignorance they write of things they know nothing about. To such men Great Britain owes her influence and power abroad, together with the establishment of her institutions and language, giving birth to youthful nations who preserve their fealty to the mother land through such examples.

As Canadians we are proud of such "volunteers" and England should be proud of such "colonists."

Beyond doubt, we believe, it is now settled to withdraw nearly all the imperial troops at present stationed in Canada early in the ensuing spring. Concerning the wisdom of this decision it is not our intention at present to enquire, doubtless we can get along very well without them as we did before, but the inspiration of their presence will certainly be a loss. Popular and welcome they have always been and we will feel the absence of those from whom our volunteers have largely profited by the instruction they afforded. There is, however, connected with the withdrawal, a subject of paramount interest to the Volunteers of the Dominion, and that is the future management of the Military Schools. In reference to this subject the letter of our esteemed correspondent "Cadet" published in the present issue, makes an opportune appearance. Than this gentleman, we believe, there is none better able to form a correct judgment of the working of these schools; he has had frequent and continued opportunities for observation, and anything he may have to say regarding them is worthy attention. The opinions of such gentlemen must have great weight and we earnestly recommend the scheme which he proposes to the careful consideration of those who may have the task of reconstructing the schools after the Imperial troops have been withdrawn. Of late the management of these institutions has been far from satisfactory, and in consequence their usefulness has proportionately deteriorated. As our military friends will probably leave us in the Spring, we would not wish to say anything which could be construed into a desire to depreciate their labors in this connection. We merely wish to record the fact, that we may avoid errors in future management, perhaps when we will have to place the conduct of the Military Schools in the hands of Volunteers.

The withdrawal of the regular troops from stations where the Schools are established, need not in any way effect the standing of those institutions, indeed we are prepared to assert and, if necessary, prove that we possess gentlemen connected with the Volunteer Service of Canada who are every way qualified to conduct them successfully. Moreover we believe that in some instances the public service would be greatly benefited by the appointment of Volunteers to a share in the management of the Military Schools. It would be an easy matter for us to point to names long identified with the defensive force of Canada whose owners are well qualified and adapted to serve the public as military instructors. Now is the time to discuss this matter, for, if our Military Schools are to be continued, it is but proper that they should assume a permanent standing, and care taken in their

reconstruction that the system adopted in their management be such as to give more general satisfaction than that which has obtained of late. The scheme propounded by "Cadet" has many things to recommend it, and we would claim for his letter a careful perusal by all who have the welfare of the schools and the defensive progress of the country at heart.

English papers are at present discussing the advisability of giving up the fortress of Gibraltar to the Spaniards, and taking in exchange one of the most dismal, fever-stricken holes on the north coast of Africa, known as Ceuta. It is not a pleasant subject to contemplate, this strange mania for curtailing the dimensions of the empire. Dear old Gib. The proudest monument of British Power on the continent of Europe. Surely those persons who can calmly write about such a concession have never heard the grand reverberation of the evening gun among the neighboring mountains of Spain and Africa. Well do we remember sunrise on the morning when we first beheld the Rock with the dense white Levantine mist waft around it like a robe, and the pointed summits crowned by the Signal Station and O'Hara's Tower glinting in the sunlight above, and, floating over all, the triumphant bunting of old Britain. Who that has stood amid its pleasant sloping gardens every flower of which blooms above a grave, for Gibraltar is one huge Mausoleum for British dead, could dream of withdrawing from over these ashes the protecting folds of the red cross? To the British Soldier and Sailor Gibraltar is associated with a thousand memories, and we can imagine with what sorrow and disgust they would behold, while passing Europa point, the *stars of red and yellow*—too often symbolical, in the worst sense, of blood and gold—floating from the staff where once the flag of Britain waved over a shotted gun that compelled each passing ship to show her bunting to the Lion whose paw lay far out on waters where the two seas meet. Who that has wandered by the crumbling walls of the old castle of Taric, and thought upon the fourteen generations of besiegers who have knocked rudely at its gates, could think of basely yielding what was so nobly won and gallantly held, and that to gratify the begrudgingly pride of a people too narrow minded to appreciate the motive, and too mean to value the concession?

One after another the colonial appendages of the British crown have been declared expensive nuisances that should be got rid of speedily as possible, by a class of politicians to whom it is a pity the nations of the earth do not submit themselves for reconstruction. A man who is neither a robber or a burglar may give his neighbors every credit for being honest and yet lock and bolt his doors before retiring. Viewed in a national sense the parallel is exact.

Those people who argue for the curtailment of the empire, do so from grounds unsupported by reason or experience, and though they may make out a seemingly logical case, yet facts remain uncontroverted and the best way to secure immunity from aggression is to be strong. Since Admiral Gray wrote his first letter to the *Times*, the arguments arising therefrom have occupied the attention of the leading journals of Great Britain. The following from the *Pall Mall Gazette* sets the matter fairly in a few words:—

“We may be willing to part with Gibraltar to a kingdom in whose hands it is never likely to be much of a menace, but what are our guarantees that Gibraltar would continue Spanish? The Rock once came very near to being carried by surprise from Catalan Bay, even in the face of English vigilance; and any man who has ridden past the soldier-like figures by the English sentry boxes in the neutral ground on to the slouching loungers in the Spanish lines has learned what a wide difference there is between that and what passes for vigilance in Spain. Were the Peninsula a settled country, prospering under an established dynasty we do not say that this danger need count for much, and the pride and self-respect of the people might possibly come in usefully to assure the safety of one of the strongest places in the world. But who can predict the condition of Spain to-morrow?”

One other very tangible objection suggests itself against giving up Gibraltar now, and it is the objection that it is most likely to come to the British taxpayer. If we do give it up in the face of sound reasons for staying there, we are sure to have our motives misinterpreted, and we may have to provide Europe with our commentary on them in the shape of a costly war. England may be able to “Afford” to have her intentions doubted, as well as the subsequent campaign that will clear them up; but while we are preaching economy at home, it is absurd to contract unknown contingent liabilities abroad. We shall never accept as our European policy non intervention in its most unreserved sense; but there are always people whose interest it is to persuade the world that we shall, and other people whose wishes make them jump to ridiculous conclusions on trivial grounds.—As yet the recollection of the Crimean war still strengthens the hands of our diplomats, and when individuals urge that England will not fight in an case, those whom they address shake their heads dubiously. Abandon Gibraltar as we have retired from Corfu, and you furnish those individuals with proofs that will not fail to use.”

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for February has come to hand and is as usual attractive and interesting. We are glad to see this Canadian Magazine still continues to meet with good support and we have great pleasure in adding our need of praise to those who are endeavouring to create a Canadian Literature.

The death is announced of Sir J. A. Gordon, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, at the age of 86. The deceased, who attained the rank of Admiral in 1862, has held the post which is now vacant during more than fifteen years

ON account of pressure on our columns this week we are compelled to hold over a lot of correspondence and other matter until our next issue.

THE CITY OF OTTAWA AND COUNTY OF CARLTON DIRECTORY.—We direct attention to this work for which Messrs. Stevenson and Small, are now collecting information, and hope that every success will attend their canvass.—Clubs and Societies are requested to advise the publishers of any change they desire to be made from the last edition.—Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., will publish the Book, and Mr. James Sutherland will edit and compile it, which gives a sufficient guarantee of its reliability.

REMITTANCES

Received at this office on subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 6th inst., viz:—

CORNWALL.—Judge J., \$1.
BROCKVILLE.—Lt. Col. J., \$2.
OTTAWA.—Lt. S., \$1.
GUELPH.—Capt. H. H. S., \$2.

MODERN HEROES VERSUS ANCIENT ONES.

From the New York Weekly Book of Nov. 28th, 1868.

The practical utilitarian spirit of this age has asserted itself in no more conspicuous manner than in the wonderful revolution it has produced in regard to the estimate of deeds of heroism.

In these days of steam power, of railroads, of the magnetic telegraph, and of stupendous improvements and inventions in all the mechanical arts, as well as in the implements of war, we have ceased to estimate as the ancients did, deeds of prowess, valor, and self sacrifice.

Hercules was the most celebrated hero of antiquity, and by his feats, then considered superhuman, won for himself divine honors. Among other deeds performed by him, was the slaying of the Nemean lion and the Lernaean hydra with his club, the cleansing of the Augean stables, and the abstraction of the famous golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides. At this day a party of hunters with repeating rifles would despatch the Nemean lion in very short order. The many headed monster could be disposed of in the same way, and with the use of explosive balls the aid of the hot poker of the friendly Jolas, might be dispensed with, as the constantly renewing heads would be shot off faster than they could grow again. If the manure which cumbered the famous stable had been sold to market gardeners of the present time, it would have been removed much more speedily than by the patient labour of the hands of the ancient hero. And as to the golden apples, a celebrated hero of the present age, surnamed “The Beast,” would not only have accomplished the task of their abstraction much more easily than it was done, but he would have stolen them from Hercules himself.

One of the most noted instances of self sacrificing heroism of ancient times is that of the devoted Curtius, who, in full armour and mounted on a war horse, plunged into a yawning gulf in the forum at Rome, and thus saved the future mistress of the world from impending destruction. In this day the sacrifice would not be appreciated, and if such a chasm were to open in the capitol square of the modern model Republic, a contract to fill it would be given to some enterprising Yankee, who, with the aid of improved implements and machinery, would accomplish the job quite as effectually as Curtius did his, and much more profitably to himself.

We have got rid, in this age of progress, of all those antiquated notions which rendered such heroes, and such acts as these mentioned famous, and brought them down to these times. Now success, however achieved, is the true criterion of merit. The successful politician, trader, or soldier, is the hero of the hour, and he becomes so without the danger of having too close a scrutiny made as to the means by which he has accomplished his success. The unsuccessful man is nobody. Success is genius, it is heroism, it is patriotism, it is everything. The successful general is a great warrior, and a great hero, without regard to the means by which he succeeds, while the unsuccessful one is neither a warrior nor a hero, whatever odds he may have had to encounter, or difficulties to overcome. This is all right in a utilitarian age, for success pays and failure don't.

When Sheridan, in October, 1864, after his troops had been driven back by the attack made by surprise upon him at Cedar Creek, took his famous ride from Winchester to the position at which his forces had been rallied and formed in line of battle by Wright and his other Major Generals, what matters it that he had been able to take his breakfast before starting, that he had a well groomed horse to ride, a smooth and easy road of only eight miles to pass over, and that when he avowed he still had more than three to one against his opponent, with his large force of cavalry intact? “Fortune favors the brave,” success followed, and hence it was right that the ride itself should be rendered immortal by the sister arts of poetry and painting.

When afterwards in the collapsing days of the Confederacy, at the head of 10,000 well mounted and thoroughly equipped cavalry, he rode up the valley and captured Early's force of 1,000 at Waynesboro, he again won the applause due to success, and this famous exploit is thus extolled by a writer in the *London Kevier* of September 26th, 1868, in a criticism on Denison's “Modern Cavalry.”

*This is a work written by a very intelligent officer of the Canadian Volunteer service who has had the temerity to attempt to adduce some useful lessons from the operations of Confederate cavalry officers. The English reviewer takes him sharply to task for his presumptuous ten-

erily, and castigates him for not rather seeking his information and lessons from cavalry officers on the successful side. Colonel Denison was very wrong not to do so, as that side had always the superiority in numbers, equipment, &c. which are very important elements of success, but there is some excuse for him to be found in the fact that he is a citizen of a not very populous Colony where, in any war likely to ensue, it would be impossible to have the numbers on the side of his countrymen; and very naturally he has desired to ascertain the best mode of using limited numbers and means. The Colonel, however, should learn and recollect that it is of the utmost importance to have the odds with you and that the greater they are the better.

"Although probably quite unknown to himself, Sheridan in his decisive battle against Early in the Shenandoah Valley, employed exactly the same tactics as Germanicus in his great battle with Arminius, as narrated by Tacitus. The Roman Prince feeling the enemy's centre with the legions, despatched the cavalry at the very outset of the battle to fall upon the flank and rear of the Cherusci, who formed one of the wings of the German army. The manoeuvre was entirely successful in rolling up the wing and thus introducing confusion and dismay into the whole army of the enemy, who were then vigorously pressed by the legions, and utterly routed. On the occasion referred to, Sheridan found Early strongly entrenched in the narrow throat of the valley, and it seemed impossible to carry his intrenchments by a front attack. He accordingly despatched Custer with his cavalry or mounted rifles to make a long detour to the right, and to come sweeping in through the hills in rear of Early's position. The orders were accomplished to the letter, and so soon as Sheridan saw Custer was in position, and was advancing, rapidly he gave the order to attack and gained an easy and overwhelming victory."

The writer in drawing this comparison between Sheridan and Germanicus, and comparisons are sometimes "odorous" as some one has well said, has omitted to mention one or two points in which Sheridan surpassed Germanicus in his tactics. Whereas the Roman General was compelled to be on the field at the head of his legions threatening the German centre while his auxiliary horse made the flank movement described, Sheridan by superior strategy was enabled to remain at Staunton, twelve miles from the scene of action, while Custer went forward on the direct road to Waynesboro', found Early on open ground with a town and river in his rear, attacked on one of the flanks which gave way, and as a natural consequence captured the whole force before it was able to fortify or get back to the throat of the valley alluded to. Not only was the whole force captured, but actually more prisoners were taken and reported than Early's force amounted to—a feat performed by seizing the non-combatants and recently exchanged prisoners on leave of absence and without arms. Germanicus' tactics were not equal to this and here is a notable instance of the great superiority of modern over ancient heroism. By this brilliant achievement, Sheridan was left with an open road to enable him—by

a circuitous route—to reach the rear of Grant's position on James River after committing great devastation in the country through which he passed. This was another success added to stamp him a great commander and hero.

When Grant assumed the command of the army of Potomac in the spring of 1864, he found it in possession of not a foot more of territory than had been abandoned to it by Johnson's evacuation of Manassas in March, 1862. All the onward movements of Richmond had proved abortive. McDowell's advance had resulted in a ludicrous foot race. McClellan, after getting within sight of the spires of Richmond Churches, had been forced to a "change of base" and then compelled to go to the defence of Washington. Burnside and Hooker, to say nothing of that victim of overweening conceit John Pope, had ridiculously failed, and Meade stood on the north bank of the Rapidan, held at bay by his wily adversary. Grant very naturally set his wits to work to ascertain the cause of the failure of his predecessors, and he discovered that they had not had men enough. The result was that a happy thought illumined his mind. It was this. If he could have at least three to one against his opponent, with an abundance of supplies, and reinforcements always ready to supply his losses, then by constantly rushing his troops against the smaller numbers opposed to him, with perseverance and good luck, he must win after awhile. It was a brilliant conception; it was the solution of the problem, and, what is more, it was entirely original. All of the other commanders had failed because they had never risen to the level of this idea, and if at any time they had had the odds of three to one, they had not taken the pains to provide for keeping 'hem up, and the consequence was that after an important battle the odds would often be diminished. It was this grand idea of Grant's of constantly having at least three to one, and the correlative one of "hammering continuously" that ended the war. The idea is lucidly explained by Grant himself in his report where he explains his plan of "hammering continuously" with superior numbers until the enemy's force should be vanquished by the "mere attrition." If anything is settled by the war—and there are many things claimed to have been settled by it—it is the correctness of this idea of Grant's that three men well equipped and supplied can "by mere attrition, if nothing else," whip one man badly equipped, clothed and fed, if they hammer long enough, and there is another man always ready to take the place of either of the hammering men that may be killed or disabled. If Grant has not established the truth of this proposition, then he has not established anything—and it is a great thing to establish a new principle in war. Does any one doubt that Grant is the author of the proposition? If he is

not, then who is? Let the man who claims to have originated the idea, if such there be, come forward and proclaim the fact! If Grant did not originate the idea, then he never originated one in his life. Neither Alexander nor Hannibal, nor Cæsar, nor even Germanicus, the alleged prototype of Sheridan, nor any of the celebrated commanders and heroes of antiquity, ever thought of going to war with the odds of three to one—nay, they generally had inferior numbers. In modern times not even the great Napoleon conceived this idea, though he did say something about "Providence being on the side of the heaviest artillery. It is true that Mr. Lincoln had vaguely expressed the opinion that it was necessary to "keep a pegging," but it is very apparent that his pegging hammer was rather a small one. It is therefore taken for granted that it will be generally conceded that this three to one proposition is Grant's, and that he carried it out. If that is conceded then it follows as a necessary consequence that he is the greatest commander and hero of ancient or modern times, for upon his idea there must always be success, and that is the true criterion of genius. Upon other ideas there may be failure; upon his never, if it is carried out fully and persistently.

It might be said, perhaps, by some that if Grant had been on the other side, his great idea would not have availed him, but Grant committed no such folly as to take sides with a weak confederacy; he took care to be on the strong side, and that was another evidence of his genius. He is just the man to be the general of a great Republic that can bring into the field overwhelming numbers and resources. It would be well for all aspiring military men to take counsel from his example and be careful to espouse the strong side.

Having fully matured his grand idea, Grant proceeded to carry it into execution with that tenacity of purpose so wonderfully developed at a tender age in his ride on the mule at the circus, so graphically described in the paternal biography of him published in Bonner's *Ledger*. He was not to be diverted from it by any event. Accordingly when he had obtained the required numbers he moved and encountered Lee in the Wilderness, where the hammering began, and then at Spottsylvania Court House. The hammering at those places considerably reduced his own numbers, and he therefore waited at Spottsylvania six days to get up reinforcements from Washington, as he was determined to fight it out on that line and on his favorite idea. When the reinforcements came, Lee moved again, and the hammering was renewed at Hanover Junction, and then at Cold Harbor with new reinforcements. At the latter place the hammering was very heavy, and the hammer itself was considerably battered and damaged. He found

(Continued on page 94.)

THE TEMPLE FORTRESSES OF EGYPT.

We extract the following from Dr. Belzoni's interesting book of travels entitled "The Old World in its New Face."

Dendera, from being the first of the temples we visited, and from its unusual state of preservation, made an extraordinary impression upon us. As you approach over a desert of sand and the crumbled debris of the old city of Tentyris, the spot where the Egyptians built the abode of Athor (the Greek Aphrodite), your heart beating with the excitement of a first introduction to an Egyptian temple, you come almost suddenly (on account of mounds of sand cutting off the prospect,) upon the view of a portico supported by four rows of six columns each, and such columns as fairly break down anticipations by their vastness and splendor! Eight feet in diameter, and thirty-two feet in height, with capitals of a composite order, in which the circular head is set round with flowers and interlaced leaves, they present the most magnificent introduction to Egyptian temple architecture. The pillars, indeed are crowded too near together, and the vice of Egyptian architecture as well as its characteristic grandeur—too much matter to serve the object for which it is brought together, too many columns to support the roof, too much solidity for any required purpose of security or stableness—is thus at once brought before you. Beyond the portico opens a hall of six columns with three rooms on either side; next succeeds a central chamber, opening on one side into two small rooms and on the other communicating with a staircase so low in its angles, so straight and long in its flight, and so beautifully adorned with intaglio figures, that of itself it holds your attention and brings you back to it again and again. Then comes another chamber with two rooms on one side and one on the other, which opens on the adytum or sanctuary, which has a special architecture in its isolated position, and is a kind of temple within a temple. A passage leads entirely round it and opens on three small rooms on each side. The total length of the temple is 220 feet, the front is 115 feet, and the sides incline toward each other so that the back wall is only 82 feet wide. This was, as we afterward found, a universal feature of the temples. They artificially increased the perspective effect of narrowing the successive chambers in a suite, which were so arranged so to allow a view quite from the rear to the front and from the front to the sanctuary.

Usually an outer wall of unburnt brick, of great thickness and strength, surrounded the whole temple, making it still more what its mighty and inaccessible walls, smooth and unbroken, had already rendered it—a fortress. And this became more clear as we saw more and more of these temples—that the early form of government in Egypt must have been strictly hierarchic, and the pontiff their original king; that the temples were literally the citadels of priestly power, the places from which they over-awed and governed the people; and that, after Menes's time the kingly office, though distinct in some theoretic way from the priestly, was built upon the religious affections and fears of the people as at this day in Russia the Czar is the head of the Greek Church, and in Turkey the Sultan the head of the Moslem faith. But in Egypt, warlike as the country was, its cities were without walls. Spite of Homer's hundred gated Thebes, Thebes had no walls, and Homer, if he did anything but guess, must have

mistaken the gates of her temples for the gates of the city. But the temples, as I have said, were really military fortresses, large enough to receive and protect the whole population in case of invasion, and strong enough, as once happened, to resist for three years the whole military force of the monarch when Thebes revolted against his authority. The tremendous strength and vastness of their structures is this, at least in part, accounted for. The inside of the great and of the small chambers at Dendera, the surface of the columns, the outer wall, each and every part of the structure is covered with hieroglyphics and sculptures—either very low bas reliefs or else intaglio work. These sculptures are the form of the gods and goddesses—of Osiris, Isis, and Horus (the great Egyptian Trinity); of the monarch who built or added to the temple; of illustrations of his history and warlike adventures; or of matters, as here in Dendera, pertaining strictly to Athor, who represents the maternal principle at Dendera, as Isis does at most other temples, and who is sculptured here numberless times nursing a young child, who is said in the hieroglyphics to be her son. His name was Ehoou, and he is the third member of the local triad, as Harpocrates was of Isis and Osiris.

MOSLEM VIGOR IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Acre is nothing but a fortress, every thing else being strictly subordinated to the military service of the place. It, as every body knows, owes its chief interest to the part it played in the Crusades during the two centuries from about A. D. 1100 to 1300, when "the world's debate" was going on touching the relative claims of the Moslem Crescent and the Christian Cross torule in the earth. Here those great knights, Baldwin and Philip Augustus and Richard Cœur de Lion, planted the standard of the Red Cross, and here Saladin, their equal in chivalry and in sincerity, gave them proofs that faith in the Arabian prophet had a fearful vigor in its mailed hand. Here flocked the noble representatives of all the the Christian powers of Europe to uphold the trembling banner of our faith, whose insecurity then, from the confident and chivalrous cimeters of the Moslem, it is very hard for the victorious spirit of our modern christian civilization to do justice to.

Those who imagine that a zeal for the rescue of the Sepulchre and the holy places was the chief cause of the crusades, will change their opinion when they get a near view of the moslem faith, and see even its present power to blast the regions over which it spreads. Its vigor in the middle ages was immense, as the monuments of its military and its religious pomp and power, now in ruins all over Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, fully attest. Christian civilization did right to fear it, and to withstand it with all its might, and the best way to withstand it was to carry the war into the enemy's country.

The Crusades, whose vast traces are left in a thousand ruins along the Syrian coast, were a magnificent outburst of half terrified, half insulted Christendom in behalf of its own altars, seriously threatened with desolation from a hateful rival faith, none the less dreaded because a parody of Jewish and Christian dogmas, with their characteristic spirit, turned backward. Acre was the centre of Christian strength in the Holy Land. In a beautiful bay, just half way between Carmel and the Scala Tyriorum, or Stairs of Tyre, it looks across a broad and fertile plain of sixteen miles' length and eight or ten miles' breadth to the hills of Galilee. In the crusading times it was a mighty, and deemed to be an impregnable

fortress, and was nearly the last place which the christian powers surrendered to the Mussulman. Even now it is in good condition as a fortress, and might offer a strong resistance to modern weapons, were its armament equal to its walls, which show as much engineering skill as is commonly seen in European works. But its cannon are terribly rusty, and exhibit signs of long neglect. Unpainted guns and rickety carriages are fit images of the decaying vigor of the Turkish empire, and it is safe to say that Acre could not, with its present armament, resist a single ship of war, under any European flag, for a day. How different from the day when the flower of Christendom for thirty-three days stood the siege of the Sultan Melik, who basely put its brave defenders, conquered by irresistible power, to the sword! Five hundred Knights of St. John then held out in the citadel after the walls had all been taken, until only fifteen were left alive.

BEER IN BARRACKS.

Breakfast is not an institution in any great acceptance in a cavalry regiment on Christmas morning. When the stable hour is over a great many of the troopers do not immediately reappear in the barrack room. Indeed, they do not turn up until long after the coffee is cold, and, when they do return there is a certain something about them which, to the experienced observer, demonstrates the fact that, if they have been thirsty, they have not been quenching their drought at the pump. It is a standing puzzle to the uninitiated where the soldier in barracks contrives to obtain drink of a morning. The canteen is rigorously closed. No one is allowed to go out of barracks, and no drink is allowed to come in.

A teetotalers' meeting hall could not appear more rigidly devoid of opportunities for indulgences than does a barrack during the morning. Yet I will venture to say, if you go into any barrack in the three kingdoms, accost any soldier who is not a raw recruit, and offer to pay for a pot of beer, that you will have an instant opportunity afforded you of putting your free handed design into execution any time after 7 a. m. I don't think it would be grateful in me to "Spill" upon the spots where a drop can be obtained in season; many a time has my parched throat been thankful for the cooling surreptitious draught, and I refuse to turn upon a benefactor in a dirty way. Therefore, suffice it to say the many a bold dragoon, when he re-enters the barrack room to get ready for a Church Parade has a wateriness about the eye, and a knottiness in the tongue, which tell of something stronger than the matutinal coffee. Indeed when the trumpet sounds which calls the regiment to assemble on the parade ground, there is a dire misgiving in the mind of many a stalwart fellow, who is conscious that his face, as well as his speech, "betrayeth him." But the lynx eyed man in authority, who, another time, would be down on a stagger like a card player on the old trick, and read a flushed face as a passport to the guard room, are genially blind to the morning; and so long as a man possesses the capacity of looking moderately straight to his own front, and of going right about without a flagrant lurch, he is not looked at in a critical spirit on the Christmas church parade. And so the regiment marches off to church, the band playing merrily in its front. I much fear there is no very abiding sense in the bosoms of the majority of the sacred errand on which they are bound. — Saint Paul's for January.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Russian officer has invented a gun that will fire 200 shots a minute.

From Birmingham forty-eight cases of Remington muskets have been shipped for the Papal army. The lot includes 5 000 stand of arms,

In consequence of the hostile relations existing between the Porte and Greece, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has determined not to pay his intended visit to the Court of Athens.

The recent trial of the "Hercules" compels English papers, which generally depreciate English ships of war, to acknowledge that Great Britain now possesses "the swiftest and most powerful vessel afloat"

Salm-Salm, after serving in the Austrian army, fighting in Algeria, battling in Spain, going for a soldier in the Union army of the United States, and drawing his sword for Maximilian, has entered the Prussian army as Major in the Queen's regiment.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that it was generally believed that Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney C. Dacres, K. C. B., was a candidate for the West India command during the existence of the late Government, and it is rumored, if his inclination were consulted, he would prefer active service to the duties at present discharged by him.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent writes under date Jan. 2, Daoud Pasha, the Turkish Minister whom the telegrams lately represented as having left for Paris to negotiate railway concessions, is in reality commissioned to purchase there as large a number of Chassepot guns as he can lay his hands on. As yet the Turks have only the old fashioned rifle. The Turkish cuirassed fleet has been sent to Volo, on the Greek frontier.

THE PRINCE OF WALES BECOMES A MASON.—The Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter* reports that the Prince of Wales, during his stay in Stockholm, on the 20th December, was admitted into Freemasonry, and passed through six degrees. His Royal Highness, on the following day, had some additional degrees conferred upon him, and was created a Knight of the Masonic Order of Charles XIII.

SUDDEN CONVERSION.—One of the zealous chaplains of the army of the Potomac called on a colonel noted for his profanity, in order to talk of the religious interests of his men. He was politely received, and motioned to a seat on the chest, when the following dialogue ensued:

Chaplain—"Colonel, you have one of the finest regiments in the army."

Colonel—"I believe so."

Chaplain—"do you think you pay sufficient attention to the religious instruction of your men?"

Colonel (doubtfully)—"Well, I don't know."

Chaplain—"A lively interest has been awakened in the—Massachusetts (a rival regiment). The Lord has blessed the labours of his servants, and ten men have already been baptized."

Colonel (excitedly)—"Is that so?" (To the attendant)—"Sergeant-Major, have fifteen men detailed immediately for baptism. I'll not be out done by any Massachusetts regiment."

MILITARY ITEMS.—The half yearly inspection of the Royal Artillery, stationed on St. Helen's Islands, was made by the Major-General commanding, who expressed himself as being much pleased with the appearance of the men, and everything connected with them. A gymnasium room has been fitted up in the Victoria Barracks by the 78th Highlanders, where, doubtless, the men will pass many a pleasant hour during the remainder of the winter, and which will tend much to their physical improvement. They have also a skating rink at the foot of St. Sulpice street, which they keep in good order. An excellent concert was given in the schoolroom at Hochelaga, last night, by the Glee Club of the Royal Artillery. There was a very good attendance.—*Witness.*

THE 13TH HUSSARS.—The *London Broad Arrow* says:—"It is proposed to bring the 13th Hussars home from Canada about the middle or end of March, their services being no longer required in that colony. It is further proposed that this regiment should go out to India in the winter following to complete their term of foreign service. As far as we can foresee, this will in some measure, alter the anticipated cavalry moves at home. On arrival it is most probable that the 13th Hussars will replace the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons at Manchester, or go to Colchester and replace the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who would take their horses and march to Manchester, where, in this case, they will replace the Enniskillens."

HUMAN TAILS.—A discussion having originated in *Once a Week* on human tails, a correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"In the autumn of 1855 I was sent, under orders from the Horse Guards, to superintend the volunteering of members of the Irish militia regiments to the regular army. One of the regiments I went to was stationed at Castlebar, and there I met a Captain of the Land Transport Corps, then being organized, engaged on the same business as myself, but enlisting only for his own corps. On the first day of our competition the men discovered that his terms were better than mine, and one young man who presented himself, first for the Land Transport Corps and afterwards to me, on my asking why he had been rejected for the mounted corps, said, "Because I have a tail, sir." There was a surgeon present who at once examined him in my presence, and I can vouch for the fact that he had a tail, and a most unmis-takeable one, it being about an inch and three quarters or two inches long, thick at the juncture with the body, and tapered to a blunt end."

Our best broadside war-ship, the Hercules, has been tried under steam, and the occasion has been taken advantage of to criticise her points generally, and to arrive at a conclusion as to her merits. She is pronounced the best ship as yet built by Mr. Reed, but she is not so strong, as she might be, owing to the four indented ports of her central battery. Notwithstanding this defect, the ship could "go anywhere and do anything" that any iron-clad broadside ship existing could do, being handy under steam owing to her comparative shortness and balanced rudder, and having very thick armour and most powerful guns. The only ship to be compared to the Hercules is the King William, belonging to Prussia, built in a private yard, also from designs by Mr. Reed. The comparison between the two shows that the King William is stronger above the water line and the Hercules

below. It is thought the latter would prove the stronger in conflict. The principle of her construction for defence is the concentration of her strength at the water line, as may be gathered from a comparison between her strength and that of the Warrior, our first iron clad. The latter had at the water line 4½ inches of armour, backed by 18 inches of teak and half an inch of inner iron skin. The Hercules at the water line is of 9 inch armour, 40 inch teak, and iron skins 2½ inches thick. The offensive power of the Hercules is very great; but here her defensive qualities are somewhat weakened, for in placing a small number of very large guns with a wide range of training, which is the favourite modern practice, Mr. Reed has laid his ship too much open to the enemy at the indented ports to which we have already referred. The guns are eight, of 18 tons, which throw 400 lb. shot (the use of which has still to be proved possible by practice at sea); two guns of 12 tons, throwing 250 lb. shot; and four guns of 6½ tons, throwing 115 lb. shot. The ram has not been forgotten, and the balanced rudder is expected to be most efficient in regulating its employment. The Hercules is only too exquisitely finished, but appears to have no other serious fault except the indented ports. For an iron ship, moreover, she is exceedingly handsome.

DEATH OF SIR HERBERT B. EDWARDES, K. C. B.—We regret to state that Sir Herbert B. Edwardes died on Friday morning at Holles Street, Cavendish Square. Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., D. C. L., LL. D., was the son of the Rev. Benjamin Edwardes, of Frodesley, Shropshire, and grandson of Sir John Thomas Cholmondeley Edwardes, eighth baronet of Shrewsbury. Born 1819, was educated at King's College, London; entered the Indian army 1840, became lieutenant in 1843, captain 1850, brevet lieutenant colonel 1854, brevet colonel 1860, was aid de camp to Lord Gough in the first Sikh war (1845-6), and severely wounded at the battle of Moodkee (1845), was present at the battle of Soobrao (1846), and assistant to the Resident at Lahor, 1846. On the rebellion of Dewan Moolraj, the Governor of Mooltan (1858,) he raised an irregular force and defeated the rebel, shutting him up in his fort and capturing ten guns, for which exploit he was made C. B. and Brevet Major; received the hon. degree of D. C. L. at Oxford 1850, was re employed in the Civil Administration of the Punjab, 1851, and created K. C. B. 1860, for his services as Commissioner of the Peshawur frontier in the mutiny of 1857; received the hon. degree of LL. D. at Cambridge, 1860; was again employed in the Punjab as Commissioner of the Cis Sutlej States 1862. Left India on sick leave 1864, and was created K. C. S. I. 1866; married 1850, Emma, daughter of James Sidney, Esq. Created Knight in 1860.—*Globe.*

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—The *Daily News* says it has excellent reasons for believing that Mr. Cardwell's scheme of military retrenchment will be effected gradually and carefully, with a view naturally to a considerable reduction of the Estimates, but with a firm resolve not to injure, but rather to improve the efficiency of the service. Many persons, however, who have hitherto enjoyed what is termed a good berth will find their occupation gone, and over grown establishments will not be permitted. According to the *Daily News*, the militia patronage will certainly be taken out of the hands of Lords-Lieutenant.

(Continued from page 91.)

it necessary therefore to unite with Butler at Bermuda Hundreds and unbottle him. This was accomplished, and more reinforcement were called for and obtained—the main idea being kept constantly in view.

It is true, as some said, that he might have got to the James by water without the loss of a man, but then there would have been none of the intermediate hammering and the consequent loss to the enemy by attrition. What if Grant had lost more men than Lee had in his army? His numbers could be replenished, while Lee's could not. Attrition was gradually doing its work.

Grant continued to hammer more or less with some variety, during all the summer, fall and winter, against Lee's position and troops, and he continued to draw reinforcements. The consequence was, that by the spring, Lee's forces were pretty well exhausted by the constant attrition of the continuous hammering, while Grant's army was kept fully recruited up to its original strength; and he had unlimited supplies, while Lee's supplies were much reduced, and his troops might be said to be living from hand to mouth. Grant was thus enabled fully to invest a line of over thirty miles in length, which Lee could only thinly man with some thirty five thousand ragged and half starved troops. Here was the operation of Grant's grand idea—he had continued to "Fight it out on that line," and though it had taken a little more than the original time, "All the summer," and, in fact, had taken all the fall and winter to boot—yet the triumph was at hand.

After Sherman had played the part of "Germanicus" with "variations" in the Valley, and had joined Grant, the latter had not less than 150,000 well appointed infantry and artillery, and at least 20,000 well equipped and mounted cavalry under his favorite cavalry leader. This was the work of genius and now was the time to reap the fruit of so much thought and so much hammering. Grant was in a condition to move his troops upon Lee's depleted ranks when a fitting opportunity should occur. Sherman was coming up from the South, forcing Johnston's shattered army gradually before him, and would soon be in a condition to cut off the slender supplies remaining to Lee. When all was ready Grant determined to move, and move he did, and with so much effect that Lee's thin lines were broken where they were almost without defenders, and the latter, for fear of Sherman's coming up in his rear, evacuated the defenses of Richmond and Petersburg. Grant followed with his infantry and artillery, and Sheridan's 20,000 cavalry, and the pursuit was pushed with so much vigor that Lee moving over the country roads, then rendered almost impassible by heavy rains, and having no rations for the troops, was not able to get much more than one hundred miles from

his lines before he was compelled to surrender the small remnant of his army that was left after all the hammering that has been mentioned. Appomattox Court House became thus more famous than Marathon or Agincourt, or many other fields that might be mentioned. The grand climax was due in a great measure to the efficiency with which Sheridan's cavalry had operated in picking up stragglers from the weary army of enemy, and capturing waggon trains bogged in the muddy roads.

This surrender of Lee's ragged, exhausted and nearly starved troops, was the consummation of Grant's great idea—his brilliant, grand, glorious triumph; and then ensued the total collapse of that Confederacy (so called) whose armies had baffled so many previous Commanders.

Language cannot do justice to the event, and there is no use in trying it. The most that can be done is to sum it up in one word—success. Nothing in modern or ancient times equals it. What if the war had cost the United States the lives of more men than the Confederates had been able to bring into the field, and more than four thousand millions of dollars? Did they not raise and equip the largest army that any nation has raised in modern times, and contract the largest debt that any people—ancient or modern—ever contracted in the same length of time; and are they not able to owe it? Didn't the result of the war prove the people of the United States to be the greatest people that ever lived? Away then with your heroes of antiquity, or your Richard Cœur de Lions, your Chevalier Bayards, and such like, of a later date, or your Stonwall Jacksons and Stuarts of these times. Give us the Grants and the Sheridans of the true type of modern heroism!

Let Stonewall Jackson and Stuart, and their fallen compeers sleep under the cold sod that covers them, as a fitting reward for indulging the vain idea that by chivalrous courage energy and skill, the place of numbers could be supplied; and let Lee plod on as the President of a college, as the legitimate result of having dared to undertake the command of an army of inferior strength, with limited resources under his control. In his present capacity the late Confederate General can at least teach the youths entrusted to his care, the useful lesson of never going to war without great odds on their side.

As a living ass is worth more than a dead lion, so a living man is far better than all the dead heroes that ever fell, and a successful General than all the unsuccessful ones who ever planned and fought under difficulties, and with odds against them.

Having ended the war in which so many failed, another great work remains for Grant which has baffled the wits of all the politicians—and that is the restoration of the Union. He will accomplish it, or if he don't, then when he is done hammering at

it, the Union will not be worth restoring, which will amount to about the same thing in the end, and so as Mr. Toots would say, it will be of "no consequence."

DINNER TO LIEUT. COL. SERVICE. BRIGADE MAJOR.

The appointment of Lieut.-Col. Service to the position of Brigade Major has been hailed with satisfaction by all. It is the general opinion that the government, in selecting an officer from among the volunteers to fill an honorable and lucrative position, have done more to recognize the services of the gallant men who have taken up arms in its defence, than any amount of flattery could have done. The volunteer officers of Stratford took advantage of the circumstance to tender Lieut. Col. Service a dinner, which came off at the Daly house. The chair was entrusted to Mayor James, and the vice chair to Mr. Redford, M. P. Among those who were present to do honor to the gallant Brigade Major, we noticed Capt. MacFarlane, M. P., Capt. Stephenson, G. T. R., Stratford, Capt. Stephenson, G. T. R., St. Marys, Assistant-Surgeon, J. P. Jackson, Adjutant Scott, Assistant-Adjutant Lydon, Quartermaster Smithwick, Lieut. McGregor, Lieut. Clark, G. T. R., Dr. Hanvey, Dr. Smith, Mr. S. Fuller, Deputy Reeve of Stratford, Mr. A. McGregor, Mr. L. T. O'Leary, Mr. G. Ellison, Mr. Wm. Buckingham, of the *Beacon*, Mr. James G. Smith, Mr. John Hamilton, Collector of Customs, Mr. Anderson, Royal Canadian Bank, Mr R. Thompson, Mr. Butler, of the *Herald*, Ensign Nichol, Ensign Hudson, G. T. R., St. Marys, Ensign Lang. Letters of apology were read from Mayor Daly, who was unavoidably absent in Sarnia; Lieut. W. M. Clark, Lieut. Sills, Mitchell, Dr. Wilson, Batt. Surgeon, St. Marys. The dinner was prepared in the most *recherche* style. Every dainty of the season was spread in rich profusion before those present, and when we say that they were got up in friend Hitchcock's best style, we can say no more.

After several volunteer toasts, and the proceedings having been prolonged to a late hour, the company separated, after singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."—*Stratford Herald*.

THE SOLDIER'S KNAPSACK.—The Pack Committee, consisting of Generals Eyre, Rumley, and Horsford, and Drs. Logan and Parkes, have now made their fourth report to the Secretary for War. During the last five years they have been unremitting in their endeavours to determine upon a form of accoutrement which should do the least possible damage to the heart and lungs of the infantry soldier, and should also meet the necessary military requirements. After persevering, extensive, and lengthened trials of every conceivable form, they now once more report that the principle of the "brace system" will entirely remove the evils now complained of. They therefore express the hope that it will be considered the time has now arrived for coming to a final decision on this important question more especially as it appears that several regiments require to be supplied with the least possible delay with fresh equipment. The military authorities have shown great interest in this matter, and it may be hoped that the foot soldier will soon be relieved.—*British Medical Journal*.

NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Greater changes have taken place since Napoleon declared the firelock (old Brown Bess of England) to be the most perfect weapon ever devised by man than in any century of the life of firearms.

The attention of the best mechanics has been very generally directed to the subject of firearms, and many valuable improvements have resulted from their efforts, some of which have already been largely introduced, while others of real and substantial merit, owing to the difficulties of starting a new manufacture requiring a large capital, have never got beyond the production of a model.

Some of these inventions derive their value from the discovery and application of new principles devolving powers previously unknown, but by far the greater part are merely mechanical arrangements for facilitating the manipulations and operations, on whose simplicity and ease of performance the efficiency of the weapon must in a great measure depend.

The last German war, and the Abyssinian campaign, confirmed the impression which had existed for some years as to the desirability—the necessity—of superseding muzzle by breech loaders and they supplemented by two weighty experiments those which had already been made, and furnished practical and conclusive proofs of the serviceability of a breech loading system in actual warfare.

Dr. W. H. Russell, of the *Times*, said in 1858: "From the facts which have come within my own experience, I am led to believe that in 20 years there will not be a ramrod made for any description of shoulder firearm." How completely his prognostication has been anticipated is known to all.

We might as well enumerate the advantages which result from the adoption of an efficient breech-loading system:

- 1st. Superior rapidity of fire.
- 2nd. Increased confidence.
- 3rd. Facility in loading.
- 4th. Improved shooting.
- 5th. Overloading is avoided.
- 6th. Compactness of ammunition.
- 7th. Facilities of cleaning and inspecting the arms.

We were led to make these remarks by the inspecting of an ingenious weapon made by our Townsman Mr. Joseph Manton, of Craig street. It is a simple, and, to our minds, a very excellent breech loading rifle; very simple, very safe and very strong. We find here the breech shoe, the breech block, or stopper, and the striker of the Snider Enfield but no further similarity. The breech stopper is hinged to the fore part of the shoe, and moved out to right by means of a small thumb piece, disclosing the breech for the insertion of the cartridge. The empty cartridge case is withdrawn by a little claw or extractor attached to the stopper. Two little projections upon the breech stopper, one on each side of the block or striker prevent any play in the block when the breech is closed and hammered down; by this means the breech block is held immovably in its place after the hammer falls. The action is simplicity itself, there being only six parts, whereas the Snider indulges in sixteen. Mr. Manton's invention has now the hearty approval of Capt. Grant, the Inspector of Musketry for

North America, who has ordered an Enfield to be converted on this principle for the purpose of forwarding it to the War Department in England.

There would be no practical use in attempting to analyse the merits of the rifles which have been submitted to public notice by Canadian inventors. The man who has spent his life, his money, and his best energies in improving and inventing, must often rest content with the barren honours which *posterity* may feel inclined to give him. Sir Wm. Armstrong and Colonel Cole may be exceptions to the truth of this remark,—but, as a general rule, there has been hitherto but scant encouragement to those who have "invented,"—that is discovered the application of a principle to the art of war, or the manufacture of its implement.

Now a days there is this immense advantage open to the practical mechanic, that he can obtain public support for his inventions, if they be of real merit, for he can give publicity to their pretensions.

And we hope, in conclusion, that ere long it may be the good fortune of the Canadian Militia to be armed with a rifle produced by one of themselves.—*Montreal Daily News*.

A WATERLOO HERO AND EXILE.—At Grenfell, near Daylesford, resides an old Waterloo man, who contributes to the *Daylesford Mercury* his reminiscences of the fight. Born in 1798, he enlisted at the age of sixteen, and a year afterwards, in 1815, was sent across to Ostend, from whence the troops were taken in canal boats through Ghent to Brussels, where they arrived on 15th June, three days before Waterloo, just in time to take a share in the battle. "I came off without a scratch," writes the old hero, "but my right shoulder was sore with the kicking of my musket, which, when it got hot I was almost afraid to fire it off it rebounded so." In 1831 he came near receiving sentence of death for striking an officer when under the influence of drink "Tried by a court martial, the articles of war were death for the offence; but owing to my long term of service and good conduct in general, Lord Hill, who presided over the court, told me, in passing sentence, that 'he felt grieved to have to preside over the disgrace of an old companion in arms, but that the lightest sentence he could give was that I should be transported for fourteen years,' recommending me to the Duke of Wellington's mercy. I was sent on board the *Hive*, bound for Sidney, and after a voyage of nearly six months, arrived in Port Jackson. I was drafted into the road party, which cleared and formed the town of Wollongong, at which place I, after getting my freedom, lived comfortably enough until the discovery of gold at Summerhill Creek, in 1851, and I have been over the gold fields in New South Wales and Victoria up till now."—*Australian Paper*.

NOTICE

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

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

PROMINENT NEWSPAPER.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW at Ottawa, who will also receive any communications.
December 1868

RIFLE SHOOTING.

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,
Toronto, Ont.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 18th day of January, 1869.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation:

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada, and intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs;" and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port shall be, and it is hereby declared to be included in the List of Warehousing Ports, in the Dominion of Canada viz:

Province of New Brunswick.

The Port of Dorchester.

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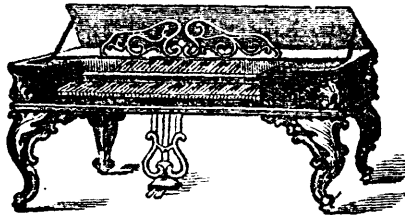
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