

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



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 1, 1869.

No. 5.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE
WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER V.

While the Constitution and Hornet were lying at St. Salvador awaiting the arrival of the Essex, an affair happened which has been much misrepresented by American Naval writers. In the middle of November, 1812, the British 20 gun ship Bonne-Citoyenne of eighteen 32 pounders carronades and two long 9 pounders, Capt. P. P. Greene, having while coming from Rio-de-la-plata with £500,000 sterling in specie on board, damaged herself greatly by running on shore, entered the port of St. Salvador to land her cargo, and before dawn, the ship was keel-out when the two American ships arrived in port; and a challenge was sent by Capt. Lawrence of the Hornet to Capt. Greene through the British Consul, in which it was stated that Commodore Bainbridge pledged his honor to be out of the way, or not interfere. As might have been expected Capt. Greene refused a meeting on "terms so manifestly disadvantageous as those proposed"—in fact he could not under any circumstance have accepted the challenge—first, because he was on a special service in which no risks should be incurred; secondly, if he lost his vessel and survived the action he would be disgracefully cashiered the service; thirdly, if he captured the Hornet Commodore Bainbridge in the Constitution would have captured himself and his prize as in duty bound or he would be disgracefully dismissed the American Navy, otherwise the vessels were equally matched. The Hornet mounted eighteen 32 pounder carronades, and two long 12 pounders, with a crew of 171 men and two boys. The Bonne-Citoyenne had 141 men and 9 boys.

On the 6th January, 1813, the Constitution being unable to repair the damages received in action with the Java sailed for Boston, leaving the Hornet to blockade the Bonne-Citoyenne. On the 26th January the British 14 gun ship Montague, Capt. M. H. Dixon, and bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Manly Dixon, chased her, on which she run for the

harbor, but during the night wore and standing to the Southward effected a very clever escape. On the 14th February, cruising off Pernambuco, the Hornet captured an English brig with £23,000 in specie on board, having removed the money and destroyed the prize she cruised off Surinam till the 22nd, and then stood for Demarara river; and on the 24th chased a brig, but was obliged to haul off on account of the shoals at the entrance. Previously to giving up the chase the Hornet discovered a brig of War with English colors flying, at anchor without the bar—this was the brig sloop Espiegle of sixteen 32 pounder carronades, Captain J. Taylor, refitting her rigging. At 3h. 30m. p.m. while beating round Carohand bank to get at the Espiegle the Hornet discovered a sail on her weather quarter bearing down on her. This was the British brig sloop Peacock of sixteen 24 pounder carronades and two sixes, Captain W. Peake, who had only sailed from the Espiegle's anchorage the same day. At 4h. 20m. p.m. the Peacock hoisted her colors, and at 5h. 10m. being kept close to the wind to weather the British brig, the Hornet tacked and hoisted her colors. At 5h. 25m. while passing on opposite tacks within half pistol shot the ship and brig exchanged broadsides. After this the Peacock wore to renew the action on the other tack, but the Hornet quickly bearing up received the other's starboard broadside, and then about 5h. 30m. ran her close on board on the starboard quarter. In this position so heavy and well directed a fire was kept up that at 5h. 50m. having had her commander killed, six feet of water in her hold, hull, masts and rigging cut to pieces, the Peacock hoisted from her fore rigging an ensign, union down, as a signal of distress; immediately afterwards her mainmast went by the board; both vessels were immediately anchored and every attempt was made to save the Peacock by throwing her guns overboard, pumping, bailing and plugging such shot holes as could be got at, but all would not do, in a very few minutes she went down in five and a half fathoms water with 13 of her men four of whom with three men of the Hornet got into the foretop and escaped—the prize crew

with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat lying on the booms, and four of the Peacock's seamen took to her starboard boat which was much damaged by shot, but they arrived in safety at Demerara.

The loss of the Peacock's crew was five killed, including her captain and 33 officers. seamen and marines wounded, out of a crew of 110 men and 12 boys. The Hornet had one man killed and four wounded: her damages were trifling, her ship's complement in action was 162 men and boys. The relative force of the combatants were as follows:—

Peacock—Broadside guns,	9
Weight of Broadside,	192 lbs.
Crew, men only,	110
Tonnage,	386
Hornet—Broadside guns,	10
Weight of Broadside,	297 lbs.
Crew, men only,	162
Tonnage,	460

Vessels of the class to which the Peacock belonged were mere shells compared with the Hornet, whose scantling was as stout as that of an English 32 gun frigate, and there can be no doubt that the defence of the Peacock displayed both skill and gallantry of no common order.

Early in March 1813 the three American frigates Constitution, President and Congress were lying in the harbor of Boston: a fourth, the Chesapeake, after a lengthened cruise returned to that port on the 18th April.

On the 21st March the Shannon, commanded by Capt. Philip Bowes Vere Broke, and Tenedos, commanded by Capt. Hyde Parker, both 38 guns, 18 pounder Frigates, sailed from Halifax for a cruise in Boston bay. On the 2nd April the two Frigates reconnoitered the Port, saw the President and Congress both nearly ready for sea, and the Constitution undergoing large repairs. Having resolved to bring the two former to action the Shannon and Tenedos took a station to intercept them, but on the 1st of May a dense fog and sudden shift of the wind enabled the American frigates to leave port on a more profitable cruise; this being speedily discovered by the British cruisers occasioned them great dissatisfaction; as the Chesapeake would be ready for sea in a week

or ten days, having only to get in new main and mizen masts, and as two Frigates were not needed to capture one, such a superiority being sure to prevent the Chesapeak from putting to sea, Capt. Broke on the 25th May took a supply of water and provisions from the Tenedos and detached her with orders not to join him till the 1st of June.

On the 26th the Shannon recaptured the brig Lucy, and on the 29th the brig William, both of Halifax. Fully conscious of the state of incapacity to which British cruisers on the North American Station had reduced themselves by manning and sending in their prizes, and satisfied that such a practice was one of the many sources of disaster to which the service had been subjected, Capt. Broke, with the hearty concurrence of his crew, destroyed all he captured amounting to 25 sail, thus sacrificing to a sense of duty a large amount of personal profit from prize money. As both these vessels, however, were owned in Halifax Capt. Broke departed from his usual custom and sent them in. The master of the Lucy with five recaptured seamen of the same ship on the station took charge of that vessel; a Midshipman and four of the Shannon's crew took charge of the William. On the 29th, in the afternoon, the Shannon boarded the Nova Scotia privateer brig Sir John Sherbrooke and took out of her 22 Irish labourers whom the brig with 30 more (then volunteers on board herself) had recaptured in a prize belonging to the American privateer Governor Plumer.

On the 1st of June early in the morning Captain Broke addressed to the commanding officer of the Chesapeak a letter of challenge as follows:—

"As the Chesapeak appears now ready for sea, I request you will do me the favor to meet the Shannon with her ship to ship, to try the fortune of our respective flags. The Shannon, mounting twenty-four guns upon her broadside and one light boat gun; 18 pounders upon her maindeck, and 32 pounder carronades upon her quarter-deck and fore-castle, and is manned with a complement of 300 men and boys besides thirty seamen, boys and passengers who were taken out of recaptured vessels lately. I entreat you, Sir, not to imagine that I am urged by mere personal vanity to the wish of meeting the Chesapeak, or that I depend only upon your personal ambition for acceding to this invitation—we have both noble motives—you will feel it as a compliment if I say the result of our meeting may be the most grateful service I can render to my country, and I doubt not that you, equally confident of success, will feel convinced that it is only by repeated triumphs in even combats that your little navy can now hope to console your country for the loss of that trade it can no longer protect. Favor me with a speedy reply, we are short of provisions and water and cannot stay long here."

The letter was entrusted to a Captain Slocum, a discharged prisoner, then about to proceed to Marble-head, a port a few miles North of Boston; but it is believed never was delivered, because the action to which it was intended to lead came off before the bearer could reach his destination.

Shortly after despatching the messenger the Shannon with colors flying stood in close to Boston Light-house and lay to. The Chesapeak was now in Presi-

dent roads with royal yards across and apparently ready for sea. She presently loosed her foretopsail and shortly afterwards all her topsails and sheeted them home, the wind blowing a light breeze from West by North and perfectly fair. At 30 minutes past noon, while the men were at dinner, Capt. Broke went himself to the mast head and there observed the Chesapeak fire a gun loose and set topgallant sails. She was soon under way and made more sail as she came down having in company several pleasure yachts besides a large schooner gunboat having on board Commodores Bainbridge and Hull with several other Naval officers in the service of the United States.

At 0.55 p.m., Cape Ann, bearing North-North-East half East, distant 10 or 12 miles, the Shannon filled and stood out from the land under easy sail. At 1 p.m. the Chesapeak rounded the lighthouse under all sail, and at 3h. 40m. p.m. hauled up and fired a gun, either as a defiance or intimation that she was not to be led further from the land; immediately afterwards the Shannon hauled up and reefed topsails. At 4 p.m. both ships, now about seven miles apart, again bore away, the Shannon with her foresail clewed up and her main topsail braced flat aback and shivering that the Chesapeak might overtake her. At 4h. 50m. the Chesapeak took in her studding sails, topgallant sails and royals and got her royal yards on deck. At 5h. 10m., Boston lighthouse bearing West distant six leagues, the Shannon again hauled up with her head to the Southward and Eastward and lay to under topsails topgallant sails jib and spanker. At 5h. 25m. the Chesapeak hauled up her foresail and with three ensigns flying, one at the mizen royal masthead, one at the peak and one the largest of all in the starboard main rigging, steered straight for the Shannon's starboard quarter having at the fore a large white flag incrimed with the words—"Sailors rights and free trade." The Shannon had a Union Jack at the fore, an old blue ensign at the mizen peak and rolled up and stopped ready to be cast loose if either of them should be shot away, one ensign on the main stay and another in the main rigging. At 5h. 30m. p.m., to be under command and ready to wear if necessary in the prevailing light breeze, the Shannon filled her main topsail and kept a close luff, but at the end of a few minutes having gathered way enough she again shook the wind out of the sail and kept it shivering and also brailed up her driver—supposing it to be likely that the Chesapeak would pass under his ship's stern and engage her on the port side. Capt. Broke divided his men and directed that such as could not fire with effect should lie down as the enemy's ship passed, but disregarding this advantage Capt. Lawrence at 5h. 40m. p.m. gallantly luffed up within 50 yards upon the Shannon's starboard quarter and squaring his main yard his crew giving three cheers. In order to counterbalance in some degree the dismantling langridge used by

the Americans the Shannon's guns were loaded in the following manner—the aftermost maindeck gun with *two round shot* and a *keg containing 150 musket balls*, the next gun with *one round and double headed shot*—the Captain of the 14th gun had been ordered to fire the moment his gun would bear into the Chesapeak's second main deck port from forward. At 5h. 50m. the Shannon's first shot was fired and it was seen to strike close to the port at which it had been aimed, in a second or so the 13th gun was fired, and the fire was returned from the Chesapeak's bow gun; the firing becoming general from each ship as the guns could be got to bear.

Captain Lawrence finding that owing to the quantity of way on the Chesapeak, and the becalming of the Shannon's sails, he was ranging too far ahead and desirous of maintaining the weather gauge for the purpose of being enabled to cripple the Shannon with his dismantling shot, at 5h. 53m. p.m. he hauled up a little. At 5h. 56m. having had her jib sheet and fore topsail tie shot away and her helm being unattended to the Chesapeak came to so sharp in the wind as to completely deaden her way and lay in consequence with her stern and quarter exposed to her opponent's broadside, the shot from which took a diagonal direction along her decks beating in her stern ports and sweeping the men from their quarters. At 5h. 58m. an open cask of musket cartridges standing on the Chesapeak's cabin skylight for the use of the marines caught fire and blew up but did no injury. The Shannon by this time had fallen off a little and suspecting the Chesapeak of an intention to haul off, Capt. Broke ordered the helm to be put a lee, but scarcely had the Shannon luffed up in obedience to her helm than the Chesapeak was observed to have sternway and to be paying round off—the Shannon at once shifted her helm a starboard and shivered her mizen topsail to keep off the wind and delay the intended attempt at boarding till her guns had done a little more execution—at that moment, however, her jib stay was shot away and head sail being becalmed she went off very slowly—the consequence was that at 6. p.m. the Chesapeak fell on board the Shannon with her quarter pressing on the latter's side just before her starboard main chains. The Chesapeak's foresail being pretty loose from the weather clue garnet having been shot away from the bitts the American frigate forged a little ahead, but was presently stopped by her quarter port being hooked with the fluke of the Shannon's best bower anchor stowed over the chess-tree. Capt. Broke now ran forward and seeing that the Chesapeak's men were deserting the quarter deck guns he ordered the two ships to be lashed together, the great guns to cease firing, the call of main deck boarders away to be sounded, and the first Lieutenant to bring up the quarter deck men who were all boarders. In endeavoring to make the ships fast the veteran boatswain

Mr. Stevens, who had fought in Rodney's action 12th April, 1782, fell mortally wounded by a musket shot; the Midshipman commanding on the fore-castle, Mr. Samwell, was also mortally wounded—followed by the remaining fore-castle party about 20 men; Captain Broke at 6h. 2m. p.m. stepped from the Shannon's gangway-rail just abaft the fore rigging on the muzzle of the Chesapeake's aftermost carronade and thence over the bulwark upon her quarter deck, where not an officer or man was to be seen—upon her gangways about 25 or 30 Americans made a slight resistance they were quickly driven towards the fore-castle where a few endeavored to get down the fore hatchway, but in their eagerness prevented each other. Several fled over the bows and while part plunged into the sea, another part reached the main deck through the bridle ports—the remainder laid down their arms and submitted. The first Lieutenant with the quarter deck boaters and a division of Marines followed by the second Lieutenant with the main deck boarders supported Capt. Broke. Just as the first Lieutenant stepped on the Chesapeake's taffrail he received a shot through the foot from her mizen top, on which he ordered the Lieutenant of marines on board the Shannon to point a 9 pounder at the enemy's top. In the meantime the second division of boarders and marines rushed forward and while one party kept down the men who were ascending the main hatchway the other returned the destructive fire still continued from the main and mizen tops. The main top was immediately stormed by Midshipman W. Smith and his top men, who either destroyed or drove on deck all the Americans stationed there; he had passed along the Shannon's fore yard which was breaced up to the Chesapeake's main yard which was nearly square and then into her top. The mizen top had also been cleared by Mr. Midshipman Cosnahan who from the starboard main yard arm had fired at the Americans as fast as his men could hand him loaded muskets. After clearing the fore-castle Capt. Broke ordered a sentry to be placed over the prisoners and sent most of his party aft where fighting was still going on; he was in the act of giving the orders when the sentry called out lustily to him, on turning round the Captain found himself opposed to three Americans who seeing they were superior to the British near them had armed themselves afresh. Capt. Broke parried the middle fellow's pike and wounded him in the face, but instantly received from the man on the pikeman's right a blow with the butt end of a musket which bared his skull and nearly stunned him; the third man cut him down with his broadsword, but at that instant was himself cut down by Wm. Mindham the captain of the 14th gun. One of the British seamen was killed and two or three badly wounded. Every one of the party engaged in this treachery was discovered and cut down, while Mindham was in

the act of tying a handkerchief around his Captain's head he suddenly exclaimed—"Look, Sir, there goes up the old ensign over the Yankee colors."

The act of changing the colors cost the gallant first Lieutenant and four or five fine fellows their lives. Lieut. Waite called for an English ensign, and hauling down the American flag, bent on, but owing to the halliards being tangled the English flag arose below instead of above it—a few seconds before this the Chesapeake's quarter gallery had given way and the ships were gradually separating, seeing the Stars and Stripes going up first the Shannon people reopened their fire and training their guns on the Chesapeake's mizen mast killed their own first Lieutenant and their comrades; before the flags had got half way to the mizen peak they were lowered and hoisted properly, on which the firing ceased.

From the discharge of the first gun till Captain Broke boarded, only eleven minutes elapsed, and in four minutes more the Chesapeake was completely his; the action lasted just 15 minutes. Five shot had passed through the Shannon, one only below the main deck, of the several round shot that struck her the greater part lodged in the side ranged in a line just above the copper. A bar shot entered a little below the water mark, leaving a foot or eighteen inches of one end sticking out. Until her shot holes were stopped the Shannon made a good deal of water upon the larboard tack; her fore and main masts were slightly injured by shot, and her bowsprit (previously sprung) and mizen mast badly wounded, no other spar was damaged; her shrouds on the starboard side were cut almost to pieces, but her standing and running rigging aloft was totally uninjured. Her loss out of a crew of 306 men and 24 boys was 26 killed, including her first Lieutenant, Purser, Captain's clerk, boatswain and a Midshipman—13 seamen, 4 marines, 3 supernumeraries and one boy—and 58 seamen, marines and supernumeraries including her Captain wounded. Total killed and wounded 84.

The Chesapeake was severely injured in the hull especially, and on the larboard quarter particularly, a shot passed through one of her transoms equal in thickness to a 64 gun ship's, and several shots entered the cabin windows; she had two main deck guns and one carronade entirely disabled, one 32 pounder carronade was also dismounted and several carriages and slides broken, her three lower masts, the main and mizen masts especially badly wounded; her lower rigging and stays were a good deal cut, but neither masts nor rigging were so damaged that they could not have been repaired if necessary without the ship going into port. Out of a crew of 381 men and five boys the Chesapeake lost 47 killed and 99 wounded, 14 of the latter mortally; the killed and mortally wounded included the fourth Lieutenant, master, one Lieutenant of marines, her first Lieutenant and commander, Capt. Lawrence, who died on board the Chesapeake of his wounds on the 4th June, while that vessel was on her way to Halifax. The whole number of surviving prisoners mustered then was 325, the difference is accounted for by those unfortunate deserters who preferred a death by drowning to one by the rope and went over the side when the Shannon people boarded.

This well fought action decided the question as far as national prowess was concerned,

and in its most important bearings, in the preceding actions; the result was due to the greater weight of American artillery and superior skill in its use; on this occasion the skill in seamanship and gunnery was on the British side, while the prowess in boarding was altogether their own. The comparative force of the vessels engaged was as follows.

Shannon—Broadside guns.....	25
Weight of Broadside, ..	538 lbs.
Crew, men only,	306
Tonnage,	1066
Chesapeake—Broadside guns.....	25
Weight of Broadside, ..	590 lbs.
Crew, men only,	376
Tonnage,	1135

The result demonstrated the fact that British seamen fairly had cannot be beaten by an equal number of men of any other nationality.

A NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Another, and a very important improvement has recently been made in the breech-loading rifle by Mr. Newark of Coventry. It has successfully passed the tests of the Ordnance committee, and has been referred to a sub committee, for the purpose of being still further and more severely tested. The qualities which the new weapon has shown are precisely those which appear to adapt it for the hard wear and tear of military service. For the purpose of testing the rifle, the breach mechanism was covered over externally with fine sand, which having been removed as far as practicable by hand, a number of shots were fired without the sand having produced the slightest appreciable effect. The interior of the breech mechanism was then filled with fine sand, and the rifle struck with force, so as to get the sand into all the crevices of the action; when cleaned out by the hand as before everything acted perfectly. A third time fine sand was poured upon and in the action, and in this instance the sand was left in the chamber, so as to impede the ignition; but, upon firing the rifle, the sand had produced no effect, and the cartridge exploded as readily as before—in fact no miss fire occurred throughout the experiment. The rifle was subsequently fired with damaged cartridges which were placed in the chamber of the gun in such a manner as to develop the weak points of the system, but the gun withstood these tests in an equally satisfactory manner to those with the sand. After these experiments the rifle was taken to pieces by the armourer of the committee. The system adopted is that known as the block, which opens as in the Snider (to which in a certain extent it bears some resemblance), from left to right, and the ignition of the cartridge is effected by a direct action striker, working through the breech block, and operated on by a piston which effectually locks down the breech block in position during the discharge. This piston receives its motion from a lever arm or cam attached to the tumbler of the lock. A lever in the position of an ordinary lock serves to denote the position of the arm or cam. Not the slightest fouling of the lock arising from the discharge of the damaged cartridges or from the sand could be traced. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the result of the testing, and should it pass through the tests which yet await it as satisfactorily it will have established a fair claim to be regarded as the rifle of the future.

MILITARY CIRCUMLOCUTION.

The *Vie Parisienne* has an amusing squib directed against the "Circumlocution" system which prevails in the French Army as well as our own:—

Forty-five thousand men, infantry, cavalry artillery, appeared on the plain of—. The Emperor passed them in review, the Empress and the Prince Imperial are at his side, and around him the staff, all the dignitaries of the army, flashing with gold and steel, dance and sparkle in the bright sun. Suddenly the Empress starts with surprise. Her practical eye distinguishes a lancer, with his blue and red uniform, among the ranks of her green and white dragoons.

"Why is this lancer in the ranks of my regiment?" demands the Empress of the Emperor.

"I had not noticed it. Marshal!" The Minister of War approaches.

"What is that lancer doing amidst the dragoons?"

"I will inquire, Sire."

"The Minister of War, leaving the Staff, trots off smartly to the marshal in command of the Imperial Guard.

"My dear Marshal, the Emperor sends me to inquire what that lancer is doing in the ranks of the Empress's Dragoons."

"My dear Minister, I really do not know; I will gather information and give you a proper reply."

And the marshal in command gallops off to the general of the division, commander-in-chief of the cavalry of the guard.

"Sacrebleu, general? why the devil is that lancer among the dragoons of the Empress? The Emperor is very angry."

"Mon Dieu, my marshal! I had not remarked it. I will inquire."

Off trots the general of the division, and asks, palpitating with heat, the same question of the general of the brigade. In his turn the General of the Brigade departs in quest of the colonel of dragoons. But here the regiment begins to file off and leave the plain. For ten minutes the general of the brigade is seen galloping frantically, gesticulating, and yelling.

"Colonel! colonel! The Emperor wants to know what that lancer is doing in your ranks?"

"I cannot leave the head of my regiment to inquire," replies the colonel, as he gallops past, sword in hand. "Ask the captain of the second squadron; he will, perhaps, know more about it."

The regiment continues to march.

The general of the brigade signals an aide-de-camp, and sends him full tear after the major of the second squadron of Her Majesty's Dragoons. After a long gallop.

"Major," cries the aide-de-camp, "their Majesties wish to know what that lancer is doing in your ranks?"

"A lancer in my ranks! Well, this is news, and the truth as well. I did not notice it before."

But the major cannot leave his command, and refers the aide-de-camp to Capt. Grindevesce. Here we get at last a little local information. The captain explains that it is probably an idea of Lieutenant Clodomir who is always playing those sort of pranks. The captain admits that he thought the appearance of the lancer, very strange, but of course he was not the colonel, and it was not his business to interfere. The regiment marches on, and the captain gallops off.

"Sub-lieutenant Casquapole, where is Lieutenant Clodomir?"

"The major has called him."

"Go, go after him; say the Emperor is in a great rage that a lancer should be among your dragoons."

Clatter, clatter, the sub-lieutenant flies in search of his superior officer, but returns, after five minutes, covered with mud and dirt, charged with the agreeable intelligence that Lieutenant Clodomir suggests the advisability of questioning the Brigadier Cornemusette. At this moment Clodomir quits the departing regiment to inform them that, on second thoughts, he remembered that Cornemusette was in the hospital. The case becomes hopeless. The sub-lieutenant, however, as cunning in counsel as brave in battle, (old motto) cries out as if by inspiration—

"Suppose we ask the lancer himself?"

"The idea is not so bad, though against custom and discipline; but, bah;—we must obey the Emperor."

During all this the regiment was marching and marching on.

Sub-lieutenant Casquapole starts at a *grandissimo* gallop, and, seeing the lancer, shouts.

"Eh!—lancer! yes, you there, what is your name?"

"Griespach, of Colmar, my officer."

"Why are you in that uniform?"

"My proper clothes were not ready, my officer."

"You should have spoken about it! I must sentence you to two days' arrest."

And Sub-lieutenant Casquapole rejoins Lieutenant Clodomir.

"My Lieutenant, you can reply that the lancer had not received his uniform."

"Well! of course I guessed that; I shall suffer ten days' arrest."

Lieutenant Clodomir joins Captain Grindevesce.

"Captain, you can inform their Majesties that the lancer they remarked so unfortunately has only newly joined, and had not yet received his clothes from the ordnance."

"Do you think I wanted your information to know that! The man shall have a month's arrest."

And Captain Grindevesce gallops up to the commander of the second squadron, who, in his turn, bluntly qualifies the captain as a fool for thinking he did not know that, condemns the poor soldier to six weeks' incarceration, and then accosts the colonel of the regiment.

"What!" says the colonel; "it took you all this time to guess that; I compliment you on your shrewdness; let the lancer be put in irons."

The news then passes to the general of the brigade, who condemns the lancer Griespach to appear before a court-martial. The general of the division is also indignant at being told what he professed to have known before, and passes a sentence by which the lancer will be incorporated in a company of refractory soldiers, and then addresses himself to the marshal commanding the Imperial Guard.

"The lancer."

"What lancer?"

"You know; the one the Emperor noticed."

"Well."

"He has not yet received his uniform."

"Oh! I know that a long time ago; let him be degraded."

And the Marshal approaches the Minister of War.

"Your Excellency, I have just heard that the lancer—"

"What lancer?"

"The lancer Griespach."

"Let him be shot."

"It appears that he had not received his uniform from the ordnance, and therefore—"

"His Majesty is occupied in distributing the prizes; I ought not to disturb him."

"In speaking to His Majesty concerning the lancer Griespach you will only be executing his own orders."

"Very well."

The Minister of War gallops to the side of the Emperor.

"Sire!"

"What do you want?"

"I would speak to your Majesty of the lancer Griespach."

"Oh! very well; let him be decorated."

It is thus that the lancer Griespach, native of Colmar, since dragoon of the Guard, wears the star of the brave, which he has won by his gallant conduct, and indeed all the rest of the army are just as worthy of it.

THE CESSION OF GIBRALTAR.

Even if we allow that Spain has a better moral right to Gibraltar than England has, are we to consider the patriotic sentiment of each of our neighbors to the extent of giving back to every one the conquests we have made? In that case it is clear we cannot stop at Gibraltar. We are bound to abandon Canada to the French, the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon to the Dutch, Trinidad also to the Spaniard, Singapore to the Malays, New Zealand to the Maories, Hong Kong to the Chinese, the Punjab to his Highness Dhuleep Singh. There is a still better argument for restoring Jersey to France. Nay, it is certain that we ought not to hold Ireland; that the possession of Wales is an insult to its Celtic inhabitants, and our title to Cornwall only moderately equitable. If we are to retain nothing but what is not desired by some of our neighbors—nothing but what is not an insult or an offence, or a menace to some one, we shall hardly escape with our thirty nine counties. If through the advance in military science, or a change in the circumstances of the Mediterranean, or from any other cause, Gibraltar has ceased to be as valuable to us as a fortress seaport as it once was, that is no sufficient reason for giving it up to others, who may or may not be able to make it of more worth to themselves. If Gibraltar is still a place the possession of which is of use in the time of war, we shall best consult the peace of Europe by keeping it in our own hands. Whatever our enemies or rivals may say of us, we are unquestionably the least aggressive and least warlike of all the European powers. We have no ambitious designs against any of our neighbors—we have nothing to desire of any one of them, and have no thought or hope of territorial aggrandizement at their expense. For this reason, therefore, unless better cause can be shown than any which has been hitherto produced, Gibraltar is safer in our hands than in the hands of any one else—safer not for English interests only; but for the interests of European peace and harmony.

Captain Brown, of the Japanese ram *Stonewall*, writes home that "the Japanese are the slowest people to think and act in world. The seat of war is only about a hundred miles from here, and any news in regard to fights is always a month old when we get it. Their faith requires them to lie even when the truth would better answer their purpose, and I really don't believe that any of the Ministers who reside here know anything more of what is going on outside of Yokohama than I do, and I know nothing."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVOLVER VS. THE SABRE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I see in your paper of the 18th inst., another letter from "Sabreur" on the subject of the Revolver and Sabre, in which he again urges the superiority of the latter. With your permission, I will make a few further remarks upon the subject, for although my ideas are expressed at length in my book, and arguments and examples are adduced in support of them, yet many of your subscribers will read "Sabreur's" letter who will never see the work, as it was published in London for English circulation and as very few copies have been sent to this country for sale.

In my last letter, although I stated that the Revolver was the most deadly weapon, I at the same time remarked that I did not "deny that there are some instances in which the sabre and lance must yet be employed viz: In cavalry charges in mass against cavalry." The chapter on "Cavalry against cavalry" in my work, is based upon the idea that the sabre would be the weapon mainly used. In the particular instance of cavalry in mass against cavalry in mass, I admit that the sabre and lance will generally be the best arms although not the most deadly. Nevertheless when the charge degenerates into the *melee* the revolver will almost always be the most useful weapon.

"Sabreur" asks what the revolver equipped cavalry did in the American War. He says it is in vain we look to it for the ordinary exploits of cavalry. If great charges in mass did not take place in the battles of that war, it was on account of the broken and intersected character of the country which rendered such charges impossible, and not on account of the fact of their being armed with revolvers.

Even with the most renowned cavalry, grand charges have only occurred once or twice in a campaign. Many other important duties devolve upon the mounted force of an army; duties requiring their best services during every hour of the day and night. In the performance of these duties, cavalry patrols, outposts, reconnoitring parties, convoys &c., are continually skirmishing with the enemy and repeated engagements occur, where charges in mass could not possibly come into play. In all detached warfare of this kind there can be no doubt that the revolver is the best weapon.

But let us recall a few deeds of the revolver and mounted rifle cavalry in the late war. General Morgan during two years, with a force which at no time reached 4,000, killed and wounded nearly as many of the enemy and captured more than 15,000. Mosby, with a few hundred "Revolver" Cavalry, captured literally thousands of prisoners, destroyed millions of public property, and kept in a defensive attitude according to the

admission of the enemy 35,000 troops which could otherwise have been employed on the active theatre of war. Sheridan's cavalry cut off Lee's at Appomattox Court House. Stuart's first raid or reconnoissance paved the way for the brilliant victories of the seven days before Richmond, while his raid on Catlett's Station mainly contributed to the second victory at Manassas.

As to the morale "Which the sabreur has displayed in recklessly careering through hostile ranks upon so many battlefields;" can this not be accounted for by the fact that the Swordsman has appreciated the want of deadliness in the weapon in the hands of his opponent. There are very few men who would not rather face a swordsman than one armed with a revolver.

"Sabreur" argues that the sword should be used in preference to the revolver, because the ancients always reverted to it, when their inefficient missiles (the Pila, the Javelin etc.) failed to achieve victory. The weakness of the argument in comparing the revolver and the javelin will be patent to all. Why, if this argument holds good, our infantry should abandon their breech-loading weapons and take up the old short sword and buckler, for the ancient infantry after throwing their spears generally decided the fight with these weapons.

From my statement that the sabre is not deadly enough for modern warfare, "Sabreur" infers that I hold that ancient wars were less bloody than those of more recent date. This is not the case. Of course more men were killed in proportion in the time of the Romans than are now, but that does not prove the ancient weapons more deadly. The manner of fighting was different; men singled out opponents and fought until one or other was disposed of. Had they fought as desperately and with revolvers a few seconds would have decided which went under, and often both would have lain dead together. Only a week or two ago a telegram from Alabama in our papers gave an account of a fight between four men with revolvers in which all four in a minute or two lay dead or dying beside each other. Again no one will say that the old bow and arrow is more deadly than the breech-loading rifle. "Sabreur" leaves out one important point—the morale—men's minds are affected by a fear of the rifle bullet, which the arrow did not produce and consequently battles were decided more quickly and with less loss.

"Sabreur" attempts to explain away Kinglake's account of the inefficiency of the swords at Balaclava, but there are many other examples to which his arguments do not apply. At Heilsberg, an officer came out of the fight with 52 new wounds upon him and another with 20; neither of them losing life or limb. At Egmont-op-Zee in 1799 two English troops, dashed into 500 victorious French Horsemen and after a *melee* drove them off. The French returned

and met the English reinforced by one troop, another fight ensued, and in both conflicts three English were killed. In November 1864, 100 of Mosby's men using their revolvers had a fight with Captain Blazer's squadron of Federal Cavalry, 24 Federals were killed and 12 wounded out of about one hundred.

General Duke in his "History of Morgan's Cavalry," says of a charge upon a regiment of Federal Infantry at the battle of Shiloh, 1862, "The next moment we rode right through them, some of the men trying to cut them down with the sabre, and making ridiculous failures, others doing real execution with gun and pistol.

The quotation from Kinglake as to the necessity of the English Cavalry saving themselves "By the swift circling moulinet," and "By a ceaseless play of the sabre" does not alter my opinion. Had the English Cavalry been armed with revolvers and used them well, the Russians would not have faced them so boldly under those circumstances. The moulinet, the ceaseless play of the sabre would not have been required. But "Sabreur" admits that this crowding hampered both sides and prevented many casualties; so the argument he uses against the revolver he reserves in favor of the sabre.

The horse pistol of our men that your correspondent refers to, I account comparatively useless. A very few revolvers were used in the Crimea by our officers, yet even the limited trial the weapon received added greatly to its reputation. Colonel Jenyns 13th Hussars, saved his life in the Light Cavalry Charge at Balaclava, by the skilful use of his revolver, while had he been obliged to depend upon his sword, he would probably have succumbed to the odds against him.

When I published my book I expected the opposition that new doctrines always receive, and I am astonished rather than otherwise that "Sabreur" is as yet my solitary opponent. Of course "Sabreur" has the experiences of several thousands of years of the use of the sword to support his views. I am theorizing, I may say on the small experience of a few years use of the revolver, and endeavoring to show what effect the invention of it will have upon cavalry tactics. As I said before, stern experience alone will decide the point; "Sabreur" has his opinions (and I must say I admire his cavalry spirit) and I have mine. Eight years ago before I had thought as much over the matter as I have since, before I had watched the American War and its teachings, before I had consulted with scores of officers who had fought through it, my views were the same as "Sabreur's" are now. Perhaps eight years hence he may agree with me—time will tell.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

GEORGE T. DENISON, JR.

Toronto, 23 January, 1869.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I am glad you have so promptly discovered and corrected my error respecting the Grand Trunk Brigade of Artillery in this city, I accepted the statement from the daily papers where it remained uncorrected as 250 in place of 408 the actual return. As our population is entirely English we are blessed with the re-appointment of our exemplary Staff Officers, than whom we do not desire any better.

On Sunday last the "Queen's Own," paraded in full force to attend the funeral of Ensign Fred. W. Otter, No. 4 Company, who was a great favorite with the men. Many were the expressions of sympathy for his brother, the Adjutant who is their most popular officer in the regiment. The remains of this young (19 years) officer were buried with appropriate military honors, the coffin which was borne on a Gun Carriage with an Artillery escort, was draped with a British Ensign, on which were the accoutrements of the deceased, and a firing party preceded the remains which were followed by the "Queen's Own" and a large number of both officers and men of the other City Battalions as well as numerous civilian friends on foot and in carriages.

The prorogation of Parliament last Saturday was a rather tame affair; not more than about 30 members were present and by no means as many of our fair representatives who were not (un) adorned as at the opening; the only improvement was the swell uniform—all gold in front of His Excellency and the clear manner he replied to the address. Col. Gillmor as Clerk of the House proclaimed His Excellency's assent, in the name of Her Majesty, to each one of the long list of bills. It is believed here that the Government intend dismissing all or nearly all of the employes who were transferred here with the Crown Land Department from Ottawa. Experience or efficiency will not be regarded, as new blood (patronage) they say is required.

The good people at Toronto are delighted at getting rid of that scoundrel Whelan so quickly, we had rather have him under the clutches of Sheriff Powell and at the place originally appointed for his hanging.

At a meeting of the late No. 10 or Highland Company of "Q. O. R." on Burns' Anniversary, attended by all the old members, some even coming from a distance, and the officers, Capt. Ramsay, Lieut. Gibson and Ensign Scott, the former gentlemen explained that as the Government had discontinued the allowance to pay for their appropriate costume, the corps had withdrawn and formed themselves into a benevolent society where the Highland garb was the distinctive ornament and they would thus continue to be joined by the bonds of fellowship and would be prepared as a body to offer their service should occasion arise.

Penny readings in Toronto and vicinity take place almost nightly and are invariably crowded. As this is an easy way of imparting instruction to all classes and raising the the wind for any good cause this system might be advantageously adopted in every community. Instrumental and vocal music are an additional charm. No Snow. The streets have to be watered daily.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In Volunteer matters, things are very quiet, and the monotony is only relieved by an occasional communication to one of the local papers, in condemnation of "C's" underhand, insinuating and untruthful letter, in fact "C" is regularly "tabooed" and is nowhere.

Col. Ermatinger's funeral on Saturday was attended by a great number of Volunteer Officers, and great respect was paid to the remains of the gallant deceased Officer.

I hear from good authority that the roll of the Chasseurs Canadien, has not yet been sent to headquarters. How is this? I believe there are some 300 men enrolled, and according to the Act, the roll not being sent in by the 1st inst, they will not be received as a body.

You, Mr. Editor, waxed so wrathful at me for a little insight into the *arriere pensie*, that I fear to open the matter again by further insinuations. I will watch carefully, read, mark, learn, and communicate.

I regret Mr. Editor that a change in my business arrangements will prevent me in future being a regular contributor, as I will be the most part of my time out of town, but you may be sure that when opportunity offers I shall take the pen and give your many readers news from this quarter.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As your Toronto and Montreal Correspondents have been giving statistics of the strength of the Volunteer Force in those cities, I suppose I might give your readers some idea of the state of things in Quebec, though I cannot pretend to give particulars of the numbers re-enrolled in each corps as they have done. The total efficient force in the city is probably in the neighbourhood of 60 officers and 900 men of all branches of the service, all of them. I might add sadly in want of winter clothing. None of the corps are drilling yet, with the exception of the 8th Battalion, whose officers seem determined to keep it up to the mark; they drill once a week and are commencing to muster pretty fairly.

The Provincial Parliament was opened on Tuesday last with all the usual ceremony, with the exception of the Artillery salute, which was omitted.

His Excellency (as every body seems determined to call him, the Duke of Buck-

ingham to the contrary notwithstanding.) drove down to the Parliament House escorted by a detachment of the Quebec Cavalry (Canadian Hussars), and was received at the door by a guard of honor and band from the 53rd Regiment. Very little business has yet been done by the Legislature; the Lieut. Governor's speech has been considered and replied to, and that is about all. The House only sits for a short time in the afternoon, and not at all in the evening. Several wooden railway projects are on hand; and a number of companies are to apply for incorporation this session, indeed there seems to be quite a mania for this description of enterprise in the Province.

A terrible accident occurred last week at Riviere du Loup, Marchand's Hotel at the Railway Station was burned down during Friday night, and Mr. Wallace, a Quebec Surveyor who was there on business connected with the Intercolonial Railway, together with three children of the proprietor of the hotel, perished in the flames.

The Officers of the 53rd are in continual hot water with the civilians here, they have been behaving in a rather unpleasant way lately in connection with a quarrel between one of their number and a volunteer officer, which created considerable excitement some time ago; they are foolish enough to keep the matter alive instead of letting it drop, and their stay in Quebec is not likely to be very pleasant to them in consequence.

How about that grand illustrated history of the Laprairie Rifle Match, which was to have been published for the edification of those who had the good fortune not to be there? Can you give any information on the subject.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Is not our country to be represented this year at the great national contest at Wimbledon? and, if so, why is not something done at once? Why put off until the last minute and then find that there is no time to make the necessary arrangements?

There are but four months more in which to choose the men and ascertain from England what inducements can be offered us for the expense and trouble of crossing the Atlantic.

As the majority of our marksmen cannot afford to pay their own passage and expenses a subscription would have to be raised, which I am sure could easily be done, and the Government, if it were properly represented to them, might aid in some way.

Hoping that some interest may be taken in this matter by others, and that they will come forward and give some suggestions on the subject,

I remain,
AN OLD VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—I am sure that a very large majority of the Volunteer Force in the 3rd Military District will rejoice at the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis, as Deputy Adjutant General. Here in Kingston, where he is

best known, the opinion is that he is a good officer, at all times ready and willing to oblige any member of the Force, and that, since he came to Kingston, he has been most useful to the Force.

I am glad to be able to say that all the Corps in this District have re-engaged. The 14th Battalion, "Prince of Wales Own," have more than their usual number, and are now at work at their annual drill.

A VOLUNTEER

WASHINGTON, 25th.—One of the first cases of the "Alabama" treaty as now proposed, was brought to the attention of the State Department yesterday, In August 1866, Owen Thorn of this city, then owner of several steamers in New York, sold one of his vessels to Congress, the agreement stating that the boat was to be used in the grain trade between Chicago and Buffalo. Thorn's agreement compelled the delivery of the boat at Buffalo, but while passing Montreal the steampipe bursted, causing the vessel to be put into that port. While engaged in repairs the Canadian authorities seized the vessel under suspicion of being a Fenian privateer.

Evidence was brought to show that the charge was unjust, and after a long detention, and an expenditure of about \$8000 in gold, the steamer was released, the Canadian authorities acknowledged a mistake, in a measure. The owner then filed, with the State Department, a claim, giving evidence of the forcible seizure and the loss occasioned thereby. The State Department acknowledged the receipt of the claim and informed the claimant that the case could not be considered until the "Alabama" cases were brought up. A few days ago the claimant visited the State Department and asked that the case might be brought up, but he was gruffly informed that Mr. Seward did not wish to see him, as the Clerk that had charge of the claim, reports that the papers were lost.

The real trouble is supposed to be that Secretary Seward was committed to the Fenians in the early part of their operations in such a way that he does not now desire any investigation of any alleged Fenian movements.

A private in a cavalry regiment stationed in California, was recently found guilty of desertion, ordered to be branded on the left hip with the letter "D" one inch and a half long, and imprisoned two years on Sitka Island with a ball and chain to his ankle. President Johnson has remitted the branding part of the sentence, and directs the prisoner to be imprisoned for one year at the fort near San Francisco. It seems that they have barbarous practices in the United States as well as in other countries, but it must be admitted that Mr. Johnson is not the worst of men after all.

NOTICE

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

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

PROMINENT NEWSPAPER.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW at Ottawa, who will also receive any communications.
December 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.
Wm. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 14-ly

J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of Sawn Lumber, etc Ottawa, C.W. J. M. Currier. James McLaren. John McLaren.

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks E Street, opposite the Russell House, upstairs, Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewelry and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-ly.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE.

OTTAWA. This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Office, and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada, 1-ly

JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

WILSON & PATTERSON.

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

THE CHURCH UNION.

THIS paper has been recently enlarged to immense proportions. IT IS THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS PAPER IN THE WORLD. It is the leading organ of the Union Movement, and opposes ritualism, close communion, exclusiveness and church caste. It is the only paper that publishes HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Sermons, which it does every week, just as they are delivered,—without qualification or correction by him. It advocates universal suffrage; a union of christians at the polls; and the rights of labor. It has the best Agricultural Department of any paper in the world; publishes stories for the family, and for the destruction of social evils. Its editorial management is impersonal; its writers and editors are from every branch of the church, and from every grade of society. It has been aptly termed the freest organ of thought in the world.

Such a paper, offering premiums of Sewing Machines, Dictionaries, Appleton's Cyclopaedia, Pianos, Organs for Churches, etc., makes one of the best papers for canvassers in the world.

Every Congregation may obtain a Communion Service, an Organ, a Melodeon, a Bible, or a Life Insurance Policy for its Pastor, or almost any other needful thing, by a club of subscribers.

Send for a copy, enclosing 10 cents, to
HENRY E. CHILD,
41 Park Row, New York.

P. S.—Subscriptions received at this office.

P. J. BUCKLEY, L. L. B.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Office—Thompson's Block. Corner of York and Sussex Streets.

G. MERCER ADAM,

LATE ROLLO & ADAM

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER

IN Law, Theology, Medicine, Education, The Sciences, and General Literature.
61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-BOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLAR.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia,

When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the everyday duties of the various grades of rank and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.
G. MERCER ADAM Publisher. Toronto

GEO. H. PERRY,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 1-ly



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

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 7:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Mixed, 1:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 9:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
Express, 1:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 5:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.

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

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

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

T. S. DETLOP, Superintendent,
THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.
N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.
Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-1f

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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 we 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.

CONTENTS OF No. 4, VOL. III.

POETRY.—The Lament of the old Connaught Ranger.

NAVAL OPERATIONS OF THE WAR OF 1812-14.

DRILL REFORM.—Col. J. H. Macdonald.

REMINISCENCES OF FORT LAFAYETTE.

RIFLE MATCHES.—Clinton V. Co. At Warwick.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Lt. Col. Denison and "The

London Review." G. W. An officer. G. W. From

Brockville. From Gananoque, O. From King-

ston, O. 57th Battalion., Peterborough. From

Toronto. From Montreal. Another "C."

LEADERS.—Condition of the Force. Constitutional

disorganization. The Alabama claims. Turkey

and Greece. Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Prisoners and Lunatics on Railways. Organiza-

tion under the new Act. Return of the

Adjutant General. Uncompleted service men.

The Whelan trial. Toronto G. T. Brigade. New

publications. Presentation to Adjt. Kennedy,

5th Batt. 18th Batt. Ball.

SELECTIONS.—Montreal Volunteers. 16th Batt.

Capt. Vars. 15th Battalion. Dinner to Lieut.

Fakins. American history in a Naples Theatre.

King George of Greece. Volunteer Gymnasium.

Rebel Archives. Newfoundland.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.

REMITTANCES, &c., &c.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1869.

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 learn from Quebec that the Members of the Legislative Assembly have organized a Drill Association. Col. Blanchet, a leading Volunteer Officer and Speaker of the House, was elected President, and Dr. Fortin, Secretary.

From the 15th to the 28th of the present month is the time appointed to make the enrollments by the ballot in those districts which have failed to supply the quota of Volunteers as required under the new Act; Therefore we may soon look for the practical working of the law and its effects. It is the intention of the Minister of Militia to give every section of the Dominion an opportunity to share in the privilege and obligation of service. Those who have accepted the privilege and volunteered have decided for themselves, but their having done so does not deprive other sections of the duty and honor involved in and reflected from a participation in the public defence. Therefore those who have not availed themselves of the privilege will have to undertake the obligation. There are numbers of men in every part of the country who would take delight in contributing to the militia defence of the country, and it would be unfair to them to allow an excess of the quota in one district to deprive them of the honor. It is then to be clearly understood that every section of the Dominion must supply its share, if not by volunteering, by the ballot.

We commend a perusal of the following, which we find in an English paper, to our readers whose ambition for promotion is unsatisfied. It is peculiar as giving a sample of how they manage things in England, and speaks well for the spirit which animates the officers and gentlemen who compose the gallant Battery of Middlesex Artillerymen:—

"In December last, the 8th Battery of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, assembled at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, London, England, for a somewhat remarkable purpose. The chair was occupied by Captain Monckton, who announced that, considering he had been Captain for many years, he had determined to resign his commission in order to make room for the next officer, while he himself would go into the ranks as a Gunner, Lieut. Whichcord, had been recommended to the Lord Lieutenant as the Captain, and Sergeant Long, had been recommended as the Lieutenant. It was also announced that two Sergeants of long standing would resign their stripes in order that others might come to the front for promotion.

A CORPORAL in the Volunteer Company at Orillia, was the other day summoned by his Commanding Officer Capt. Wigmore, for refusing to attend drill, and the magistrate imposed the fine of \$5 and costs. The defendant employed a Counsel who raised 7 quibbles all of which of course failed to turn the law from its course. We are informed the case was an aggravated one, the

man in question having behaved in a most insubordinate manner, insolently refusing to go to drill and defying anyone to make him. This is the third case of prosecution under the new Militia Act, which has come under our notice. We are glad to find there are officers who do not fear to do their duty, unpleasant though it sometimes is, and magistrates who are willing to support offenders who are brought before them. We regret it is the case in some parts that volunteers who have re-engaged think they have done all required when they put down their names and are of the opinion that nothing more is needed except attend the annual drills, forgetting altogether the purpose of Government in building Drill Sheds, &c. A salutary lesson here and there, like the above, may prove beneficial.

We are certain our readers will be pleased to learn from the following announcement, which we find in *Ottawa Citizen*, that the poems of Miss M. A. McIver, are shortly to be published in book form. To the readers of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW the name of this gifted young lady has become familiar from the many poems of a high order of merit which she has contributed to its columns. As another and valuable addition to the poetical literature of the Dominion we will be happy to welcome the work, and we trust the people of Canada will show their appreciation of genius by rendering a hearty support to one so eminently deserving.

Poems by Mary Ann McIver, will be published in the early part of the month of April, handsomely bound in cloth, 200 pages, double demy, 16 mo.

The public will be pleased to learn that Miss M. A. McIver is about to issue a volume of poems. To the readers of the *Citizen* it is not necessary to say anything in recommendation of the writings of this sweet singer. They have had frequent opportunities of judging for themselves as to her poetical powers from the specimens which have so often and so welcomingly graced our columns. They have, we know, been strongly moved by the utterances of a deeply earnest soul, pouring forth its wealth of thought and feeling now in passionate strains now in softly flowing measures, and always in harmony with the good, the noble and the true. The fine moral tone, the realization of the beautiful, the just appreciation of nature, the catching and photographing of the evanescent changes of the spirit, and the pouring of the profound emotions on the human heart, which have characterized her already published writings, and over all that charm of poetic thought and diction which distinguishes between poetry and prose, indiscribable as the bloom of the fresh ripe peach, all warrant us to expect a rich intellectual treat in the forthcoming volume of poems by Miss McIver. The work is to appear in the early part of the month of April, and will extend to 200 pages. price \$2.00. We feel strongly on the subject of the need of fostering a native literature, without which we cannot have a true and vigorous national life. In this case, we believe, it will not be necessary to urge the plea of encouraging home talent to obtain subscribers for Miss McIver's

book. The merits of the work itself will command attention; and will, we trust, not only repay the expenses of publication, but afford some compensation to the gifted author for her toil of composition.

CANADIAN LITERATURE for the past few years has been steadily progressing and improving, and our authors, who have given proofs of excellence, are gradually winning their way in public estimation. With the growth of a national spirit in Canada we can trace the advancement of our infant literature, and when we reflect upon the vast influence which will yet be exercised by our native writers, we should encourage and assist those few amongst us who by the excellence of their works strive to elevate the thoughts of the masses and aid in the noble work of national progress. The difficulties which Canadian authors have to contend against are very great, and the obstacles in the way of successful publication are vast enough to appal the most sanguine. Of those who have ventured few have been successful, and those few owe their success more to the fact that they have been well received by strangers and aliens than to the encouragement and appreciation of those among whom they live. But to do the Canadian public justice, we must observe that the work referred to in the appended translation met with a rapid and extensive sale.

La Revue Canadienne is a monthly magazine published in Montreal and is beyond doubt one of the best of its class published in America. In the Number for December we find the following article in reference to the works of a gentleman who has been for some time connected with the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. It is from the pen of the gifted French Canadian Poet Benjamin Sulte, and is the more gratifying when considered as the tribute of a French Canadian Author and Journalist to his English Canadian brother:—

"It is already a year and a half since Carroll Ryan's book appeared; we may be permitted to enquire if it met with a universal perusal in Lower Canada. However we shall not be astonished if we find that a work published in the English language, and in another Province, should have passed unnoticed by the great majority of the French Canadian public when we reflect that that public numbers but few readers not take the trouble even to peruse works written in their own language and by writers of the same origin as themselves. Properly speaking, the clergy, the patrons of the *Revue Canadienne*, and some associations, are the only ones who encourage a native literature. Not sufficiently interested in our own writers, in those who preserve for us the memories most worthy to abide in the minds of the people, we are distant, as it were, a hundred leagues from those authors who address the other portion of the Canadian population. If a good French book printed at Quebec or Montreal can scarcely awaken the attention of certain restricted circles, how much more easily may a good English book printed at Toronto or Ottawa escape all chances of being known amongst

us. This is at present the inevitable fate of works proceeding from English pens in Upper Canada. Moreover, the separation of the two literatures is not only marked by estrangement and by the prejudice which each person has for the genius of his own language and race; it prevails to such an extent that the authors are unacquainted with each other personally or by reputation. In order to pass from one camp to another it is necessary to provide oneself previously with formal permit, and in like manner when we pass the limit of the two Provinces we find ourselves in an unknown territory. This may be said of the general rule; there are some exceptions which we could cite with pleasure, but the principal fact is evident through all, and easily proved. Yet, if we find knowledge of the kind to which we refer more prevalent on one side than another, it exists chiefly among the English. We have had many occasions of hearing poets, historians, and journalists (some belonging to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) speaking of French Canadian productions, and the merit of our historians especially, was the subject of their highest eulogies. But this is not sufficient to authorize us in stating that the writers of Canada form one and the same family.

When Carroll Ryan published his first volume at Hamilton, in 1857, he had returned from the Crimea where he had served as a volunteer in the Turkish Contingent. He found himself surrounded by the companions of his childhood, who received him with the double enthusiasm which his talents and his travels did not fail to excite. Oscar, recounting the venturous life of the Orient, and the warlike dramas of which he had been a witness, but in which he overcasts a glance of memory towards Canada the well beloved, gained for Carroll Ryan his first laurels as a writer.

When the *Songs of a Wanderer* appeared in Ottawa, in 1867, the poet had completed eight years of service in the Prince of Wales' 100th Regiment. He had returned a second time, again with a wealth of poetical lore acquired in the martial fields of England, in his travels through Spain, in the Isle of Malta, and, finally, wherever the wandering feet of the thinker had trodden the paths of Helicon. We may here behold the origin of that book to which the first place has been given by admirers of beautiful poetry and noble thoughts, as well as by Canadians attached to their country by the ties of the heart and intellect.

Composed under a stranger sky, by a soldier, inspired in the presence of scenes to which the mass of our people are almost indifferent, part of these poems may seem to have run a risk of not being appreciated according to their value, but on every page a scene with which we are familiar, a voice from the heart of a child of our land, carries us away in admiration of a Canadian bard, singing of the heroes of chivalry, painting in words of fire a picture of European manners, or striking the chords of melodious verse to a description of the Mediterranean. Malta, the rock of legends, Malta the lofty, "the flower of the world," as he calls it, amongst those places to which he threw in passing a salutation in exchange for a memory, Malta appears, above all, to have inspired the poet in his hours of fantasy. But the book itself must be read in order to find the fine passages in which it abounds.

Several features of Canadian history have been to him the source of happy inspiration; by those he has profited in a manner calculated to draw towards that point the attention of readers and critics. It is well that the title of Canadian poet should be

thus attained, for with us the highest fame belongs to those who uphold our nationality and manifest a spirit of patriotism. Other considerations should be merely secondary. English as well as French should seek for this characteristic in a work, laying aside all minor details. Any literary labor though well arranged and revised, is yet uncertain of a prolonged existence unless it responds to this sentiment.

Thanks to the more than ordinary study bestowed by Carroll Ryan upon the history of Canada, he has avoided this rock. The ordeal is terminated, and the *Songs of a Wanderer* have gone to join the exquisite production of Charles Sangster, of Isidoro Ascher, and some others renowned in the annals of Upper Canada. It is probable that Carroll Ryan will remain definitely in the land of his birth. Editor of the *Volunteer Review*, Ottawa, he devotes to that journal the experience acquired during his military career, and he resides there amongst the many friends he has gained.

Finally, whilst speaking of the Rev. E. McD. Dawson, of Ottawa, we must remark that in our present state of society, in our new world preoccupied by necessary cares, and directed towards enterprises which do not allow of learned leisure, or of taking note of those courageous authors who are the apostles of an ungrateful muse, we must not refuse our admiration and support to those who have attained the crown of success. Too many fall by the way for us to be sparing of our sympathy for those who have been more favored. The latter endeavor to forget by these means the boons denied to them by Fortune. Only by what they shall leave behind them, when they quit this earth, shall their real value be known to posterity. Such is the poet's destiny. But we who live in an era when every onward step is registered in history, should give them at least, a passing smile, a word of praise, a clasp of the hand to console and strengthen, and should take a few moments from our daily toil in order to read their works at the evening hour by the domestic fireside."

THE STAPLE TRADE OF CANADA.

Many readers of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW have probably never heard of the various mechanical appliances necessary to bring the squared pine and saw logs from the forest to market and place of manufacture. On the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay, and other rivers in the pine producing country as well as on the tributaries of those rivers the various obstructions to floating down the timber are overcome by a series of mechanical contrivances known as slides, these are inclined plains of timber from three to six feet wide for single sticks and twenty six feet wide for cribs, which latter are sections of the large rafts which are to be seen at the various coves in Quebec; each crib measures from 1000 to 1200 cubic feet and consists of 16 to 20 sticks from 40 to 60 feet in length. The crib is about 22 feet wide and is formed by laying the longest and heaviest pines side by side to that width, and then confining them in a position by a frame made of lighter pieces and connected by cross ties pinned down to them on the outside. A few heavy pieces are laid on the top to keep the traverses and lower

timbers in place, and withes are used freely when required to connect the various cribs together and form the raft. On some of the falls of the Ottawa river, when the obstructions are not of a character to prevent it, whole cribs, and frequently several cribs together called a *band*, are run down; but between the head of the Island of Montreal and the head of the rapids des Joachim, a distance of 220 miles, there are slides at the Long Sault, at Ottawa, des Chenes, des Chats, Portage du Fort, the "Mountain" Grand Calumet and des Joachim. That at the "Grand Calumet," is the steepest on the main river having an inclination of one foot in five, or 20 feet in 100, all the remainder are of much less descent. On the Colonge river one of the most difficult pieces of work of this description on the continent has been lately executed.

These slides are built of squared timbers laid on sills to which they are firmly spiked; the timber is laid longitudinally and the slides are about three feet deep; water runs over the bottom to a depth of 16 to 18 inches and the cribs descend with tremendous rapidity.

The first slides in Canada were built by the late Ruggles Wright, Esq., of Hull, the son of the first settler on the Ottawa, and the father of the lumber trade. Canada owes a good deal to her pioneers, but to none more than the late Colonel Wright, a man whose energy, enterprise, and farseeing genius opened sources of industry wherever he laid his hand. The fact that to the father Canada owed her staple trade, and to the son the mechanical appliances by which it is brought to market is sufficient to attest the services both gentlemen have rendered this country.

In other lands slides have been used to facilitate the descent of timber, notably in Sweden and Switzerland, of which latter country some remarkable constructions deserve notice, but in no instance have these structures assumed the dimensions attained in Canada. Perhaps the most remarkable structure of this description in the world was the wonderful slide of Alpnach in Switzerland. On the flanks of many of the lofty mountains of that country, just below the line of eternal snow, some of the finest pine timber in the world is to be found. The utter impossibility of reaching those forests by any ordinary roads probably first suggested the idea of such contrivances as slides but of all these efforts of mechanical skill the slide of Alpnach was decidedly the most extraordinary and considerable.

At a period when the necessity for pine timber for masts and spars for shipping was most urgent, it was discovered that the rugged flanks and inaccessible gorges of Mount Pilatus, in the Swiss Alps, was covered with a large quantity of the very kind necessary for the purpose. As this position at a height of over 5,000 feet above

the Lake of Lucerne, surrounded on all sides by impassable precipices and gorges rendered their very site inaccessible to every one except the hardy chamois hunter; it is no wonder that it was deemed an impracticable project to reach these inaccessible stores. However, in November 1816, a Mr. Rupp with three other gentlemen having by a series of trigonometrical measurements, all else being impossible, determined the site of, and fixed on a plan for the proposed slide; bought the site of the Forests from the commune of Alpnach for 6000 crowns, they began the construction at once and completed it in 1818.

It consisted of a trough about six feet wide and three feet deep; the bottom formed of three large logs laid lengthwise in the centre of which a deep groove was cut for the purpose of giving direction to the stream of water. For nearly the whole of its course it was carried along the face of rugged precipices of granite; its length was 44,000 feet or nearly nine miles; portions of it were underground in tunnels and its inclination was from 10 to 18, or from 25 to 40 feet of elevation in 100 horizontal, its cost was £4,250.

It would be impossible to describe all the difficulties which had to be contended with, the necessity in the first instance for clearing a road into the forests, the prejudice of an ignorant peasantry and the intolerable delays caused by unskilful workmen. All was at length overcome and splendid pines 100 feet in length and 12 inches at the smaller end descended the mountain with the rapidity of lightning. The whole distance of nine miles being run through in two minutes and a half; and after the tree took its final plunge in the Lake of Lucerne it was several minutes before it reappeared again.

In order to demonstrate the enormous force acquired in this descent, arrangements were made to compel the trees to spring from the slide, and on these occasions they penetrated by their thickest extremities from 18 to 24 feet into the earth; and one of the trees having by accident struck another in its descent cleft it throughout its whole length.

The mode of working the slide was peculiar; workmen were placed within call of each other from the bottom to the top of the slide; when every thing was ready the workmen at the bottom sang out *lachez* (let go) the cry was repeated and reached the top in three minutes; the workmen at the top then cried out *il vient* (it comes) and a tree was at once launched down the slide preceded by the announcement, as soon as it had plunged into the lake the same *modus operandi* caused a repetition and a tree was sent into the lake every five or six minutes, provided no accident happened to the slide.

On the lake the trees were rafted and from Lucerne descended the Reuss river, then the Aar to near Brugg, afterwards to Waldshut by the Rhine, thence to Basle and finally to the sea.

Timber of equally fine quality being obtainable at less expense and in less time (it took nearly three years to reach the sea) from Canada, and the forests of Pilatus being nearly exhausted, the trade ceased and there are now hardly any remains of the wonderful Alpnach slide.

A great number of our readers will regret to learn that our able correspondent at Montreal will be prevented writing as regularly as heretofore. His letters from the commercial capital have been read with great interest in all parts of the Dominion. However we will be happy to hear from him at all times even "On the wing."

We congratulate our friends in Montreal, on having a Cavalry School established there the same as at Toronto, under the able direction of the 13th Hussars. The number for each squad is necessarily limited but we have no doubt a large number will eventually be enabled to enjoy its benefits.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

"SUBALTERN."—An officer can not legally hold his commission in a corps while a non resident of the district to which it belongs. If such cases were known at Head Quarters he would be gazetted out, as having left the limits. This applies to either a company or Battalion.

"NAPANEE."—Only such officers as qualify before a board, as Volunteer Officers, receive commissions signed by the Governor General and bearing the Dominion Seal.

"VOLUNTEER;" says:—"When we were at the Dominion Rifle Association Meeting at Laprairie, quite a number gave their names and 25 cents to a certain proprietor of a news depot, named Langford, on condition of receiving within six or eight weeks, a copy of a "History of the Meeting." I was one of those who subscribed, but no book has been forthcoming. Can you account for the matter? Was it a *sell* or not?"

Like a great many other things connected with that meeting, we are unable to account for the non appearance of the "History."

"DEAD SHOT."—Colonel Atcherly's decision on the ground was perfectly correct. And we have no doubt but Mr. Murison, would recover the prize in a Court of Law.

"COL. D."—We will be most happy to forward your acknowledgements, and will communicate with you by mail.

"FLUNKY."—Cut your letter down one half and leave out offensive personalities and we will insert it.

"F. R."—By all means.

"D. B." Montreal.—The person you name is not the author of the letter signed "C."

"The communications from "Cadet" "A. Forester" and others came to hand just as we were going to press, but will appear in our next.

LIKE many other questions which have agitated the public mind and bade fair to become a fruitful source of national difficulties, naturalization has become the subject of treaty between Great Britain and the United States. We rejoice that this arrangement has been effected, as it is a question of vital importance to a new country. Nations whose national progress is in a great measure dependent upon immigration, must of necessity protect all who, fixing their permanent abode therein, become *de facto* citizens. The power of Great Britain has always been sufficient to protect her sons in the farthest parts of the world or to avenge them if they have suffered, and therefore there are but few Englishmen who would care to change their nationality by taking out naturalization papers in the States. The doctrine held by Great Britain that no citizen could exchange his allegiance is in substance the same as that advanced by our neighbors and is, if anything, more oppressive to the liberty of the subject. Thus the Americans declare that once a man becomes naturalized under the Stars and Stripes he cannot change again under any circumstances. After all the bombastic twaddle of Congressional motions, about American citizens confined in British Dungeons, (that's the word we believe) it is refreshing to revert to facts and common sense. The new treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the full text of which has been published in the New York papers provides that persons have a right to change their nationality, and, if they so desire, can again renounce their naturalization and resume their old colors, within two years after the treaty is carried into effect. The existing laws of both nations are to be modified so as to agree with the articles of this treaty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CHICKERED LIFE by a Good Templar. The above little work has been placed in our hands by the author. We have perused it with pleasure and profit, and sincerely wish the example it holds up could be brought home to the heart of every young man in the country. The best means to make a man better and happier, more earnest in fulfilling the duties of life, a better citizen and purer christian is to make him temperate; by which term we mean one who will not lower himself ever so little by indulging in the habit of drinking. The little book is well printed and neatly bound in cloth and paper, and is for sale by J. Durie & Son., for 37½ and 20 cents. The author has seen service in the late American War, and describes the scenes through which he passed during that contest with graphic simplicity. He served under nearly all the great Commanders of the North, and among other adventures accompanied Sherman on his famous march to the sea. All through the book there are evidences of the earnestness of the author in the cause of Temperance, and we wish him every success and hope his little book may meet with a rapid sale.

As some papers in Montreal have published correspondence bearing upon the letters of "Our own Correspondent" in that city and a communication which appeared over the signature "C" in a recent number of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and as several persons have attached the authorship of "C's" letter to innocent parties, we deem it but fair to state that "C" has given us full permission to disclose his name and address to either "Our own Correspondent" or Capt. Muir, should they require it. And he further says that he can prove what we advanced and more if necessary. Since the affair has gone so far we would like to see it thoroughly ventilated.

In justice to our own Correspondent we reproduce the following letter from the Montreal Daily News:—

"To chide a friend in fault is an unthankful office, but what is sometimes useful."

Sir,—A few days since I read in the Volunteer Review a letter in reference to No. 1 Troop Volunteer Cavalry of Montreal, over the signature C. I regret that the letter is in keeping with others one meets with occasionally in newspapers, full of venom and insinuation apparent under the flimsy covering of a pretended patriotic anxiety (?) to save some wicked, yet zealous Militia officer from the error of his ways.

Will C., be so good as to favor us with further information? Are the questions put by C. intended to cover reflections upon the commanding officer of the No. 1 Troop Volunteer Cavalry?

May I ask C. if he were ever connected with the troop named?—if he were dismissed from it, and why?—if he be friendly to the commanding officer?—if he desired to pay off some old grudge in printers' ink?—and if he be of opinion that spiteful insinuations are laudable virtues?

Now, if C. will act in a manner not unworthy of himself, but as becomes a man, he will answer the questions submitted to him frankly—will abandon his *incog.*, together with all insinuations or ambiguities, and come at once to direct and tangible charges. Then he will be in a position to claim the thanks of friends of the Militia Service for exposing irregularities, and at the same time perform the manly act of showing the officer in question whether or not his enemy be "A foeman worthy of his steel."

If C. declines to unmask he is an enemy—not only the officers' enemy, but he is an enemy of his country; for he does that which pleases the enemies of his country, when he assails wantonly the reputation of his country's defenders.

There are those calling themselves loyal subjects of Her Majesty, who are so faithless that, in order to gratify potty spite, a personal dislike, or a selfish ambition, they will not hesitate to blast, "*per fas aut nefas*," the fair fame of any officer who may be in their way, or may have opposing interests, or may have met with the misfortune of incurring their dislike, because of an honest conscientious performance of some public duty. They do not hesitate to employ insinuations, falsehood, and other improper arts to accomplish a revenge or fancied grievances, or to gratify the feeling of personal dislike.

We cannot call such MEN. They do not dare act as men. "*The villain came behind me.*"

Many a good and useful officer has become disheartened and left the service disgusted,

"the feather breaking the camel's back" being the calumnious insinuations launched at him and through the medium of the public press too, by those from whom he had the right to expect support and assistance—his associate volunteers.

Let us hope the new law will open up a new era in militia service; that officers will be sustained in their praiseworthy efforts for the public service—not only by the law, and the executive, but by the public press. The law has hitherto been defective, the Executive too much disposed to swim along smoothly with the tide of, sometimes, a misdirected public opinion. And, has not the press, upon occasion, been too ready to give currency to scandal that could be manufactured into an interesting item, spiced to suit a depraved public taste? Yes, forsooth! an interesting item—but the cost of it—a fair fame questioned and honor tarnished.

I am quite sure the generous and enlightened public of this Dominion will agree with me, that the Volunteer officer deserves at least, in return for the personal sacrifices he must make in the public service,—if he be efficient,—a liberal construction of his motives and action, and that all insinuations be scornfully cast aside as unworthy of association with our Militia and its interests. And that he deserves an assurance that the character and honor of gentlemen who have been entrusted as officers with the commission of His Excellency, the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, shall be held as sacred,—worthy of consideration and respect—until such gentlemen are proved to be guilty of irregularities.

Yours, &c.

FAIR PLAY.

REMITTANCES

Received at this office on subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 30th inst., viz:—

ODESSA.—Lt. J. A. C. \$2.00

QUEBEC.—Capt. J. C. T. \$2.00

YORK, O.—R. H. D. \$1.00

SAULT STE. MARIE, O.—Capt. W. \$2.00

TORONTO.—Lt. Col. G. T. D. \$2.00; W. J.

R. \$2.00; A. G. R. \$1.50; Gen'l S. \$2.00;

Lt. Col D. \$2.00, Capt. C. \$2.00; F. C. R.

\$2.30

CANADIAN ITEMS.

INSPECTION—Brigade-Major Patterson made his semi-annual inspection of Captain Vars' Company on Saturday evening last. The muster was good, and the Major, as usual, expressed great satisfaction at the fine appearance of the men and the cleanliness of the arms, etc.,—indeed he remarked upon the peculiar pleasure it always afforded him to inspect No. 7—the members of which are the very embodiment of everything necessary for a first class corps.—*Colborne Express.*

THIRTEENTH BATTALION BALL.—We are glad to learn that the Committee who have charge of the Annual Ball of the 13th Battalion, are already at work, and hope to make the affair the most successful of the season. It is to come off on Friday, the 5th February, in the Mechanics' Hall, and the Band of the Battalion is now practicing some new music for the Promenade Concert which is to precede the Ball. Full particulars will be made public in a few days.—*Hamilton Times.*

THE FRIGATE BIRD.

Day reappears and I see a small blue point in the heaven. Happy and serene region, which has rested in peace far above the hurricane! In that blue point, and at an elevation of ten thousand feet, royally floats a little bird with enormous pens.—A gull? No; its wings are black. An eagle? No; the bird is too small. It is the ocean eagle, the first and chief of the winged race the daring navigator who never furls his sails, the lord of the tempest, the scorner of all peril—the man of war or frigate bird.

We have reached the culminating point of the series commenced by the wingless bird. Here we have a bird which is virtually nothing more than wings; scarcely any body—barely as large as that of the domestic cock—while his prodigious pinions are fifteen feet in span. The great problem of flight is solved and over passed, for the power of flight seems useless. Such a bird naturally sustained by such supports need but allow himself to be borne along. The storm bursts; he mounts to lofty heights where he finds tranquility. The poetic metaphor, untrue when applied to any other bird, is no exaggeration when applied to him; he literally sleeps upon the storm. When he chooses to oar his way seriously, all distance vanishes; he breakfasts at the Senegal; he dines in America. Or, if he thinks fit to take more time, and amuse himself *en route*, he can do so. He may continue his progress through the night indefinitely, certain of reposing himself. Upon what? On his huge motionless wing, which takes upon itself all the weariness of the voyage, or on the wind, his slave, which eagerly hastens to cradle him.

Observe, moreover, that this strange being is gifted with the proud prerogative of fearing nothing in this world. Little, but strong and intrepid, he braves all the tyrants of the air. He can despise, if need be, the pygargue and the condor; those huge unwieldy creatures will with great difficulty have put themselves in motion when he shall have already achieved a distance of ten leagues. Oh! it is then that envy seizes us, when, amid the glowing azure of the tropics, at incredible altitudes almost imperceptible in the dim remoteness, we see him triumphantly sweeping past us—this black, solitary bird, alone in the waste of heaven; or, at the most, at a lower elevation, the snow white sea Swallow crosses his path in easy grace! Why dost thou not take me upon thy pens, O king of the air, thou fearless and unwearied master of space, whose wonderously swift flight annihilates time? Who, more than thou is raised above the mean fatalities of existence.

One thing, however, has astonished me; that, when contemplated from near at hand the first of the winged kingdom should have nothing of that serenity which a free life promises. His eye is cruelly hard, severe, mobile, unquiet. His vexed attitude is that of some unhappy sentinel doomed, under pain of death, to keep watch over the infinity of ocean. He visibly exerts himself to see afar; and if his vision does not avail him, the doom is on his dark countenance; nature condemns him—he dies.

Dampier saw some of these birds, sick, aged, or crippled, perched upon the rocks which seemed their sanatorium, levying contributions upon the young noddies, their vassals, and nourishing themselves on the results of their fishing. But in the vigour

of their prime they do not rest on earth; living like the clouds, constantly floating on their vast wings from one world to another, patiently awaiting their fortune and piercing the infinite heaven—the infinite waters—with implacable glance. The lord of the winged race is he who does not rest. The chief of navigators is he who never reaches his *bourne*. Earth and sea are almost equally prohibited to him. He is forever banished. Let us envy nothing. No existence is really free here below, no career is sufficiently extensive, no power of flight sufficiently great, no wing can satisfy. The most powerful is but a temporary substitute. The soul waits, demands, and hopes for other:—

“Wings to soar above life;
Wings to soar beyond death.”

—[*The Bird*, by Michelet.

MARRIAGE OF M. DE MONTCALM GREAT-GRAND-SON OF THE LATE MARQUIS DE MONTCALM.

The marriage of a gentleman whose name is surrounded with extraordinary historical association is announced in our columns this morning. It is that of M. de Montcalm, great grand son of the brilliant soldier and statesman whose death at Quebec over a century ago attended the British conquest of Canada. The bride, Mlle. Krolikowska, is a young lady of Polish origin, who has lived in this city for several years, and whose charming talent as a musician has been admired wherever it has been known. The marriage ceremony was performed with Puritanic simplicity by the Rev. William C. Poole, and was witnessed by a few friends of the parties.

We believe that M. de Montcalm is the only living representative of his name. He inherits the democratic instincts for which his race was distinguished even when his ancestors held their place among the rich and powerful of their country before the Revolution had swept away the greatness of the old noblesse. A democrat by nature, and endowed with a temperament as ardent as his convictions, in his youth he easily became a conspirator. He was thrown together with Louis Napoleon and though he never entirely confided in the patriotic professions of that eminent adventurer, he learned much of his secrets. Initiated into the political societies of that period, his advanced views as a socialist excluded him from official employment during the Republic of 1848. After the *coup d'etat* of Dec., 1852, Louis Napoleon sought to gain for his dynasty the genius and the devotion whose value he had learned in his own earlier and not better days. The offer of high station was made, but it was sternly refused. The sturdy republican could not be seduced from his principles, and Napoleon resolved to crush the man he could not buy. The father of M. de Montcalm had gained a respectable fortune as a furnisher of army supplies. He had considerable contracts pending at the time of his death, which took place about the epoch of Napoleon's usurpation. The son desired to be allowed to fulfil these contracts, but obstacles were thrown in his way. On frivolous pretexts he was adjudged to have broken the contracts, and having thus been reduced to poverty, he was thrown into prison as a political offender. After a tedious imprisonment he was set at liberty and placed under the surveillance of the police. He succeeded in effecting his escape from France to Germany, and has now been two or

three years in this country, earning his livelihood by his profession as a physician, and by giving lessons in languages, mathematics, and various other branches of science.

M. de Montcalm is perfectly authorized to bear the title of Marquis, by which his great progenitor is known in history; but we believe he has never thought fit to claim any such aristocratic distinction. A genuine radical, well versed in the sober philosophy of experience, his ideas lead him to place a small value upon hereditary honors except when their possessor has made good his right to them by labors of illustrious usefulness to humanity.—*N. Y. Sun*.

THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR—DEFENCE OF CANADA.

The London *Morning Telegraph* states editorially that Mr. Cardwell will find that the two most important matters which await his peremptory action at the War Office have reference, first to the distribution of our army, and, secondly, to that vast and reckless expenditure represented by the money wasted on our permanent fortifications. When he takes up the long list which indicates the stations now occupied by 103 British regiments scattered all over the globe, we hazard little in saying that many startling doubts will suggest themselves to his mind. He will observe that at this moment we have seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry in Canada; that two regiments of infantry hold Nova Scotia; while New Brunswick is garrisoned by the first battalion of the 22nd Foot, and the fourth battalion of the 60th Rifles. We shall be greatly disappointed if it should prove, towards the close of February, that Mr. Cardwell deems it necessary that British North America should be permanently held by twelve British regiments. If there should be any serious attempt on the part of the United States to annex half a continent, the twelve British regiments scattered over it would bear the same proportion to the army arrayed against them as Falstaff's bread bote to the sack. If it is pretended that twelve regiments are required to overawe the American Fenians, we answer that the brave and well organized Canadian militia, aided by a couple of British regiments and two or three batteries of artillery, will give an excellent account of all the Fenians ever likely to issue from Buffalo or Detroit. The next station likely to arrest Mr. Cardwell's attention will probably be Gibraltar, garrisoned at present by the 83rd, the 74th and 75th Regiments of Foot, and also by the 2nd battalion of the 15th and 1st. battalion of the 18th. Upon what possible pretext can it be necessary that Gibraltar should be strongly held? Is this a moment when Spain is likely to attempt to regain possession of it by a *coup de main*? How, again, are the struggling and overtaken operatives of England benefited by maintaining one battalion of infantry at prosperous Barbados, or by tethering down two regiments of their countrymen to become food for yellow fever among the coral reefs of Bermuda? If it is argued that Imperial interests demand that Halifax and Bermuda should always be held as coaling and refitting stations for British war vessels, in the event of our coming to blows with our transatlantic cousins, we answer that the main defences of unhealthy Bermuda should be entrusted to the navy, and that it will be time enough to occupy it strongly with soldiers when war was actually threatened.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Irishmen and Roman Catholics have now no difficulty in enlisting in the Horse and Foot Brigade of Guards. The 2nd Life Guards has some fine specimens of the Celtic race.

By the death of Major-General Walker Hamilton, C. B., Colonel Lysons, C. B., (late of Montreal, Canada, now commanding a brigade at Malta, and about to be transferred to Aldershot), becomes a major-general.

We regret to hear of the death of Lieutenant General G. W. Gold, colonel of the 53rd Regt. The gallant officer entered the service in 1825, and served with the 53rd in the Sutlej campaign, in which he was wounded.

It is remarked that a Royal Prince leaves the young ladies he honors by dancing with in the middle of the room when the set is finished. One young lady, the daughter of distinguished officer, was recently in a vast fright, fancying she had offended His Royal Highness. The explanation is that it is Royal etiquette.—*Court Journal*.

There is no intention, and there never was any, of disbanding the the Marines. This distinguished corps will continue to exist and be ready when called upon to maintain the high reputation which it has acquired, but in such reduced numbers as the altered state of the day demands.

ALLEGED INSUBORDINATION OF ENGLISH TROOPS.—The Limerick correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* writes:—"On Christmas eve a very singular occurrence took place in this city, where two troops of the Carbineers are at present stationed. It appears that at Christmas the men of all ranks of the service are allowed to celebrate the festival with jousness and to decorate the barrack apartments for the occasion. The soldiers of Carbineers, however, were matched on that day a distance of nine miles and back to their quarters. At this they were dissatisfied, and they resolved to resent it. Accordingly, as soon as they put their horses in the stable they betook themselves, it is said, in a body to the canteen, where they commenced to drink off hand. The bugle to stable sounded, but all refused to obey or to make up their horses. The officers went forward and ordered them from the canteen. The men preposterously rejected their order, and then an armed picket was ordered to force them from the canteen. The attempt was useless, so that an order was immediately issued to the colonel of another regiment in garrison for a strong guard, and a company of 150 armed men were immediately turned out and marched to the scene. Before they reached the place, however, the man in charge of the canteen had exercised such persuasive influence over the malcontents as to induce them, headed by himself, to betake themselves to the stables and set to making up their horses. The Major of the Carbineers, however, had them all placed under arrest, and on Christmas Day they were marched to the church as prisoners. It is said some have escaped from barrack confinement, and the whole transaction, which will doubtless lead to a general court-martial, has been placed before the heads of the military authorities. It has caused quite a sensation in the garrison."

The sentries at Woolwich are so loyal they forget the regulations, and salute his Royal Highness the Artillery Subaltern with arms presented. They seem thereby to mean that they like him as much as do all classes of the corps.

It is stated that Mr. Cardwell's great plan for reductions is to recall 20,000 troops from the colonies—Canada contributing 12,000—and suspend recruiting for a year, thus gradually reducing the army by that number of men, without disorganizing the corps.

MRS. LINCOLN.—A Bill has been introduced into Congress to grant a pension of \$5,000 to the widow of President Lincoln. It is not credible to the nation that this has been delayed so long. Mrs. Lincoln has already been compelled to play the role of a pauper with the whole world as spectators. Canada, of which our American friends profess to think so little, made provision for the widow of Mr. McGee almost before the dead statesman was laid in his coffin.

The Countess Reuss, wife of Gen. Prim, is reported to have received on Christmas Day a casket of carved ebony, clasped with silver, the key of which was sent to her while at desert, a large party being present. On unlocking this mysterious box, a guillotine, beneath which lay the extended figure of Prim, and a gallows, on which was suspended another *fac simile* of her husband, sprang up on the principle of the well known toy, Jack in the box. An inscription lay at the bottom of the box—"Either one or the other." This cheerful Christmas box excited no small consternation.

The London *Engineer* states authoritatively that Mr. Isherwood, the Chief Engineer of the United States navy, has reported against the Ericsson monitors. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "With this opinion we certainly decidedly concur. Useful as the monitors may have been for the purposes for which they were designed, and ingenious as is their construction, they can never be made efficient ships of war without the introduction of modifications entirely opposed to the original idea. The reason is obvious to be really efficient ships of war a vessel must be sea-going, but although monitors have crossed the Atlantic, they can never be said to possess this quality while they are so little habitable as the present, and so liable to founder."

The 28th Regiment, which forms part of Garrison of Gibraltar, was lately presented with a new set of colors by Lady Airey. In the course of her ladyship's address to the regiment she alluded to the circumstance which gave rise to the "28th" being called the "Slashers." She said, "it was in America your regiment acquired the name of 'Slashers.'" The corps in those days wore small short swords which they were famous for making good use of. On one occasion there was a certain magistrate in Canada, of the name of Walker, who had given great offence to the regiment from not having provided sufficient shelter for their wives, several of whom had in consequence perished during the severity of a Canadian winter. This exasperated the officers, and some of them disguised themselves as Indians, attacked the tent of the magistrate, danced a war dance around his table, and finally caught hold of his head and with their swords slashed off his ears. After this circumstance the regiment became known by the name of "Slashers," of which they have been very proud ever since."

A TALE OF DEATH.—The *Philadelphia Ledger* says:—"Roll of Honour No. 16 has been published by the Quartermaster General. It contains the names of 20,500 soldiers buried at Gettysburg, City Point, Danville, Glendale, Richmond, and at various barracks and forts in New England, in New York, and Pennsylvania. In former lists the proportion of unknown occupants of graves was one third, but in the present list it amounts to more than one half. The total number of graves now recorded in printed rolls reaches 155,000, of which 55,000 are unknown. It is conjectured that the records of about 150,000 more graves of deceased soldiers and prisoners of war are yet to be printed, making 305,000 the whole number of graves of soldiers who lost their lives during the rebellion, and of these about 160,000 will remain nameless. The whole number of soldiers who fell in the contest is estimated at 355,000, leaving 50,000 unaccounted for. This discrepancy is explained as follows:—Killed in battle and never buried, 25,000; drowned, 5,000; graves in remote localities and not yet found, 15,000; graves covered away by deposits of gravel by flood, 2,000; graves carried away by the caving in of river banks, 3,000. The number of soldiers who died at home after having been mustered out, from wounds or disease contracted in the service, is not embraced in any of the above rolls or estimates."

"Lieutenant Colonel Ermatinger died at Montreal lately. The *Montreal Telegraph* says of him; As a youth, Col. Ermatinger studied law; but about 1835 he left the country, without being admitted to the bar, to join the British legion in Spain. He served in Spain for five or six years, and obtained the reputation of being a dashing cavalry officer. He was engaged in several actions, and was once wounded in the face. For his services he received several decorations from Queen Isabella, and returned to Canada only at the close of the Spanish civil war in 1839. By the Canadian Government he was appointed Commissioner of Police, which office he held until the expiration of the ordinance under which the office was created. In February, 1841, he was appointed Inspector and Superintendent of Police, which office he held until February, 1865, when he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteers under the new Militia Act. In 1864, Mr. Cartier again employed Col. Ermatinger as Police Magistrate on the frontier. During the Fenian troubles Col. Ermatinger did the government eminent service in this position, his experience of the duties of a magistrate and of a soldier giving him the peculiar qualifications required for the difficult service. Unfortunately, the exposure and night work which he had to undergo laid him open to the attacks of the lurking enemy in his constitution. Scarcely recovered from a severe cold caught on the frontier, he was obliged to start for Cornwall. On his return he was attacked by bronchitis, which he was never able entirely to shake off, although he continued for a considerable time actively engaged as a magistrate. In January, 1866, Sir George Cartier rewarded this faithful servant of the public by conferring on him the comparatively easy office of Joint Clerk of the Crown and Peace. But even then his services was occasionally required by the Government.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 22th January, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

Erratum.—In the General Order No. 2 of the 19th instant, the Brigade Majors appointed to the 4th and 6th Brigade Divisions, Province of Quebec, are "Majors Gustave d'Odet d'Orsonnens, and L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille," not "Lt Colonels" as was therein stated.

In the same General Order for "Lt. Colonel R. Brechin," appointed Paymaster to Military District No. 9, read "Captain Brechin."

By Command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

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

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 29th January, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Regimental Division of the City of Ottawa.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Aumont, from late 4th Non Service Battalion, Carleton.

To be Majors:

Major Allan Gilmour, from late 7th Non Service Battalion, Carleton.

Captain George Hay, from late 7th Non Service Battalion, Carleton.

Regimental Division of the West Riding of Durham.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel David Fisher, from late 8th Non Service Battalion, Durham.

To be Majors:

Major George A. Jacobs, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Durham.

Major John Milne, from late 8th Non Service Battalion.

Regimental Division of Haldimand.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major Robert V. Griffin, late 2nd Non Service Battalion Haldimand.

To be Majors:

Major Ranald McKinnon, late 3rd Non Service Battalion, Haldimand.

Major Charles Beard, late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Haldimand.

Regimental Division of Frontenac.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieut. Colonel William Fergusson, late of 3rd Non Service Battalion.

To be Majors:

Major John Everitt, late of 2nd Non Service Battalion.

Major John Woolf, late of 3rd Non Service Battalion.

Regimental Division of the South Riding of Wellington.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Saunders, late 1st Non Service Battalion Wellington.

To be Majors:

Lieut. Colonel George John Grange, late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Wellington.

Major William Leslie, late 2nd Non Service Battalion, Wellington.

Regimental Division of South Riding of Brant.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieut. Colonel Charles L. Perley, late 5th Non Service Battalion, Brant.

To be Majors:

Major Thomas Racey, late 3rd Non Service Battalion Brant.

Captain Henry Taylor, late 5th Non Service Battalion, Brant.

Regimental Division of City of Hamilton.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major Charles Magill, late 8th Non Service Battalion, Wentworth.

To be Majors:

Captain John Innes Mackenzie, late 7th Battalion Volunteer Militia, London.

Lieutenant Daniel Black Chisholm, late 8th Non Service Battalion, Wentworth.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Regimental Division of Arthabaska.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Auguste Quesnel, Esquire.

To be Majors:

Major Louis Richard, from late 1st Non Service Battalion at Arthabaska, and

Capt James Goodhue, Esq., 1st. Non Service Battalion of Arthabaska.

Regimental Division of Bagot.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Emery Lafontaine, Esquire.

To be Majors:

Pierre Euclide Roy, Esq., and

Major Benjamin Ouimet, from late 1st. Non Service Battalion at Bagot.

Regimental Division of Beauce.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Colonel the Honorable E. H. J. Duchesnay from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Beauce.

To be Majors:

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Jacques Tachereau from late 6th Battalion Dorchester

Sedentary Militia, and

Elzear Taschereau, Esq.

Regimental Division of Bellechasse.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Pantaleon Forgues, Esq.

To be Majors:

Octave Fortier, Esq., M. D., and
Louis Nazarie Roy, Esq.

Regimental Division of Dorchester.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major Francois Roleau, from late 3rd Battalion Dorchester Sedentary Militia.

To be Majors:

Capt. Nicodeme Audet, from late 8th Battalion Dorchester Sedentary Militia, and

Captain John Dillon; from late 3rd Battalion Dorchester Sedentary Militia.

Regimental Division of Joliette.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Gaspard Tariue de Lanaudiere, from late 5th Non service Battalion Joliette.

To be Majors:

Major M. Hudon dit Beaulieu, from 3rd Battalion, Joliette.

Major James Read, from 5th Battalion, Joliette.

Regimental Division of Laval.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Bellerose.

To be Majors:

Louis Alexandre Lahaise, Esquire,
Major Jean Theodule Pominville, from

late 1st Non Service Battalion of Laval.

Regimental Division of Lotbiniere.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel James Thurber, from late 2nd Battalion, Sedentary Militia.

To be Majors:

Major Joseph Filteau, from late 1st Battalion, Sedentary Militia.

Major Lazare Lefevre, from late 2nd Battalion, Sedentary Militia.

Regimental Division of Nicolet.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieut-Colonel J. B. Legendre, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Nicolet.

To be Majors:

Major Joseph Jutras, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Nicolet.

Major Joseph Ignace Lecomte, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Nicolet.

Regimental Division of Quebec East.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major Adolphe E. G. Tourangeau, from late 15th Battalion, Sedentary Militia.

To be Majors:

Joseph Julien, Esquire, and
Jean Baptiste Hamel, Esquire.

Regimental Division of Rimouski.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieut. Colonel Olivier Pineau, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Rimouski.

To be Majors:

Major Francois Couture, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Rimouski, and

George Sylvain, Esquire.

Regimental Division of St. Hyacinthe.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Romuald St. Jacques, Esquire.

To be Majors:

Adolphe Mignault, Esquire, and
L. B. Maurault, Esquire.

Regimental Division of Stanstead.

To be Lieut. Colonel:

Lieut. Colonel James McConnell, from
late 2nd Non Service Battalion Stan-
stead.

To be Majors:

Major Eliphalet Bodwell, from 1st Non
Service Battalion, Stanstead, and
Major James Young, from late 1st Non
Service Battalion, Stanstead.

Regimental Division of Soulanges.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Captain Dominique Amable Coutlee, from
late 1st Non Service Battalion of Sou-
langes.

To be Majors:

William Duckett, Esquire, and
George Hyacinthe Dumesnil, Esquire.

Regimental Division of Terrebonne.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major the Honorable E. Jourd Masson.

To be Majors:

Joseph Lachaine, Esquire, and
Godfroi Laviolette, Esquire.

Regimental Division of Two Mountains.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieut. Colonel the Honorable Leandre
Dumouchel, from late 2nd Non Ser-
vice Battalion of Two Mountains.

To be Majors:

Major the Honorable Felix H. Lemaire,
2nd Non Service Battalion of Two
Mountains, and Felix Routhier, Es-
quire.

Regimental Division of Vercheres.

To be Lt. Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Antoine Brodeur, from late
1st Non Service Battalion of Vercheres.

To be Majors:

Major John Fraser, from 4th Non Service
Battalion of Vercheres, and
Clement Dansereau, from 3rd Non Ser-
vice Battalion of Vercheres.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Regimental Division of Albert.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major John R. Russell, from the late
Battalion Albert County Militia.

To be Majors:

Captain D. M. Steeves, from the late
Battalion Albert County Militia, and
Gil. B. Smith, Esquire.

Regimental Division of Carleton.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieut. Colonel James R. Tupper, from late
2nd Battalion Carleton County.

To be Majors:

Major C. W. Raymond, from 1st Battalion
Carleton County and
Major Robert Woodard, from 2nd Battalion
Carleton County.

Regimental Division of Charlotte.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Douglas Wetmore, from late
2nd Battalion Charlotte County.

To be Majors:

Major Andrew McAdam, from late 4th
Battalion Charlotte County, and
Major George F. Stickney, from late 1st
Battalion Charlotte County.

Regimental Division of Gloucester.

To be Lieutenant Colonel

Lieut. Colonel the Honorable John Fergu-
son, from the late 1st Battalion of
Gloucester County.

To be Majors:

Major Christopher McMannus, from late
1st Battalion of Gloucester County, and
Captain John Young, from late 2nd Bat-
talion of Gloucester County.

Regimental Division of Kent.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel L. P. W. DesBrisay, from late
1st Battalion, Kent County.

To be Majors:

Major John Ford, from late 1st Battalion,
Kent County, and
Captain Reuben Johnson, from late 1st
Battalion, Kent County.

Regimental Division of Kings.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Edwin B. Beer, from late 2nd
Battalion, King's County.

To be Majors:

Major O. R. Arnold, from late 2nd Bat-
talion King's County.
Major Edwin A. Barbaric, from late 4th
Battalion King's County.

Regimental Division of Northumberland.

To be Lt. Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Caleb McCulley, from late 1st
Battalion of Northumberland County.

To be Majors:

Major Roland Crocker, from late 2nd Bat-
talion of Northumberland County, and
Major William Tryon Underhill, from late
3rd Battalion of Northumberland Coun-
ty.

Regimental Division of Queens.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel F. L. Knox, from late 1st
Battalion of Queen's County.

To be Majors:

Major G. D. Bailey, from late 2nd Bat-
talion of Queen's County.
Major R. F. B. Bitt, from late 1st Bat-
talion of Queen's County.

Regimental Division of Ristigouche.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Adam Ferguson, from the late
Battalion of Ristigouche County Militia,

To be Majors:

Major Alexander M. Pherson, from the late

Battalion of Ristigouche County Militia,
and

Major Robert McPherson, from the late
Battalion of Ristigouche County Militia.

Regimental Division of 1st St. John.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel W. H. A. Keans, from St. John
City Light Infantry.

To be Majors:

Major James Quinton, from late 1st Bat-
talion Saint John County, and
Major G. F. Harding, from Saint John
City Light Infantry.

Regimental Division of 2nd St. John.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel J. V. Thurgar, from
Saint John City Rifles.

To be Majors:

Major J. R. Macshane, from St. John Vol-
unteer Battalion, and
Captain John Evans, from Queen's N. B.
Rangers.

Regimental Division of Sunbury.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel Reuben Hoben, from
late 2nd Battalion, Sunbury County.

To be Majors:

Major R. D. Wilmot, from late 2nd Bat-
talion, Sunbury County, and
Captain John S. Brown, from late 2nd
Battalion, Sunbury County.

Regimental Division of Victoria.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Newcombe, from
late 1st Battalion, Victoria Country.

To be Majors:

Major W. B. Beveridge, from late 1st Bat-
talion, Victoria County, and
Michael Kirlin, Esquire.

Regimental Division of Westmorland.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Colonel the Honorable A. E. Botsford,
from late 2nd Battalion of Westmorland
County.

To be Majors:

Major H. B. Dunlop, from late 1st Battalion
Westmorland County, and
Major Jacob Silliker, from late 3rd Batta-
lion Westmorland County.

Regimental Division of York.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel B. A. Robinson, from
late 3rd Battalion, York County.

To be Majors:

Major John I. Marsh, from late 4th Bat-
talion, York County.
Major Robert Robinson, from late 1st Bat-
talion, York County.

By command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

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

Canada.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review.
The Edinburgh Review.
The Westminster Review.
The North British Review.
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and and soundest thinkers in Great Britain.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.

For any one of the Reviews.....\$4 00
For any two of the Reviews..... 7 00
For any three of the Reviews..... 10 00
For all four of the Reviews..... 12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00
For Blackwood and one Review..... 7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews 10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews..... 13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews..... 15 00

CLUBS

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

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is Two CENTS a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any ONE of the four Reviews for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1869, may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "Four Reviews" for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January 1865, to December 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January 1866, to December 1868, at half the current subscription price.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted DIRECT TO THE PUBLISHERS.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By HENRY ST. PHESS of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price seven dollars for two volumes—by mail, post-paid, eight dollars.

BRASS CASTINGS

AND BRASS FINISHING.

And all articles required by Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

H. N. TABB & CO.,

653 Craig Street, Montreal.

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c.,

Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges.

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

A POSITIVE REMEDY.

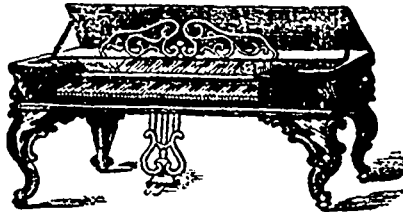
MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it.

Price only 25 cents a bottle.
GEO. MORTIMER,
Chemist and Druggist,
Sussex Street,
Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.



A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

15 KING STREET EAST, Toronto, Import and Dealers in MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Sole and general agents in the Dominion for the sale of the celebrated

STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND DUNHAM PIANOS.

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

HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS

by Mason & Hamlin, and Geo. A. Price & Co.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS

of all descriptions, from the celebrated manufactory of Courtots, Paris.

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

MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

King street, Toronto.

Agencies at London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec.

Toronto, June, 1867. 24-ly

R. W. CRUCE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Hay's Block, Sparks Street, Ottawa. Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq. All business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed 19-ly.

BEE HIVES.

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE COMB BEE HIVES for sale.

Apply to the undersigned agent for circular, JOHN HENDERSON.

New Edinburgh, Jan. 31st, 1868. 5-6mo.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, JAN 28, 1869.

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

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

N. M'EACHREN,

MILITARY TAILOR,

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to make UNIFORMS at the following prices.

RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments..... 21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered..... 32 00
Do Major's..... 28 00
Do Captain's..... 25 00
Patrol Jacket..... 9 to 12 00
Dress Pants..... 7 to 9 00
Mess Vest..... 5 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover..... 2 75
Color-Sergeants' Badges..... 2 25

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to order.

INFANTRY

Over Coat..... 25 0
Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern 26 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's... 35 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation... 18 to 22 00
Scarlet Serge do. 12 00
Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge 8 00
Dress Pants—black..... 7 00
Oxford Mixture..... 6 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover..... 2 75
Silk Sashes..... 9 00
Sword Belts..... 5 00
Surgeons' Belts..... 17 00
Swords..... 12 00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters..... 20 00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons... 2 50
Sergeants' Sashes..... 2 25
Gold Numerals. 1 25

Regimental Colors, from 150 dollars to 200 dollars, made to order.

ARTILLERY.

Overcoat..... 32 0
Dress Tunic..... 35 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's..... 45 00
Patrol Jacket..... 20 to 24 00
Undress Pants..... 9 00
Forage Cap..... 7 00
Busby complete, with case..... 20 00

On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.

N. M'EACHREN,

Master Tailor Queen's Own Rifles,