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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. III.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869.

No. 11.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

OF THE
WAR OF 1812-14.

CHAPTER XII.

The morning of the 24th of August, 1814, broke calm and beautiful over the bivouac of the British troops, and immediately after sunrise the march was resumed and continued with successive halts till noon. A heavy cloud of dust at a short distance in front announced that the American General had discovered the ruse which had been so effectually put in operation, and hurried his troops into the only position by which the Capital could be covered. As yet the opposing forces were not in sight of each other, but the advancing British troops on turning an angle in the road and passing a small group of trees found themselves in presence of the American army drawn up on the right bank of the Eastern branch of the Potomac in a commanding position of great strength. This river which might be about 100 yards in width flowed between the heights occupied by the American forces and the little town of Bladensburg, across it was thrown a narrow bridge extending from the chief street to the continuation of the road which led through the centre of the American position. Their army were drawn up in three lines upon the brow of a hill commanding the town and Eastern bank, their front and left flank covered by the river, and their right resting on a thick wood and deep ravine; the river bank in their front was shaded with a narrow strip of willow and tamarac trees extending towards the right of the position, while the left was altogether bare, low and exposed. Into this cover and all the undulations of ground in their front strong bodies of riflemen had been thrown—who in skirmishing order covered the whole front of the army—the open fields in the rear of the skirmishers were entrenched by high and strong picket fences or palings—the ground rose from the river in a succession of terraces, and about midway to the crest behind one of the picket fences the first line was drawn up composed entirely of infantry—at a proper interval (about midway of the

intervening distance) the second line occupied a similar position, while the third line or reserve was posted on the crest of the heights within the skirts of a wood. The artillery of which there were 23 pieces from 6 to 18-pounders was thus arranged: on the high road commanding the bridge stood two heavy guns and four mounted on each side in support swept the glacis of the slope and the streets of Bladensburg, the rest were scattered with no great judgment along the second line of Infantry occupying different intervals between the right of one regiment and left of another. The Cavalry showed itself in one mass in a stubble field on the extreme left—the whole force in this formidable position amounted according to their own account to 9000 effective men—fully double the number about to attack them.

The British army marching in close column of sections advanced into the town of Bladensburg, which the enemy had evacuated, and were halted as soon as within artillery range, as was supposed, for the purpose of allowing time for reconnoitering to ascertain whether a practicable ford did not exist by which the American position could be turned—enslaved as the bridge was an attack by it in front must be attended with fearful consequences. Whatever reasons may have influenced General Ross the leading column was ordered to advance without waiting to close or collect stragglers in a few minutes after it was halted, allowing the men no time to recover breath after their march but launching them upon the narrow bridge without hesitation. It would have been no disgrace to any troops to have shrunk from the ordeal which awaited them, but these were the soldiers which had borne the old Red Cross of Britain from the Tagus across the Douro to the Adour, from Lisbon to Bayonne across the Pyrenees in triumph, and were not to be repulsed by the fire of a backwoods militia from facing a wooden bridge spanning a hardly known stream in the wilds of America. Steadily the column moved down the street under the incessant fire of the supporting guns which made great gaps in the formation; at length the foot of the bridge is gained, the troops crowd on to

it at once, the fire of the two-gun battery (18-pounders) opens sweeping it with a deathly discharge by which almost an entire company was destroyed; (it would appear as if the guns had been carefully trained on a measured range, for after the first discharge the fire became wild and unsteady) and the bridge was carried by a rush, the soldiers trampling over the dead and dying amidst appalling carnage and a galling fire from the American skirmishers; the light brigade established itself on the right bank of the stream, wheeling rapidly to the right and left, they dashed into the thicket clearing it at once of the skirmishers and driving them back upon the first line capturing the two guns on the road and menacing their right flank: this vigorous attack completely disconcerted the American troops and their first line gave way without firing a shot. Excited by this, the light brigade threw away their knapsacks and other impediments and extending their line so as to show an equal front to the American army pushed on to attack the second line without waiting for any support from the rest of the troops who were slowly crossing the bridge—fully aware of the weakness of the force by which they were assailed, the second line received them steadily, and first having checked their advance by a heavy fire charged in time to recover the lost ground, but although they succeeded in driving back the light brigade to the cover of the thicket they were totally unable to drive them through it, as they maintained that position with determined obstinacy, not only repelling all attacks but driving the Americans to the cover of their guns: in this state the action continued till the second brigade had crossed the river when the 44th Regiment moving to the right debouched on the left flank of the Americans and completely turned it, the raw militiamen on their flank were broken and could not be rallied, but on the right the action still raged with great fury, but the 4th Regiment advancing to the charge while the 44th began to operate in their rear with the spectacle of their left in full flight, it is not much wonder that they lost all heart, broke and dispersed in the

woods, leaving clouds of riflemen to cover their retreat. The reserve which ought to have supported the main line were the first to fly, and the Cavalry which should have charged the British scattered in pursuit, turned their horses' heads and galloped off leaving them in possession of the field, 10 pieces of artillery and *very few prisoners*. The loss of the British forces was 65 killed and 191 wounded, out of about 1500 men actually engaged.

Thus ended the battle of Bladensburgh from which it is evident none of the American officers understood their business and none of the men fought well except the seamen of Commodore Barney's flotilla who manned the guns, and many of whom were cut down or bayoneted in defiance of the artillery, their Commandant being wounded and taken prisoner in this engagement; the British did not use artillery from the fact that they had none of larger calibre than a six-pounder which would have been useless under the fire of the powerful American batteries; there was no manoeuvring, it was a "soldier's battle," if by that expression is to be understood the military instinct which makes the trained soldier act as part of a machine moved by the volition of a single mind; here, as on another memorable occasion, they literally commanded themselves. If General Winder did not know how to manoeuvre troops General Ross *did not do so*, and consequently there was little to choose between them—the battle was won by the troops alone, and the loss of the light brigade caused by the delay in supporting them was owing to General Ross's indecision.

To Rear Admiral Cockburn's restless energy is due an immediate advance on Washington with the third brigade which had not been engaged; General Ross moved forward, and at 8 p.m. halted on an open piece of ground two miles from the city—both officers, with a detachment of soldiers, moved forward to reconnoitre, and on arriving opposite some houses they closed to consult each other as to whether it would be advisable to enter the city after dark, when a volley from one of the houses killed one man and wounded three of the General's escort, and also killing his horse; upon this an immediate advance was ordered—the houses and Capitol or Legislative buildings burned, and the magazine in the Navy Yard was blown up at the same time by the Americans themselves, during the night the President's house, the fort and public works at Grenleaf's point were also destroyed; and on the 25th the rope walks, the great bridge across the Potomac, the arsenal including a large quantity of small arms and heavy ordnance, a frigate of 1600 tons on the stocks nearly ready for launching, and the 22 gun Corvette Argus ready for sea (the two latter being burnt by order of the President) were destroyed. The established value of Public property thus wasted amounted to £365,463 sterling.

The beaten American army had begun to

recover their senses and to reassemble in the vicinity of Washington in force, troops began to come in from the rural districts as soon as the news of the capture of the chief city reached the people, as a natural consequence their courage was aroused and they hurried with the ardour of the gallant race from which they were sprung to avenge so galling an insult: before midday on the 25th nearly 12,000 men were encamped in the vicinity, and but for the intervention of a storm it is quite possible the British would have been attacked by a vastly superior force, and problematical whether they could have effected a retreat at all; taking advantage of the confusion caused by the hurricane the British decamped at 8 p.m., consigning their wounded to the care of Commodore Barney, to whom his parole was given, and by a forced march throughout the night succeeded in evading the American troops, reaching Benedict on the 29th and embarking on board the fleet on the following day. Notwithstanding the destruction of public and private property and the exasperation consequent thereon, the wounded were treated with the greatest care and tenderness, and when finally recovered generously released and sent on board the British fleet.

It was stated that Captain James A. Gordon was detached in the Sea Horse, 38-gun frigate, accompanied by the 35-gun frigate Euryalus, the bomb ships Devastation, Etna Meteor, the rocket-ship Eurebus and a small tender, up the Potomac to Alexandria; this squadron got under way on the 17th August, and without aid of pilot began ascending the intricate channel of the river leading to the capital of the United States. On the 18th the Sea Horse grounded and could only get afloat by shifting her guns to the tender. On the 25th while passing the flats of Maryland point a squall struck the squadron, the Sea Horse had her mizzen-mast sprung and the Euryalus having had her sails clewed up to receive it had her bowsprit badly sprung and the head of her topmast fairly wrung off, within 12 hours the squadron refitted and was again under way. On the 27th, in the evening, after each of the ships had been aground not less than 20 times, and being obliged to haul themselves off by main strength, and for the last five days with the exception of four hours been employed in warping a distance of not less than 50 miles, the squadron arrived abreast of Fort Washington. The bomb vessels immediately commenced shelling the fort, on which the garrison retreated, but the firing continued till a shell ignited the magazine which blew up with tremendous explosion. On the 28th, at daylight, possession was taken of the fort designed for the protection of Alexandria, and as soon as the destruction of the guns (27 in number) were accomplished, the squadron proceeded up the river, but were met with proposals of capitulation from the Town Council, but were not listened to till the ships were in a position to enforce the

very humiliating conditions imposed, which were, that—"the Americans should raise all the vessels which had been scuttled and place them in the same state as they were when the British squadron passed the Kettle Bottoms, the owners were directed to load their own vessels and to send on board their rigging and stores without delay, the whole to be delivered to Captain Gordon in perfect order." "Any infraction of the flag of truce was to be followed by the vessels opening fire on the town." On the 31st, the 18-gun brig Fairy, which had fought her way up the river, arrived at Alexandria with orders for Capt. Gordon's return. On the same day the squadron weighed, attended by *twenty-one* sail of prizes, many of which had been sunk, raised, masted, loaded, and fitted for sea in the course of *three days*. Contrary winds compelled the laborious process of warping to be resorted to, and a day's delay was caused by the grounding of the Devastation; taking advantage of this circumstance the Americans relieved from all danger by the retreat of the army from Washington determined to destroy the squadron if possible, for this purpose three fire vessels and five row boats advanced to the attack of the Devastation, but were defeated by the boats of the squadron. Meantime the Americans had been constructing batteries further down the stream, but had been interrupted by the Fairy and Meteor, with a couple of gunboats, although, finally, they mounted 11 guns of heavy calibre on their works and had constructed a furnace for heating shot. On the 3rd Sept. the wind coming to the Northwest the Etna and Eurebus succeeded in getting down to the scene of action, where they were joined by the frigates and prizes on the 4th, but the Devastation in spite of all exertions still remained five miles higher up the river. Another attempt was made to destroy her by fire-ships, but the boats of the squadron again saved her, compelling the American boats to seek shelter in a narrow creek under some guns from which the British in vain attempted to dislodge them, suffering some loss in the operation.

On the 5th at noon the wind coming fair and every suitable arrangement being made, the Sea Horse and Euryalus anchored within musket shot of the batteries, while the whole of the prizes passed outside of them. The three bomb vessels, with the Fairy and Eurebus firing as they passed, anchored below the batteries for the purpose of facilitating the operations of the frigates. At 3 P.M., having completely silenced the fire of the American batteries, the Sea Horse and Euryalus cut their cables and the whole squadron (the Devastation having been hove off) proceeded to the next position taken up by the American troops, who had ten batteries, mounting from 14 to 18 guns, on a range of cliffs about a mile in length, and under which the ships were obliged to pass. The Eurebus grounding under the

batteries brought on an action which ended at 8, P. M., in completely silencing the American batteries; and on the 6th, at daylight, the squadron got under weigh, leaving their antagonists on shore so thoroughly satisfied that all further resistance was futile, that they were allowed to proceed without further molestation; and on the 9th the Sea Horse and her squadron and prizes sailed out of the Potomac and came to an anchor in safety at the spot where they had weighed twenty-three days before.

The loss incurred in this difficult expedition amounted to *seven killed and thirty-four wounded*. The skill, ability, and courage displayed in this enterprise deserves the highest encomiums. No ship of the draught of water of the Sea Horse had ever passed up the channel before with her guns and stores on board, and it took the President 42 days to accomplish the same object with all her guns taken out.

In strong contradistinction to this brilliant feat of arms was the repulse in which a gallant officer, Sir Peter Parker, of the Menelaus, lost his life. He had been detached on service up the Chesapeake bay, and while his vessel lay at anchor off Moorfields received information that a small American force was encamped in the woods about a mile from the beach. Accordingly on the 30th August, at 11 a.m., Captain Parker landed at the head of 104 seamen and 30 marines, in two divisions, and found the enemy, with a small cavalry force and some artillery, drawn up in a small open space. They were instantly charged and driven into the woods; here they opened fire and mortally wounded Sir Peter Parker, who literally bled to death. Bewildered and embarrassed the survivors were obliged to retreat with a loss of 14 killed and 27 wounded. Thus perished a brave officer in a skirmish from which no effect could be possibly produced.

THE LAST OF NELSON'S CAPTAINS.

(By Tom Hughes, in *McMillan's Magazine* for Feb.)

On the 8th of January the last survivor of Nelson's captains, the Pladins of the great war, sank to his rest calmly at Greenwich, a hale old sea-king of eighty-six. Sir James A. Gordon had been Governor of the hospital since 1853, and became Admiral of the Fleet just a year since, on the 30th of January 1868. He entered the navy in November 1793, at the mature age of ten years, straight from his father's house Kildrummie Castle, Aberdeen: was posted in May, 1805, several years before the Premier was born, and had been nine times gazetted for conspicuous gallantry in the face of an enemy while Mr. Gladstone was yet in the nursery. The race to which he belonged stands out as clearly as Napoleon's marshals of whom they were the contemporaries. Nelson's captains, now that we can look at them as a group of historical personages,

strikes us as on the whole the most daring set of men ever thrown together for one work. Were it not for their uniform success and the thoroughness with which they carried through that work, one might be inclined to call them foolhardy disciples of the chief who "did not know A. . . Fear." As a boy, Sir James fought in the general actions, under Lord Bredport, at Cape St. Vincent and the Nile, and took part in a dozen minor engagements and cuttings out which are chronicled in the faithful pages of arms.

But it was not till 1811 that his great chance in life came. In that year he was captain of the Active frigate, cruising in the Atlantic under Hoste. They were three frigates and a 22-gun ship, the *Volage*; when off Lissa a French and Venetian fleet of six frigates, a 16-gun corvette, and two gunboats came in sight. Hoste wore at once and signalled "Remember Nelson," and the four English ships went into action with a hundred and twenty-eight guns less than the enemy, and 880 men against 2600. In half-an-hour the *Flore*, 40 gun frigate, struck to the Active; but Gordon, without waiting to send a prize crew on board, followed the *Corona*, another French frigate, and took her within shot of the batteries of Lissa. Meantime, the *Flore* had stolen away, no one knew where, and the able editors of the day denounce her captain for treachery in not waiting for her captor's return, and blamed Gordon for not securing her. Hoste only remarked that they didn't know Gordon if they thought he would waste one minute on a prize while an enemy's flag was flying.

Six months later, in the same waters, Maxwell in the *Alceste*, and Gordon in the *Active*, came up and fought through a long autumn day with the *Pomone* and *Pauline*, French frigates running for Trieste. Gordon's leg was carried away by a 36 pounder, but the *Pauline* was taken, and Maxwell brought the sword of Rosamil, the French captain, to Gordon, as his by right.

In 1812, Gordon, now with a wooden leg, was again afloat, captain of the *Sea Horse*; and in 1814 was under Cochrane on the American station. In August, Cochrane and Ross resolved on the raid on Washington; and Gordon, with a small squadron, was ordered to sail up the Potomac, in support of the land forces. He started on the 17th, and struggled up to Fort Washington in ten days. "We were without pilots," he writes, "to assist us through the difficult part of the river called Kettles Bottoms, consequently each of the ships was aground twenty times, and the crews were employed in warping five whole days." On the 27th he took Fort Washington, and on the next day appearing off Alexandria, and offered terms of capitulation to the town which our cousins found hard of digestion. Washington had been abandoned by Ross on the 25th, after the public buildings were burned. The whole country was rising, and here was this impudent, one-legged captain insisting that the merchant ships which had been sunk on his approach should be delivered to him, with all the merchandise on board, or— The army was already back at the coast, there was not the slightest chance of support, and his difficulties were increasing every hour; but the Alexandrians soon found that nothing but his own terms would get rid of this one-legged man. So the sunk merchantmen were "weighed, masted, hove down, caulked, rigged, and loaded" with the cargoes which had been put ashore, even down to the cabin furniture, and with twenty one of them as prizes, at the end of

three days, Gordon started to run the gauntlet back to the sea, our cousins vowing they would teach him something about "terms of capitulation" before he got there. And they worked hard to keep their vow, and at one point (name unknown) had nearly effected their purpose by aid of a strong battery and three fire-ships. But Gordon in the *Sea Horse*, and Charles Napier in the *Euryalus*, anchored at short musket range right off the battery, and succeeded in almost silencing it; a daring middy or two towed away the fire ships, and the whole fleet of merchantmen slipped by. And so Gordon got down to the sea with a total loss of three officers and sixty-one men after twenty-three days' operations, in which the hammocks were down only two nights. No stranger feat of daring was ever performed than this, now nearly forgotten.

His last command was in his old ship the *Active*, to which he was appointed in 1819; and in 1826 he was made superintendent of the Plymouth Victualling Yard, at which time so far as we know, his work as a fighting man ceased. Stop—we are wrong; on one occasion the old sea lion was brought to bay. He attended the coronation of William IV., like a loyal messmate, in full admiral's uniform, with his orders, and the gold medal which had been awarded him after Lissa on his breast. He walked away from the ceremony, and at a narrow street corner in Westminster was hailed by a leading rough in the crowd, "By God! that's Jem Gordon. He flogged me in the *Active*, and now, mates, let's settle him." The Admiral put his back to the wall, and looked the fellow in the face. "I don't remember you," said he, "but if I flogged you in the *Active*, you d—d rascal, you deserved it. Come on!" Whereupon the crowd cheered, and suppressed his antagonist, and the Admiral stumped back to his hotel in peace.

Even with a wooden leg, he must have been a very formidable man in those days; for he stood six feet three inches, and had been all his life famous for feats of strength and activity. He could heave the lead further than any man in his best crews, and before his accident had been known to leap in and out of six empty water hogsheds placed in line on the deck.

For the last sixteen years he has been living, full of years and honors at Greenwich; and now he lies buried amongst his comrades, and has left the grand heritage of an unsullied name to his numerous grandchildren.

Heaven keep Great Britain from any such war as that in which James A. Gordon earned his good service pension of £300 a year and his Grand Cross of the Bath; but, if Britain is ever fated to endure the like again, Heaven send her such captains as James A. Gordon and his peers.

Two important additions have just been made to the Royal Navy by the launching of the "*Volage*," a swift corvette built of iron, with a timber casing, and the "*Audacious*," a second class ironclad of somewhat peculiar construction.

The *London Times* mentions that a rumour was current to the effect that the Lords of the Admiralty had sent telegraphic orders to the naval authorities to prepare all available ironclad ships for service.

The naval estimates have been made public. The total amount required for the service of the year is £9,996,641 as against £11,157,290 for last year—a reduction of £1,160,649.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—I notice in your last issue another letter from "Cadet," in which he calls me and your correspondent "Dragoon" narrow-minded in our interpretation of his letter.

In his first letter he proposes to establish so many "Military Schools"—this term has become synonymous with "Infantry Schools"—the others being distinctively called Cavalry and Artillery Schools. It was quite natural that I should think an infantry officer would be appointed Adjutant of an Infantry School, for I never for a moment supposed that a Cavalry officer would be placed in charge.

Independently of that, however, I was referring more particularly to a part of his first letter where he says: "3rd. The School to be under the superintendence of, and all certificates granted by, the Deputy Adjutant General of the District." I take it for granted these officers would not award certificates until they had previously examined the candidates.

Now here would be an Infantry officer examining Cavalry men, exactly what I complain of. I perfectly agree with "Cadet" that the offices that he proposes should be filled with deserving Volunteer Officers, but I must say if we are going to have a school let it be a Cavalry school or none at all.

Yours, &c., TROOPER.
25th March, 1869.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—I am encouraged, by the favorable reception of my scheme for the re-establishment of Military Schools, as laid down in the Review of the 8th February last, to elaborate somewhat the crude ideas therein contained. I trust that I shall not be deemed presumptuous in so doing, as I am fully aware that material improvements may be suggested; but I am desirous of eliciting from your esteemed correspondents such hints and suggestions as will make the scheme worthy of consideration at headquarters.

The principles laid down in my letter of the 8th ultimo were:

- 1st. Permanent Military Schools for the Dominion.
- 2nd. Permanent staff for these schools.
- 3rd. Residence of cadets in barracks during course of instruction.

The number of schools required is a question for future consideration, but taking the basis of one school for each Province, I should figure the cost as follows:—It will be seen that the figures differ somewhat from the rough calculation formerly made, but the reason will explain itself, in the different manner in which I have made the the subjoined estimate:—

1 Superintendent of Schools. \$1,200 00
Staff for Four Provincial

Schools.....	10,000 00
Cost of Fuel and Light for do.....	\$2,000
Clothing.....	4,000
Practice Ammunition (including artillery..	2,000
Stationery, postage, etc.	800
	8,800 00
Gratuity on 600 certificates at \$50 each.....	30,000 00
	\$50,000 00
Wear and tear of barracks, furniture, bedding, etc...	1,000 00
Repairs of arms, stores, tackle, etc.....	1,000 00
	2,000 00
To this add, if required..	52,000 00
Expenses of Riding Schools, grooms, etc.....	\$2,000
Forage 48 horses, shoeing, medicine, etc...	6,000
	8,000 00
	\$60,000 00

The first cost of establishing these schools, in providing barrack accommodation, furniture and utensils, bedding, arms and stores for the different schools, with the current expenditure, would probably absorb the present grant (\$120,000) for the first year, but after the first expense nothing more would be required but the little repairs necessary, and which are provided for in the annual estimate of \$52,000.

I should propose the following scheme of interior economy in the schools for the maintenance of discipline, and routine:—

The Adjutant to act as commanding officer.

The Senior Instructor as Sergeant Major.
The Junior Instructor as Quartermaster Sergeant.

The Cavalry and Artillery Instructors in charge of stores and magazine.

The ordinary routine of barrack duty should be performed according to the routine of the Regular Service, except fatigues, pioneers' duties, or sentries.

On entering the school the cadets shall be told off into squads of ten, of which the senior cadet shall be the non-com. officer in charge. Cavalry and Artillery cadets to form separate squads. The senior cadet shall be responsible for the discipline of his squad. For each squad shall be provided an orderly man to perform fatigues, and to cook. The orderly shall be paid from the mess fund.

Mess stoppages not to exceed 40c per diem—shall be charged against each cadet during residence, and deducted from the amount of gratuity. Out of this amount all charges for rations, orderly men, and washing, bedding, etc., is to be defrayed. Stoppages for barrack damages and unfair usage shall also be charged against the man or squad incurring such charges.

Contracts for the supply of rations shall be entered into. These rations shall be inspected daily by the Commanding Officer, and issued to the orderly men by the Quartermaster Sergeant, who will charge the amount against the mess. Any addition to the fare of the mess may be provided by subscription among the cadets of the squad desiring such addition.

The Superintendent of Military Schools being answerable that a similar standard of education and examination is observed in the several schools, it would ill become me to lay down rules for his guidance; but I feel sure the experience of passed cadets will bear me out in saying that much of the interior economy now taught in the

Military Schools is useless to the volunteer. It matters very little to volunteers why drummers get an extra penny a day, or how often great coats are issued to soldiers of the regular army,—if they know sufficient of the routine of duty that it is necessary for them to carry out on actual service. Much of the time thus wasted could be profitably employed in other ways, and lectures by the Adjutant should bear more upon such duties as volunteers might be called upon to fulfil, than the technical subjects referred to.

The mornings being devoted to squad and company, and the afternoons to battalion drill—the ropes being held by the cadets themselves—a course of eight weeks should fully enable a cadet to pass the required examination for a Second Class Certificate; but those who did not obtain a certificate under the mentioned time should not be allowed to enter for a First Class Certificate.

The course of study I should advise for the different schools would be as follows:—

INFANTRY SCHOOL.

- 1st. Squads, company, and battalion drill.
- 2nd. The manual, platoon, and bayonet exercises.
- 3rd. Light infantry, guards, and picquets.
- 4th. Preliminary musketry instruction, including target practice.
- 5th. Interior economy, and daily routine of duty.
- 6th. Militia Act and Regulations respecting the Militia.

This course differs very slightly from the one already prescribed for the Infantry Schools; but the practical lessons in interior economy and routine being acquired by actual performance of the duties, would impress them on the mind far more than the study of the Queen's Regulations could do.

CAVALRY SCHOOL.

Though it would be desirable, doubtless, that a riding school should form a part of the establishment, I consider it by no means *sine qua non* in the formation of a sufficient school for cavalry. Considering that the operations of modern cavalry are more those of mounted infantry, and that the horse is only to be used as a means of transport from one place to another in a shorter space of time than the same distance could be accomplished on foot; it is only necessary that a mounted soldier should be able to retain his seat, and not that the regularity and precision of the cavalry position should be uniformly preserved. It must be remembered also that in the volunteer riding school the rider, and not the horse, is instructed. How far this would be useful to a Canadian cavalry man mounted on an untrained horse, remains to be proved,—but were I in his place I fear my feet would soon find their way home in the stirrups, and that I should prefer the familiar safety of the hunting seat, to the elegance of the proper position. While taking this view, however, I should by all means recommend that trained horses be procured for use in the cavalry schools, and that the ordinary riding school drill form a part of the curriculum. But supposing it to be impossible, I think that a course of instruction, embracing the following heads, would give sufficient occupation for the eight weeks' course, and that a proficient in the exercises named would deserve a certificate as a "Mounted Infantry," if not as a "Cavalry" soldier.

- 1st. Sword exercise, with singlestick practice.
- 2nd. Carbine drill, with ball practice.
- 3rd. Practice of field movements on foot, including skirmishing.

4th. Fitting of saddlery and accoutrements.

5th. Interior economy, and daily routine of duty.

6th. Militia Act and Regulations respecting Militia on service.

If proper "Dummies" were provided, the sword exercise, and fitting of saddlery, mounting and dismounting, etc., might be practiced just as well as though on horseback, and even "head and post" practice might be obtained by the heads and rings being placed on a circular frame made to revolve within reach of the swordsman. But this savours too much of the merry-go-round to be acceptable, though partially, it would be good practice.

Were these exercises thoroughly acquired and the passed cadet possessed of sufficient "nous" to apply what he had learned, I think a short period on horseback would, in a great degree, supply the want of mounted practice in the riding school.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

In the course to be carried out in this school, I should follow that already laid down, with a few additions, which could be easily acquired in the space of time allowed.

- 1st. Preliminary foot and carbine drill.
- 2nd. Heavy gun drill, with practice.
- 3rd. Light and medium gun drill.
- 4th. Use of sling wagon and gyn, including elementary instruction in knotting, etc.
- 5th. Interior economy and daily routine of duty.

6th. Militia Act and Regulations respecting the Militia.

No graduate of the artillery school will complain of the additions here made, having no doubt a vivid recollection of the annoyance caused, and the delay to the whole squad, by one or two who "didn't know their facings." It would not be necessary that the whole squad drill should be taught, but sufficient to enable a man to take his post on the gun, and to step off correctly. It is most desirable, where practicable, that an artilleryman should also hold an infantry certificate.

The cost to the cadet of his eight weeks subsistence, under this arrangement, would be \$22.00, not one half of the cost of his board under the present arrangement, and therefore, instead of being out of pocket by the transaction, he would find a balance left to the good, after paying his fare to and from the school. During the time of residence he would be subjected to the salutary restrictions of discipline, and if anxious to learn would have many more opportunities of doing so.

The schools might likewise be utilized by making them the depôts of military stores for the Provinces, which would thus be guarded without further expense to the Government. In case of sudden emergency, also, in the absence of regular troops, such an armed force might be exceedingly valuable, as they could be ready at a moment's notice.

When we take these things into consideration, with the probable saving of \$50,000 annually to the country, I think that I am justified in asking the attention of the Minister of Militia to the subject, considering the vast importance of training a certain proportion of our population to the use of arms, to act as our leaders should adverse fortune lead us into war.

I have thus far trespassed on your space, trusting that my remarks will meet with favorable criticism on your part, and that your correspondents who have made this matter their study.

FROM LEAMINGTON, O.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Infantry Company here have again, by petition to the Municipal Council, obtained the use of the Town Hall for drill purposes. And Saturday evenings have been appointed for parade and drill, until further orders. The company having complied with the several conditions of the Act, in regard to enrolment, are again gazetted, and will have the honor of being one of the first companies in testing the merits of the new act. There can be no doubt the company here will be sustained if properly encouraged. The volunteers, as a whole, are a very sensitive body; nothing is so discouraging to them as coldness or neglect; shew them that you appreciate their services, that you are proud of them as the pledged defenders of our fair Dominion, and that which is held dear, and they will stand by their colours in the future, as they have in the past; with honor to themselves and country. In the various pursuits of life, if they have the sympathy and encouragement of their friends and the public their task is made easy, the burden light,—let their friends turn aside from them, and the public treat them with indifference, their pursuits and aspirations are overcast, many become disheartened and turn aside. Just so it is with the volunteer—he looks for the esteem and encouragement of his friends and the public for the sacrifices he is called on to make in the service. Let those see to it who do not desire to serve themselves, by so doing they may escape the draft or ballot.

Why not have a great annual volunteer review of the whole force of the Dominion at some central point, and at some convenient season of the year—perhaps autumn would be the most appropriate, after the harvest is gathered. Let arrangements be made with the various railway and navigation companies for the transportation of troops by Government. Let the whole force furnish themselves with cooked rations for the occasion before leaving home. Let the cost of transportation be borne by Government, and the men furnish their own rations. Let camp equipage be furnished for the occasion as far as possible, and billets for the remainder. Let the review be in connection with the regular force. It would cost the country something, but I believe as much good, and perhaps more would accrue from it to the force than from the annual drill; what a drilling up there would be all over the country for the occasion, a desire to be well drilled for the event. At the same time it would be one grand excursion trip for the whole force, and I believe it would have the effect of making volunteering more popular. In England they have tried it and met with success, why cannot it be done in the Dominion? However, I merely, from my humble position in the force, throw out these suggestions to the proper authorities, the readers of the Review, and the force generally, hoping yourself, Mr. Editor, and some of your able correspondents, will take it up and give us their views on the matter, whether it would be practicable or not.

On the evening of the 18th ult., a volunteer ball was given in the town hall here. The hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated for the occasion, with flags, mottoes, evergreens and flowers, and in every direction cold, bright steel was glistening in the light. The men presented a fine appearance in their bright, scarlet uniforms and snow-white belts, as they tripped with their fair companions "the light fantastic toe." There was a good attendance, and all passed off pleasantly and harmoniously together. The Leamington string band was present and gave entire satisfaction for the way in which they rendered sweet music throughout the evening. The committee of arrangements were Lieut. J. R. Wilkinson, Ensign M. H. Wilkinson, Sergt. J. Davidson, Alfred Wigle, son of Solomon Wigle, M.P., and Mr. H. Coulson.

A short time ago private Wm. Manchester was followed to the grave by his friends and comrades in arms, slowly and solemnly, with colors drooped and arms reversed, they moved along and placed him in his last resting place in the village burying ground, on the hill overlooking the waters of Lake Erie, a beautiful, quiet spot in summer, where many of us have friends sleeping that sleep that knows no awaking. Three volleys were fired over his grave, in honor of the departed, who was highly esteemed by his friends and comrades in arms. Struck down by that relentless destroyer, consumption; only aged 26 years, and unmarried—he has met a premature grave.

VOLUNTEER.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—It is much to be regretted that these admirable papers should not be submitted to the public in a more permanent form than it is possible for the evanescent nature of a periodical to confer. And, especially, if it be worth our while to notice the arrogant assumption, and the no less irritating overweening condescension, with which the American press presumes to treat us, nothing could be more opportune than the present advent of Naval Operations. But under any circumstances they ought to be appreciated as a boon to the country, and more especially to those who care not to wade, through tomes of history, to ascertain facts, which these papers artistically group, and succinctly narrate. In short, they are no less valuable in their perfect truthfulness, than should the moral, to which they unmistakably point, be encouraging to Canadians, in the fact that, upon every occasion, where our boastful neighbours were opposed with average intelligence, and an approximate force, they were found to be by no means an invincible foe.

Any scheme to invest these papers with a more enduring form, or greater prominence than their present environment can confer, would meet my cordial support.

Trusting your gallant correspondent will accept these remarks in the same spirit which prompts them,

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

SARRBUR.

24th March, 1869.

FROM ST. CATHARINES.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The late Militia Act has left the volunteer companies here in much the same state as they were before. It is true, some companies in the County have failed to re-organize, but it was best so, as for years back those companies have been very far from efficient. The 19th Battalion now has only six companies—but these are all in a good position, averaging 40 to 45 men each, which shows a good determination of keeping their position. The Garrison Artillery and also the Cavalry have complied with the requirements of the new Act, and are both nearly full at the present time.

Lt. Col. Villiers, Brigade Major, inspected our headquarter companies, Nos. 2 and 3, in the Drill Shed last Wednesday night. There was a good muster of the men, especially on the part of No. 2 Company, it turning out 50 of all ranks. No. 3 had not such a large turn out—it numbered about 38 of all ranks. The Inspecting Officer expressed himself very well satisfied to see the St. Catharines force in such a good condition: he had no doubt they would set on famously under the new Act. The drill was not so good, however, as he had seen on former occasions—he supposed the number of recruits in the ranks accounted for it. He also inspected the armories, etc., and highly complimented the caretaker, Sergt. Rogers, for the manner in which everything was kept about the shed. The two companies then marched out through the principal streets to the music of the fife and drum corps of No. 2 Company (Capt. Thompson), playing several popular airs.

On Good Friday the men of No. 3 Company (Capt. Wilkins), competed for the prizes (collected for that purpose and intended to be shot for on New Year's day but postponed on account of the weather). The day was not a good one for shooting purposes, being dull, and a drizzling rain falling most of the time, some fair shooting however, was made by one or two, the rest, however, being much below the average of the company.

The Garrison Battery of Artillery is to be inspected on Thursday next.

I noticed in a recent issue of your paper your Brockville correspondent made the assertion that No. 2 Company of his town was the oldest in the Dominion. I would simply refer him to Col. Wily's Service List, published in 1867, in which it will be found that No. 2 Company, 17th Battalion, is gazetted on the same date, on September 27, 1855. This company was formerly the old St. Catharines Rifle Company, and was organized under Col. Clarke, and although it has since changed hands repeatedly, has always shown itself up to the full strength. It has been for over a year commanded by Capt. Thompson, who, with his subalterns, Lieut. Murray and Ensign Thornton, deserve great credit for the manner in which the company is kept up.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Under this heading an article has appeared in the *Montreal Star* of the 29th ult, and although this subject has been treated on at length in the columns of the *Review*, still, for sound common sense and real practical reasoning, I doubt if any former writer on the matter has so clearly defined the subject and shown as thorough a knowledge of the real difficulties and drawbacks in the present system as the author of the article referred to.

It would be well to quote this article at length, but I fear to intrude on the valuable space of the columns of the *Review*, yet a few quotations will, I think, fully bear me out in saying that the remarks in the *Star* express the ideas of every common sense military school man in the Dominion, and could the recommendations be adopted a long felt want would be supplied. After stating the intended object of Military Schools, viz: "to ground a certain number of young men in the rudiments of the Military profession, so that in the event of any national calamity, such as war with the United States or the establishment of a Dominion army, we shall have a certain number of embryo Lees and Wellingtons able to command our National lines. The programme thus far is most excellent and praiseworthy.

"Let us see how it works.

"An officer should be above the level of the man he commands by education, special and general, not alone special. For he must possess eminently the confidence and respect of his men.

How true is this? The writer then goes on to say:—

"The present system is to bestow upon all cadets who pass a successful examination, fifty or one hundred dollars. Of the actual administration of the school we say nothing. One who attended it gave his experiences in a series of papers in our earlier issues, which were laughable but sad. It was a story to make a nation reflect,—showing the ridiculous reverse of a pompous medal. The newspapers preached, in heavy editorials, of the zeal and noble national spirit with which the youth of our country rushed to arms to repel the etc. Our cadet acknowledged frankly that he was out of place and out of cash, and that the Military School offered itself as the easiest way to earn fifty dollars. Our embryo Lees are supposed to acquire in a few weeks all the elements of that military education, which, under less liberal systems, is only ground into the slow student by a course of as many years at Sandhurst or West Point. Our cadet showed how the art of war was made easy by pouring libations of bitter ale upon the altars of the drill-instructors, and how prejudice had more to do with the cadet's progress than knowledge or fitness. And he told of what the searching and brilliant examinations really consisted,—how six embryo Lees were examined in the Queen's regulations, the science of musketry, field exercises, and regimental economy, in three hours. This all savors to us strongly of the popular swindles of this cheap and nasty age, of French before breakfast without a master,

Greek in three lessons, and Beautiful for ever for seven penny stamps.

Is all this true? Does the majority of the attendance at these schools consist of impecunious young men, who join them less for conscientious motives of instruction desired, or devotion to fatherland, than for the fifty dollars? Do they, like the pious Pawnee convert, "talk," Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, and mean "cider?"

Is the ultimate examination a farce? Are the men who leave these schools qualified to take the responsibilities of command upon them? Are they by social position and general education able to support the role of officers in a Nation's army, so as to win the respect of their commands and of their country? Because through tradition the officer has attained a high social position. We do not want a scourer, passing his time in the delassements of seduction and horse-racing; nor yet a "fine puss gentleman" all civet, and courtesy, and shirt collar. But the officer must be a gentleman by breeding and education, able to maintain that position in society expected, and rightly, of his profession. What per centage of our passed cadets can boast of a liberal education and gentle manners? What per centage can accept a commission and fulfil the social requirements it imposes? And what per centage can join to these the pecuniary ability, necessary where the remuneration is generally so inadequate for the position?

"These are serious questions, and are sure to be construed into a gratuitous insult of our cadets. That we cannot help. They whose withers are unwrung, will not wince. Better abolish these cheap and nasty schools, and substitute therefor a West Point, whence shall issue men educated to be gentlemen as well as officers, and who shall be equal to the social requirements of their new position, as well as to the performance of its practical duties."

Could our Government be induced to open such a school as the author in the article quoted refers to, what a boon would be conferred on the country. The idea is simple, the plan feasible. An academy established at a central point in the Dominion, competent professors, and a strict primary examination, with the power of admission to the institution, held only by those who thoroughly understand the necessary requirements, requisite for a would-be officer, then indeed would our new Dominion have a means whereby, in the hour of need, it could successfully maintain our rights and liberties. Let us have realities in future and no more mere pretences.

TONY VECK.

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.

"J. H." Guelph.—Lt. A. L. Russell of Toronto is about publishing a work of the exact nature you mention. It will contain all the information having reference to rifle shooting, full descriptions of the latest improvements, and will also have the recommendation of being cheap and easily carried in the pocket.

"E. H. jr." Belleville.—We have sent all

the numbers you require to your address except Nos. 2, 18 and 26, for 1867, which we will endeavour to procure.

"Capt. S. G. S." Quaco, N. B.—A mistake in the address was the cause of your not receiving the REVIEW. Back numbers have been sent to you.

As may be seen by advertisement in another column the Metropolitan Rifle Association hold their annual meeting in this city next Thursday. Persons can become members and will be entitled to vote at this meeting, by paying \$2.00. This is one of the best conducted associations in the Dominion, and we are glad to find their affairs in a flourishing condition.

REVIEWS, &c.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Published by the Leonard, Scott Publishing Co.) for February, contains the following articles:

Doubles and Quits, Part 4.
On Army Organisation.
Cornelius O'Dowd—In Life, in Death.
The Chinese Mission to Christendom.
The Pulpit of the Olden time.
O, Why should a Woman not get a Degree.

Vapours, Fears and Tremors.
Mr. Gladstone and Dis-establishment.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—In the last number which comes to hand shows decided improvement. The original articles are above the average of what we usually find in this magazine. Authors whose writings command a certain marketable price will not give their labors for nothing, therefore, we suppose the *Dominion Monthly* must continue weakly till such time as its proprietors can afford to pay for contributions.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, for the week ending Saturday the 3rd instant:—

HAMILTON, O.—Capt. C. A., \$2; J. H., \$2; Capt. R. G., \$2; S. G. P., \$4; J. B., \$2; J. B. (K. B. & Co.), \$2; A. B. (B. G. & Co.), \$2; J. H., \$2.

PARIS, O.—Lt. Col. P., \$2.

QUEBEC.—Major S., \$2.

TORONTO.—Major C., \$2.

GUELPH.—J. H., \$1.

The Military Expenditure in the Colonies, during the current year, will be 2,589,886l., while the repayment to the British Exchequer will amount to only 352,000l.

Her Majesty has conferred on Admiral Sir George Rose Sartorius the rank of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. Sir George Sartorius is one of the few survivors of the battle of Trafalgar.

The harbour of Cherbourg is to be defended by a system of submarine batteries connected with a system of temporary obstructions destined to stop the vessel, so as to give the torpedoes time to produce their effect.

RECIPROCITY DELUSIONS.

The daily papers have a telegram from Washington to the effect that the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means has reported a resolution about Reciprocity which was agreed upon by the committee last session. This resolution seems to be a very vague one. It denies the right of the executive or treaty-making power to conclude a treaty with a foreign power by which import duties are mutually regulated, but at the same time recommend the President to renew negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, with regard to commercial intercourse (with Canada we suppose), to the fisheries on the coast of the British Provinces, and to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. It may be that Congress will pass this resolution, and that for the amusement of those interested in Canadian trade, the Government will appoint commissioners to negotiate with representatives of the Dominion on the subject of Reciprocity. But for all that we do not believe in any Reciprocity this year. It is inconsistent with the policy prevailing at Washington, to have free trade with Canada. The policy of the United States is that of Protective duties—that of excluding foreign productions as far as possible from the country in order that home producers may have the markets of the country to themselves. When that is the policy with reference to all the rest of the world, why should we expect our neighbors to have a different policy for these Provinces? They will not agree to Reciprocity with this country until they understand that their interest lies in that direction. But they will not be convinced of the soundness of free trade principles, and of the folly of protective tariffs generally. When they come to believe in cheap food, cheap lumber and cheap wool from Canada, they will believe in cheap goods from other parts of the world. The man who would advocate a high tariff on one frontier and a low tariff on the other would be illogical. Apart from the consistency of the thing, the advocates of high duties in the United States are obliged by the instinct of self-preservation to stand by each other. If each clique contented itself by supporting only its particular interest, they would all go to the wall. But the men who are interested in having our grain, lumber, and wool excluded from the United States, can rely upon the support even of men who would profit by getting cheap food and lumber, if they are manufacturers and want European goods exchanged, because the one must sustain the other if they would succeed. The monopolists of all classes understand this thoroughly, and whenever any question of tariff comes on in Congress, their friends all vote together. Those who are inclined to put faith in the vague resolution about Reciprocity must not forget the community of interests which binds all the opponents of liberal trade regulations and low duties together.

This question of Reciprocity enters largely into the canvass of Nova Scotia, and both parties are in our humble judgment deluding the people about it. On behalf of Mr. Howe, it is represented that if he is elected and allowed to keep his place in the Dominion Government, he will be sent to Washington to negotiate a new treaty of Reciprocity, and will no doubt be successful. On the other side, the Repealers declare that Reciprocity cannot be had while the Province is connected with Canada—because our neighbors in the United States are especially unwilling to admit the products of Ontario to their markets, but would not

mind those of Nova Scotia. At the same time, it is hinted that the Yankees don't like the Dominion, and would give Nova Scotia Reciprocity as a reward for breaking it up. The truth is that neither Mr. Howe nor the Repealers can get Reciprocity now. We must wait till our neighbors see their own interests better. Then we shall get it, no matter where Mr. Howe and his opponents are.—*Ingersoll Chronicle*.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.—The non-commissioned officers and men of No. 5 Company, 8th Battalion, Stadacona Rifles, under command of Lieut. Holwell, fired their annual match, at the Beauport Range, on Friday afternoon last. There were thirty-five competitors. The first match was for a silver medal, (presented last year by Mr. Learmonth, late sergt. of No. 5 Company,) to be won twice in three years by the same man, to entitle him to the permanent possession of the medal. Private C. Brown was the owner last year; private J. A. Peard being the successful competitor this year, winning the medal with 31 points—ranges, 200, 400, and 500 yards, five shots at each range. Sergt. Sutherland came second with 29 points, and private J. Fraser third, with 27 points. Second match—1st prize, a photographic album; second prize, a pocket flask—ranges, 400 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. 1st prize, Sergt. Sutherland, 22 points; 2nd prize, private J. A. Peard, 20 do. The average shooting of this Company was very fair, as the men had no practice whatever, previous to the match; besides the day was cold, and the strong wind blowing across the range made good shooting a difficult matter.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

No. 4 BATTERY GARRISON ARTILLERY.—The annual rifle match of No. 4 Battery, for the Company Gold Medal, the gift of the officers, came off on Saturday afternoon last, on the Beauport Flats. After a sharp contest, the medal was won by the Battery Sergeant Major Peter McMillan, who scored 51 points. This is the second year the medal has been won by Sergeant McMillan, and if he wins it another year it will become his own property. The weather was very foggy and hazy, which prevented the men from making as good scoring as they would otherwise have done. The Battery was commanded by Lieut. Geo. R. White, and the following is the score of those who were present: Battery Sergt. McMillan, 51 pts.; Sergt. M. McMillan, 44 pts.; Bomb. Patry, 47 pts.; Tp. Cook, 17 pts.; Tp. Harris, 6 pts.; Gunr. Jno. Cairns, 25 pts.; Gunr. Keeler, 22 pts.; Gunr. Jos. Cairns, 15 pts.; Gunr. Paquet, 15 pts.; Gunr. Silk, 18 pts.; Gunr. Shee, 4 pts.; Gunr. Hall, 17 pts.; Gunr. Armstrong, 4 pts.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

On Thursday week a series of experiments were carried out at Shoeburyness, in the presence of the Secretary of State for War, the Commander in Chief, and a number of military and naval officers. The Chalmers target was tried, and proved incapable of resisting the heavy artillery which was brought to bear upon it. A target on the *Warrior* principle was tested with moderate success. The Moncrieff carriage was exhibited, and a small target was tested with a view of showing the value of iron concrete as a means of defence. Amongst the visitors was a son of the Viceroy of Egypt.

It is stated that the Moncrieff contrivance for mounting heavy artillery has been definitively accepted by the Government. Captain Moncrieff is to receive £15,000 for the invention, and £1000 a year for his services, besides remuneration for the time and expense he has devoted to perfecting his models.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the
Provinces are particularly requested to 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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
may reach us in time for publication.

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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

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

The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that
Lieut. Col. Robertson Ross, late of the 25th
"King's Own Borders," will shortly proceed
to take up a staff appointment in Canada.
It also adds that Lieut. Col. Stewart will be
similarly provided for. Private advices as-
sure us that the first mentioned officer is to
succeed Colonel MacDougall as Adjt. Gen. of
Canadian Militia, that officer having sent in
his resignation. The other appointment is
supposed to have reference to the Deputy
Quartermaster Generalship in Canada.

We have received information that the
Imperial authorities have altered their minds
with regard to withdrawing the troops from
Canada, and that, instead of denuding the
Dominion of regular soldiers, the garrisons
are to be increased. The North American
fleet is also to be reinforced. Should such
turn out correct we will believe the advisers
of Her Majesty to possess a little more com-
mon sense and foresight than we have as
yet given them credit for.

The *Edinburgh Review* for January 1860
has an ably written article on the subject of
Mr. Bright's speeches, in which it displays
its characteristic *Whigism*, and at the same
time gives an admirable review of the Hon-
orable the President of the Board of
Trade's public career, as this gentleman
is the leader of that branch of Jeremy
Bentham's philosophical Radicals known as
the "*Manchester School*," and, as a leading
tenet in the political creed of that sect is to
turn the Colonies adrift, the leading points
in the Right Hon. John Bright's career will
be both instructive and interesting to the
readers of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, especially
because, as regards Canada and the outlying
dependencies of the Empire, the tendencies
of his political creed is to reduce them to
the level of States of the American Union.

An accident of the Anti Corn Law League
Mr. Bright was returned to Parliament in
1843, and has sat every session since as
member for different constituencies. To
say that he is a powerful and able speaker
is simply awarding him a meed of praise for
a distinction long since achieved, but an-
other phase of his character is not so com-
mendable. He is a bold and unscrupulous
agitator, whose distinguishing peculiarity is
depreciation of every British institution, and
laudation of everything connected with the
United States, and an ardent admirer and
believer in the purity of Russian despotism.
As a proof of this the *Edinburgh Review*
says:—

"Cobden and his friends were still intent on
their plans for retrenchment and peace when the
little cloud which had been described on the hori-
zon of the East began to assume the threatening
ominous aspect which resulted in the Crimean
war. The views of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright
on this matter were very intense, nor is it won-
derful that they should have been so. They held
the war to have been undertaken for a delusion
—the result of a blunder, which could end in
nothing but calamity, a stupid and ruinous tribute
to the phantom, worn out, and exploded of the
balance of power; a squabble undertaken for
some lazy Turks, to save a corrupt and dissolving
Empire from a fate which was inevitable. Mr.
Bright, however, was in a great minority in the
House, and in a far greater one in the country."
"From some cause or
another, the precise nature of which we have
never been able clearly to understand, Russia,
the most despotic of all Continental Governments,
had relations of a friendly nature with the ad-
vanced liberals of the Manchester School. We
think Mr. Cobden's first appearance in print was
in a pamphlet which he published about 1832, in
defence of Russia's policy. This was never for-
gotten by Nicholas. They sent missions to St.
Petersburg on errands of peace, disarmament
and arbitration, and they thought the Czar lis-
tened with approval to their suggestions. That
he did listen is pretty certain. He thought he
was speaking to the representatives of them who
were struggling to wrest the repeal of the Corn
Laws from the despotism of England, and who
might therefore be fairly assumed to speak the
mind of the democracy of that country, which
was then triumphant. That he had no designs
of disarmament the same pretty clearly proved.
But he thought that in the advances of these lib-
eral statesmen of England he saw an opportunity
of striking a blow which might never occur again.
There is not the slightest doubt, putting aside alto-
gether the diplomatic squabble which led to the
actual crisis, that the Russian Emperor was en-
couraged to make a bold attempt for his long cherished
plan of obtaining possession of the Black Sea, by his
belief, on the one hand, that Mr. Cobden and his
friends represented the feeling of the community
of England, and on the other, that the Aberdeen
Government, in which Lord Palmerston was ex-
cluded from the Foreign Office, would be, if not
friendly, at least pacific."

So then the peace at any price party, the
transcendentals of the *Manchester School*, are
the parties directly chargeable with the
massacre of Sinope, the horrors of the *Cru-*

mean war and other horrible actions of their
pet lamb, that model representative of vote
by ballot, *universal suffrage*, and mob rule,
the Czar of all the Russias.

It is well remembered how fiercely Mr.
Bright, with all that vigor which the Anglo-
Saxon language provides, denounced the
war and its abettors, and it is also well
known that his Manchester constituents, left
him in a hopeless minority simply because
they understood the questions at issue bet-
ter than the model statesman of the *Edin-*
burgh Review. Sanguine as the writer of the article
quoted from may be of Mr. Bright's repudia-
tion of his former course, under the lesson
learned, in his new capacity as Cabinet Min-
ister, the country will and ought to seek
some further guarantee that the man who
has systematically held up to scorn and re-
buke the most cherished institutions of his
native land, who seeks for excellence in a
limited autocratic despotism in Europe, and
a brutal democratic despotism in half
savage America, will at least keep his hands
from destroying what his perverted intellect
cannot appreciate.

The United States, the model from which
Mr. Bright drew nearly the whole of his an-
alogies, as combining the simplicity with the
prosperity of a Republic contrasting so
vividly with Great Britain, furnished him
with the spectacle of a war more bloody
and cruel, and far more preposterous
than any waged by England in her worst
days, and also a national debt of nearly an
equal amount, with this difference that it
was incurred in four years, while England's
liabilities are the results of the hostilities of
one hundred and sixty years—but while he
could find vituperation for his own country
and her soldiers engaged in the cause of
right and justice, civilization and humanity,
not a syllable of reprehension escaped from
him while his *pet Yankces* were carrying
desolation to Southern homes, and slaugh-
tering hecatombs of their countrymen for
an *idea*. That the interests of England are
not safe in the hands of such a man is self-
evident: that her honor is below his con-
tempt, and the welfare of the people his
smallest consideration, is proved by the fact
that he illustrates and represents a class
which no other country in the world, with
free institutions, has ever produced. A
class whose distinguishing traits are to depre-
ciate the institutions under which they were
born, to hold up the laws and usages of their
people to contempt, to howl loudly for
liberty, while their associates are tyrants and
despots, and cry peace at any price when
the interests of their own country is con-
cerned, but to have soft words or opportu-
nity for silence for the bloody acts of their allies,
and to abuse the freedom of their native
constitution by that license of speech in
which it protects them, and which would
have found for them at St. Petersburg lodg-
ings in the *oublottes sur mer* of the Cron-
stadt casemates, or riding on a rail and

quarters in Fort La Fayette at New York, that is if his democratic friends allowed him to escape the lamp post.

On the whole, Mr. Bright's claim to the role of an unprincipled demagogue is sufficiently patent, and Mr. Gladstone's cabinet may muzzle him for the present, while his admirers may flatter themselves that he is the "Representative Englishman" of the day, while in reality he only represents the aggravated vices of his class, the "Spirit of grumbling."

In dealing with the character of this man the influence of his party on Colonial affairs has been most disastrous, and it cannot be expected that a more enlightened policy will mark his career. His criminal complicity with the Russian despot involved Great Britain in an expensive war, what is the guarantee that his criminal complicity with the States will necessitate a far more extensive and serious contest? It is not the first time since the Sect of Quakers were brought into existence by the mad cobbler, George Fox, professionally as men of peace, that the direct charge of blood-guiltiness has been made against their intriguing celebrities. It stands against him as a most damning record of his exertions, and a false step may precipitate a contest, the end of which cannot be foreseen. Is it the same logical deductions which influenced Nicholas in 1853 that now operates at Washington to disown the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and does President Grant imagine that Gladstone's administration will be "if not friendly, at least pacific." There are the chances at least in favor of such a policy.

It certainly behoves the people of British North America to watch the little game closely—the sick man Cuba may be said to be at their door, and in the event of forcible administration they should be prepared to prevent any of their immediate property being possessed in the confusion.

We learn from *The Broad Arrow* that it has been decided to reduce the staff in Canada by the withdrawal of Major Generals Bissett and Stisted with their respective staffs at the end of June. Lt.-Col. Lyons A. A. G., at Montreal, goes home on the 1st April, and a further reduction will take place at the end of September. Major General Bissett goes to Gibraltar, and Major General Stisted to India. Col. Lyons goes on the half pay list.

The 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, now stationed at Glasgow, has been called upon to give volunteers to the following corps:—
1st Batt. 6th. 2nd Batt. 10th. 2nd Batt. 14th. 1st Batt. 19th. 36th, 49th. 73rd, 74th, 75th, 83rd, 85th, 86th, 104th, 105th, 106th, and 107th.

The honorable Messrs. SHEA and CARTER delegates from Newfoundland to arrange for the admission of that colony into the Dominion, are expected to arrive shortly at the capital.

The following paragraph from the *Court Journal* has been going the rounds.

"A case of an extraordinary and scandalous character, in which a near relative of persons of extreme distinction in the upper circles, is the party interested, or rather inculcated, is about to come before the courts shortly; a caveat having been entered both here and in Canada, by the legal representative of a gallant young officer, whose decease in a recent expedition, under circumstances at first deemed accidental but now regarded as suspicious, was matter of general lament at the time."

The death of Col. Dunn, one of the bravest and most accomplished among British officers, was an event deeply regretted in Canada and by all whose fortune it was to serve with him. If he was the victim of foul play we hope his "legal representative" will succeed in clearing up the mystery and bringing the offenders to justice.

The Committee of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland appointed to consider the advisability of seeking admission for that Colony into the Union of the British American Provinces under the provisions of the Imperial Act 30 and 31st Vic. cap. 3, reports:

1st. That such union is desirable under certain specified conditions.

2nd. That too charges for the several offices of Government enumerated in schedule H. be annually defrayed by the Dominion Government.

3rd. The Dominion to assume the public debt.

4th. Similar allowances to those of the other Provinces and the annual subsidy under sec. 118 of said Act, and the sum of \$175,000 for the transfer of ungranted lands and mines.

5. Reserves to the colony the right of opening and constructing roads through such lands and cutting wood thereon, and to reservations and provisions of 7th and 9th sections of local Act 2 Vict. Cap 1.

6th. The preferable claims of fishermen and current suppliers by the present insolvency law of this colony, shall be maintained unless hereafter altered by local enactment.

7th. No tax shall be imposed on the exports of this colony unless a similar tax be levied on all the staple products of the other Provinces of the Dominion.

8th. Intimates that a *Naval reserve* force is more applicable to the circumstances of the Colony than a *Militia Service*, and that a regular force must be maintained at St. John's.

9th. As the Dominion Government has by the said Act, control over sea coast and inland fisheries, and as the present staple industry of this colony is its fisheries, and their encouragement would be mutually advantageous, and as certain branches thereof, particularly the herring and salmon fisheries, require encouragement and improvement to increase their industrial and commercial value, their prosecution should be stimulated by special subsidy from the General Government. In any Customs Act of the Dominion, importers of dried fish shall be subject to the provisions contained in the third section of the Act of this colony, 31st Victoria, chapter 1.

10th. As the right of the colony to impose a tax on coal as at present, for the purposes of the General Water Company, will cease after the union of this colony with Canada, the Dominion Government shall relieve the company of its liability for the payment of the interest on the stock of the said Company to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

11th. There shall be provided by the General Government an efficient mail steam service between the United Kingdom, this colony and Canada, a line of steamboats for cargo and passengers, between Montreal and St. John, during the season of navigation. The obligations of the colony, in respect of the present mail service with Halifax, shall be undertaken by the Government of the Dominion, and winter steam communication with Halifax shall be always maintained. There shall be an efficient coast steam service including the Labrador, in connection with the post office, maintained by the Government of the Dominion.

12th. That no final arrangement shall be made for the admission of this Colony into the Union until an appeal be made to the people at the next general election.

The following Schedule shews the CHARGES TO BE BORNE BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Governor and Secretary	\$10,524 00
Keeper of Lodge	277 00
Fuel and Light for Government House	924 00
Customs' Department	36,127 69
Surveyor General and Staff	3,064 15
Three Judges, Supreme Court	9,923 08
Circuit of Judges	340 00
Labrador Judge and Bailiff	1,130 00
Judges of District Courts	3,060 00
Postal Department, net amount	8,645 00
Interest on debt	56,578 00
Coastal steam service	25,662 00
Protection of fisheries	2,600 00
Volunteer Force	1,200 00
Halifax mail service	21,600 00
Geological Survey	2,500 00
Lighthouses	22,000 00
Total	\$206,154 92

ASSETS APPLICABLE TO PURPOSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Interest on \$5 per head, for 130,000 inhabitants, \$3,340,000 at 5 per cent.	\$162,500 00
Less interest on debt	56,578 00
	\$105,922 00
Eighty cents per head on 130,000 inhabitants, subject to census	\$104,000 00
Grant for surrender of Crown Lands	175,000 00
Additional subsidy, subject to arrangement	24,000 00
Total	\$408,922 00

The arrangement, on the whole, is about the best and fairest it is possible to make, and the committee have wisely provided that an appeal to the people on the direct issue be made, as it will remove all pretense for future intrigues or opposition hereafter.

The Statesmen in whose charge the affairs of the Dominion are, will deal with the people of Newfoundland liberally, and as the movement for union came from that Colony's own spontaneous action, the people of Canada will be proud to receive the gallant Islanders as additional strength to the British Empire in America.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

RESERVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE EAST RIDING
OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

No. 1 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Clinton M. Lawson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Louis A. Pardy, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

David R. Maybee, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John A. McColl, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

James Dinwoodie, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

William Clough, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

William Denmark, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Frederick McCoun, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

William Upton, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Benjamin Ewing, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

William Skinkle, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Peter Spiers, Junior, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

Farquhar McRae, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Arnoldi Dorland, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division.

To be Lieutenant:

John S. McColl, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Cornelius Montgomery, Gentleman.

Erratum.—In the General Order of 19th February last, under No 7 Company Division, read "To be Captain: Francis B. Spillsbury, Esquire," instead of "Spitsbury."

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE TOWN OF
CORNWALL.

No. 1 Company Division, (That part of the township of Cornwall composed of Sheik's

Islands and to the rear of the fourth concessions from the west side of lot No. 18 to the west boundary)

To be Captain:

Captain George J. Dixon from late 3rd N. S. Battalion, Stormont.

No 2 Company Division, (That part of the township of Cornwall composed of the five rear concessions from the west side of lot No 18 to the west boundary.)

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald, (Angus) from late 3rd N. S. Battalion, Stormont.

No 3 Company Division, (That part of the township of Cornwall composed of the four first concessions from the east boundary to the west side of lot No. 18.)

To be Captain:

Captain John Copeland, from late 1st Non Service Battalion Stormont.

No 4 Company Division, (That part of the township of Cornwall composed of the five rear concessions from the east boundary to the west side of lot No. 18.)

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Alexander McDonell, (King.) from late 3rd Non Service Battalion, Stormont.

No 5 Company Division, (All that part of the town of Cornwall lying west of Pitt street.)

To be Captain:

Captain Ranald Macdonald, (Gerenish) from late 3rd N. S. Battalion, Stormont.

No. 6 Company Division, (All that part of the town of Cornwall lying east of Pitt street.)

To be Captain:

Captain Samuel Cline, from late 1st Non Service Battalion, Stormont.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING
OF GRENVILLE.

No. 5 Company Division.

To be Captain:

Thomas Fleming Heckley, Esquire.

No 6 Company Division.

To be Captain:

Robert Johnson, Esquire.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF ESSEX.

No 12 Company Division.

To be Captain:

Captain William G. Malott, from late 4th Non Service Battalion, vice T. Wigle, resigned.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE SOUTH RIDING
OF WELLINGTON.

No. 3 Company Division.

To be Ensign:

John Thompson, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE CITY OF
KINGSTON.

No 6 Company Division.

To be Captain:

William K. Dickson, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING
OF PERTH.

No. 1 Company Division, (All that portion of the town of Stratford lying on the east side of Erie street.)

To be Captain:

Captain Peter Robinson Jarvis, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:

David B. Burritt, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Frederick S. Jarvis, Gentleman.

No 2 Company Division, (All that portion of the town of Stratford lying on the west side of Erie street.)

To be Captain:

Captain Alexander McGregor, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:

Robert Rutherford, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Henry Sewell, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division, (All that portion of the township of North Easthope lying east of the side line between lots 25 and 26 in all the concessions.)

To be Captain:

James Mien, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

James Trow, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Andrew Riddell, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (All that portion of the township of north Easthope lying west of the side line between lots 25 and 26 in all the concessions.)

To be Captain:

Alexander M. Fisher, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

William Makins, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

John R. Hamilton, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, (All that portion of the township of Ellice lying east of the side line between lots 20 and 21 in all the concessions.)

To be Captain:

Captain Stewart Campbell, from late 4th Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:

Daniel R. McPherson, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

Louis Menig, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (All that portion of the township of Ellice lying west of the side line between lots 20 and 21 in all the concessions; also all that portion of the township of Logan lying east of the side line between lots 5 and 6 in all the concessions.)

To be Captain:

James C. McPherson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:

Louis Bartte, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:

James Stock, Gentleman.

No. 7 *Company Division*, (All that portion of the township of Logan lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6 in all the concessions.)

To be Captain:
John Covoney, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Robert Jones, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Timothy Hogarty, Gentleman.

No. 8 *Company Division*, (All that portion of the township of Wallace lying north of the line between the second and third concessions.)

To be Captain:
Christopher M. Hemsworth, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
William Hemsworth, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
William Henderson, Gentleman.

No. 9 *Company Division*, (All that portion of the township of Elma lying south of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions.)

To be Captain:
Robert Cleland, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
William D. Mitchell, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Thomas J. Knox, Gentleman.

No. 10 *Company Division*, (The six northern concessions of the township of Elma, and the first and second concessions of the township of Wallace.)

To be Captain:
Isaac Capel Tilt, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Benjamin Rathwell, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Donald Gordon, Gentleman.

No. 11 *Company Division*, (From the eighth to the fourteenth concession, inclusive, of the township of Mornington.)

To be Captain:
Edward Glenn, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Thomas Armstrong, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Hugh Freeborn, Gentleman.

No. 12 *Company Division*, (From the first to the seventh concession, inclusive, of the township of Mornington.)

To be Captain:
James Ried, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
John Hall, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Robert Anderson, junior, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF KAMOURASKA.

No. 1 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Anne de la Pocatière.)

To be Captain:
Captain Valence Garon, from late 4th Non Service Battalion of Kamouraska:

To be Lieutenant:
Joseph Sirois, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Firmin H. Proulx, Gentleman.

No. 2 *Company Division*, (Parish of Rivière Ouelle.)

To be Captain:
Captain Médard Boucher, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.
To be Lieutenant:
Cyprien Dionne, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Pierre Garon, Gentleman.

No. 3 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Denis.)

To be Captain:
Rigobert Rossignol, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Joseph Dionne, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Pascal Dionne, Gentleman.

No. 4 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska.)

To be Captain:
Pierre Pelletier, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Louis Roy, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Alphonse Dubé, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.

No. 5 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. André.)

To be Captain:
Joseph Thomas Michaud, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Alfred Canac Marquis, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Philippe Sirois, Gentleman.

No. 6 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Onézime.)

To be Captain:
Henry Michaud, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Pascal Pelletier, Esquire.
To be Ensign:
Amable Bernier, Gentleman.

No. 7 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Pacôme.)

To be Captain:
Alexandre Hudon, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Charles François Pelletier.
To be Ensign:
Norbert Dionne, Gentleman.

No. 8 *Company Division*, (Parish of Mont Carmel.)

To be Captain:
Jean Caron, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Louis Anctil, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Honoré Chamberland, Gentleman.

No. 9 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Pascal.)

To be Captain:
Captain Jean Baptiste Dionne, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
Daniel Hatton, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
George Richard, Gentleman.

No. 10 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Hélène.)

To be Captain:
Louis Octave Thiboutot, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Alexandre Gagnon, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Germain St. Pierre, fils Jean, Gentleman.

No. 11 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Alexandre.)

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Edmond Lévesque, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.
To be Lieutenant:
Flavien Lapointe, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Lieutenant Romuald Michaud, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF LAPRAIRIE.

No. 1 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Jacques le Mineur.)

To be Captain:
Athanase Moysse Martin, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Joseph Oliviero Poirère, from late 2nd Service Battalion of Laprairie.

To be Ensign:
Joseph Beaudin, fils, Gentleman.

No. 2 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Philippe.)

To be Captain:
Lieutenant David Monnette, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
Luc Lefebvre, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Simon Poissant, Gentleman.

No. 3 *Company Division*, (Village of Laprairie.)

To be Captain:
Adolphe Beauvais, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Julien Brassard, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Louis Bysaillon, Gentleman.

No. 4 *Company Division*, (Parish of Laprairie.)

To be Captain:
André Bétournay, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Pierre Gagnon, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.

To be Ensign:
Pierre Brosseau, fils de Pierre, Gentleman.

No. 5 *Company Division*, (Parish of St. Constant.)

To be Captain:
Captain Louis Lériger de Laplante, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.

To be Lieutenant:
Joseph Pisonneault, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Pierre Eusèbe Barbeau, Gentleman.

<p>No. 6 Company Division, (Parish of St. Isidore.) To be Captain : Captain Amable Dupras, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion. To be Lieutenant : Lieutenant Olivier Demers, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion. To be Ensign : Antoine Doyou, fils, Gentleman.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant : Henri Huot, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Jean Huot, Gentleman. No. 8 Company Division, (Parish of Chateau Richer. To be Captain : Lieutenant Louis Grayel, from late 1st N. S. Battalion. To be Lieutenant : George Rhéaume, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Joseph Gazeault, Gentleman.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant : Cyrille Labelle, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Hyacinthe Beauchemin, Gentleman. No. 5 Company Division. To be Captain : Ensign Antoine N. Gouin, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion. To be Lieutenant : A. E. Brassard, Gentleman. To be Ensign : H. F. Louis, Gentleman.</p>
<p>REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF MONTMORENCY. No. 1 Company Division, (Parish of St. Jean.) To be Captain : Antoine Gobeil, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : Ensign Hubert Turcotte, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Montmorency. To be Ensign : Ensign Isaac Audet dit Lapointe, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.</p>	<p>No. 9 Company Division, (Parish of Ste. Anne.) To be Captain : Félix Caron, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : Nazaire Simard, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Edouard Morel, Gentleman.</p>	<p>No 6 Company Division. To be Captain : J. B. L. Précourst, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : John George Crébasse, junior, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Zéphirin Gauthier, Gentleman. No. 7 Company Division. To be Captain : Thomas McCarthy, Esquire.</p>
<p>No. 2 Company Division, (Parish of St. Laurent.) To be Captain : Joseph Plante, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : Jean Coulombe, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Joseph Noel, Gentleman. No. 3 Company Division, (Parish of St. Pierre.) To be Captain : Lieutenant Prudent Blais, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion. To be Lieutenant : Joseph Gagnon, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Phidime Pichotte, Gentleman.</p>	<p>No 10 Company Division, (Parish of St. Féréol.) To be Captain : Antoine Drouin, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : Louis Goulette, Gentleman. To be Captain : Emilien Renaud, Gentleman. No 11 Company Division, (Parishes of St. Joachim and St. Tite. To be Captain : Captain Pierre Filion, from late 1st N. S. Battalion. To be Lieutenant : Joseph Fortin, Gentleman. To be Ensign : David Guérin, Gentleman.</p>	<p>No. 8 Company Division. To be Captain : Pierre Miller, fils Joseph, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Michel Peloquin, fils Joseph, Gentleman. No. 9 Company Division. To be Captain : Louis Mandeville, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : Elzéar Aubuchon, Gentleman. To be Ensign : François Paul, fils Louis, Gentleman.</p>
<p>No. 4 Company Division, (Parish of Ste. Famille.) To be Captain : Joseph Prémont, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : F. H. Asselin, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Firmin Létourneau, Gentleman. No. 5 Company Division, (Parish of St. François.) To be Captain : F. H. Dion, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : Edouard Côté, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Pierre Cyrille Deblois, Gentleman.</p>	<p>REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF RICHELIEU. No. 1 Company Division. To be Captain : Major J. A. Dorion, from late 1st Non Service Battalion of Richelieu. To be Lieutenant : Lieutenant Théotime Marchessault, from late 1st Non Service Battalion. To be Ensign : F. X. Brault, Gentleman. No. 2 Company Division. To be Captain : Léon Chapdelaino, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : L. A. Coderre, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Alexis Giard, Gentleman.</p>	<p>No 10 Company Division. To be Captain : Captain François Dubois, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion. To be Lieutenant : Lieutenant Pierre Dorvilliers, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion. To be Ensign : J. A. Lavallé, Gentleman. No 10 Company Division. To be Captain : Lieutenant George Auger, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion. To be Ensign : Ensign Diogène Dubois, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.</p>
<p>No 6 Company Division, (Parish of Laval.) To be Captain : John Rolan, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : Joseph Gagnon, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Joseph Lépine, Gentleman. No. 7 Company Division, (Parish of l'Ange Gardien.) To be Captain : Captain Joseph Gariópy, from late 1st N. S. Battalion.</p>	<p>No 3 Company Division. To be Captain : Joseph Mathieu, père, Esquire. To be Lieutenant : O. Dupré, Gentleman. To be Ensign : Pierre Dufault, Gentleman. No. 4 Company Division. To be Captain : Michel Mathieu, Esquire.</p>	<p>REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC. Errata.—In the General Order of the 5th instant : No. 6 Company Division. Read To be Captain : "Norbert Evorell, Esquire," instead of Thomas Everell. And in the General Order of the 17th instant : No 11 Company Division. Read To be Captain : "Richard Coody, Esquire," instead of Coody.</p>

<p>REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF DRUMMOND.</p> <p><i>No. 1 Company Division.</i></p> <p>To be Lieutenant : O. Bollemare, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Charles Lawry, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 2 Company Division.</i></p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Olivier Salois, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : F. X. Millette, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 3 Company Division.</i></p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Prosper Sylvestre, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Victor Jutras, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 4 Company Division.</i></p> <p>To be Ensign : Antoine Caya, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 8 Company Division.</i></p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Captain Joseph Armitage, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion of Drummond.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Gédéon Morin, Gentleman M. S.</p>	<p>To be Captain : Robert Hudson Montgomery, jr., Esquire.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Edouard J. Bacon, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : James Stephen Harvey, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Hamilton.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Captain Alexis Poirier, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Olivier Arsenault, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Joseph Arsenault, fils Félix, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 7 Company Division, (Township of Cox.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Surgeon Louis Robitaille, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Hugh Christie, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Edmund LeGallais, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 8 Company Division, (Townships of Hope and Port Daniel.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Walter C. Ross, Esquire.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : James Enright, junior, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Ensign John Phelan, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.</p>	<p>To be Captain : John Ford, Esquire.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : William Hugh Walker, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : John Massam, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 5 Company Division, (Township of Elgin.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Daniel Macfarlane, Esquire.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Charles Brown, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Ensign Daniel Brims, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.</p> <p><i>No. 6 Company Division, (Township of Hinchinbrooke.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Captain William Anderson, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Ensign William Gardner, from late 2nd Non Service Battalion.</p> <p>To be Ensign : John McCaffery, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 7 Company Division, (Township of Franklin.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : William Adams, Esquire.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : William Gent, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Pierro Therrier, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 8 Company Division, (Township of Havelock.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Captain William Barrett, from late 1st Non Service Battalion.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Charles McDiarmind, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : John Perry, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 9 Company Division, (Township of Hemmingford.)</i></p>
<p>REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF BONAVENTURE.</p> <p><i>No. 1 Company Division, (Townships of Matapedia and Ristigouche.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Captain Daniel Frazer, from late 4th Non Service Battalion of Bonaventure.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : John Mowat, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Pacifique Doiron, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 2 Company Division, (Townships of Mann and Nouvelle, Seigneurie of Shoobred included.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : John Garaghty, Esquire.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : John Campbell, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Philippe Fallu, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 3 Company Division, (Township of Carleton.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Captain John Cullen, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Lieutenant Pierre Allard, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Joseph Beaulieu, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 4 Company Division, (Township of Maria.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : F. Solomon Cyr, Esquire.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Ludger Lucier, Gentleman.</p> <p>To be Ensign : William Henry Clapperton, Esquire.</p> <p><i>No. 5 Company Division, (Township of New Richmond.)</i></p>	<p>REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF BEAUCE.</p> <p><i>No. 1 Company Division.</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Ensign André Lacroix, vice Fortier, resigned.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Léon Lacroix, Gentleman, vice Morency, resigned.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Philius Binet, Gentleman, vice Lacroix, promoted.</p> <p><i>No. 5 Company Division.</i></p> <p><i>Erratum.—In the General Order of the 2nd March, 1869, read :</i></p> <p>To be Lieutenant : "Joseph Poulin, Gentleman," instead of Jérôme Derouin.</p> <p>REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF HUNTINGDON.</p> <p>To be Captain : Captain Donald McRae, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion of Huntingdon.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Ensign Nicholas Farlinger, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.</p> <p>To be Ensign : Lieutenant Edward McCaffery, from late 3rd Non Service Battalion.</p> <p><i>No. 2 Company Division, (West half of the township of St. Anicet.)</i></p> <p><i>No. 3 Company Division, (East half of the township of St. Anicet.)</i></p> <p><i>No. 4 Company Division, (Township of Godmanchester and the village of Huntingdon.)</i></p>	<p>PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.</p> <p>REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF QUEEN'S.</p> <p><i>No. 7 Company Division.</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Isaac C. Burpee, Esquire, vice King, resigned.</p> <p>REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF VICTORIA.</p> <p><i>No. 1 Company Division, (Parish of Andover.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Captain Benj. Beveridge, junior, from late 1st Battalion of Victoria.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : Lieutenant George W. Murphy, from late 1st Battalion of Victoria.</p> <p>To be Ensign : George T. Baird, Gentleman.</p> <p><i>No. 2 Company Division, (Parish of Perth.)</i></p> <p>To be Captain : Captain William H. Morehouse, from late 1st Battalion of Victoria.</p> <p>To be Lieutenant : George F. Morehouse, Gentleman.</p>

To be Ensign :
Moses Craig, Gentleman.
No. 3 Company Division, (Parish of Gordon.)

To be Captain :
Captain Allen Reed, from late 1st Battalion of Victoria.

To be Lieutenant :
Samuel S. Vaudine, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :
E. R. Howard, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (Parish of Grand Falls.)

To be Captain :
Ensign William Kerlin, from late 1st Battalion of Victoria.

To be Lieutenant :
N. I. Price, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :
Charles E. Beckwith, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, (Parishes of St. Leonard and St. Basil.)

To be Captain :
Levite Theriault, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :
Robert Coombes, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :
Frederick Violette, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (Parishes of Madawaska and St. Francis.)

To be Captain :
Magloire Albert, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :
John F. Rice, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :
Prudent Babin, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF KENT.

No. 1 Company Division, (From the northern boundary line of Kent County to the north side of the Kouchibouguacis River.)

To be Captain :
Robert Chalmers, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :
James D. Sowerby, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :
James Caie, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division, (From the southern side of the Kouchibouguacis River to Cunard street and its extension in the Town of Richibucto.)

To be Captain :
Lieutenant Caleb Richardson, from late 1st Battalion of Kent.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign Rufus S. DesBrisay, from late 1st Battalion of Kent.

To be Ensign :
David Cochrane, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division, (From Cunard street and its extension in the town of Richibucto to the north side of the Richibucto river.)

To be Captain :
Lieutenant Theophilus DesBrisay, from late 1st Battalion of Kent.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign William Wheton, from late 1st Battalion of Kent.

To be Ensign :
John Taylor, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (All the parish of Welford, south of the Richibucto River.)

To be Captain :
John Dickinson, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :
Robert Doherty, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :
Samuel Murray, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division, (All the parish of Richibucto, south of the Richibucto River.)

To be Captain :
Captain Henry L. Dwyer, from late 1st Battalion of Kent.

To be Lieutenant :
Lieutenant John Brait, from late 1st Battalion of Kent.

To be Ensign :
William McAuther, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (All the Parish of Wellington.)

To be Captain :
Captain Charles W. Lyon, from late 2nd Battalion of Kent.

To be Lieutenant :
Newton Wilbur, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :
James Potts, Gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division, (All the parish of Saint Mary.)

To be Captain :
James, McNairn, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :
Daniel Carpenter, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :
Archibald McLean, Gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division, (All the parish of Dundas.)

To be Captain :
John Harvey Harshman, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :
Edwin M. Long, Gentleman.

To be Ensign :
John H. Heyslip, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF GLOUCESTER.

No. 1 Company Division, (That part of the parish Beresford, between the County line and the North side of Mill Stream.)

To be Captain :
Captain Rufus C. Cole, from late 1st Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Lieutenant :
Lieutenant James Chalmers, from late 1st Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Ensign :
Jérôme Roy, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division, (Part of the parishes of Beresford and Bathurst, situate between South side Mill Stream, and North side Middle River.)

To be Captain :
Captain James G. Dick, from late 1st Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Lieutenant :
Lieutenant Robert Armstrong, from late 1st Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Ensign :
Thomas Leahy, junior, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division, (Part of the parish of Bathurst, situate between the south side Middle River, and the Eastern boundary.)

To be Captain :
Captain D. G. Maclauchlan, from late 1st Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Lieutenant :
Lieutenant William T. Baldwin, from late 1st Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Ensign :
Ensign Albert T. Carter, from late 1st Battalion of Gloucester.

No. 4 Company Division, (Parish of New Bandon.)

To be Captain :
Captain James Buttimer, from late 1st Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Lieutenant :
Lieutenant Robert C. Caie, from late 2nd Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Ensign :
Lieutenant Michael Reardon, from late 2nd Battalion of Gloucester.

No. 5 Company Division, (Parish of Caraque.)

To be Captain :
Captain James G. C. Blackhall, formerly of late 2nd Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Lieutenant :
Lieutenant Juste Hache, from late 2nd Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Ensign :
Prosper Poulfin, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division, (Parish of Shippegan.)

To be Captain :
Jonathan Doran, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :
Henry A. Sormany, Esquire.

To be Ensign :
Ensign F. X. Dumaresq, from late 2nd Battalion of Gloucester.

No. 7 Company Division, (Parish of Inkerman.)

To be Captain :
Captain Joseph Sewell, from late 2nd Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Lieutenant :
Lieutenant Adam Sutherland, from late 2nd Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Ensign :
Ensign Valentine Gibbs, from late 2nd Battalion of Gloucester.

No. 8 Company Division, (Parish of Saurmarez.)

To be Captain :
Lieut James Davidson, from late 2nd Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Richard Young, from late 2nd Battalion of Gloucester.

To be Ensign:
Bernard Ferguson, Gentleman.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF ALBERT.

No. 1 Company Division. (Parish of Alma.)

To be Captain:
Captain David Cleaveland, from the late Albert County Militia.

No. 2 Company Division, (Parish of Harvey.)

To be Captain:
John W. Reid, Esquire.

No. 3 Company Division (Parish of Hope-well.)

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Lemuel R. Moore, from the late Albert County Militia.

To be Lieutenant:
Joseph B. Tingley, Gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division, (Parish of Hillsborough.)

To be Captain:
Captain William H. Jonah, from the late Albert County Militia.

No. 5 Company Division, (Parish of Elgin.)

To be Captain:
Lieutenant George W. Demill, from the late Albert County Militia.

No. 6 Company Division, (Parish of Coverdale.)

To be Captain:
Captain Robert H. Chapman, from the late Albert County Militia.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 27th March, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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

To be Ensigns:

Private Daniel Hugh Allan, M. S., vice Robinson, promoted.

Sergeant Sydney Crocker, M. S., vice Ryerson, promoted.

Sergeant Angus Gilmor Morrison, M. S., vice Chadwick, promoted.

Private Alexander Carmichael, M. S., vice Allen promoted.

Private George McKenzie, M. S., vice Otter deceased.

29th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 5 Company Nelson.

To be Ensign:

John Breckon, M. S., vice Kerns, promoted.

38th "Brant" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 1 Company, Paris.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Osborne Totten, M. S., vice

A. H. Baird, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

To be Ensign provisionally.

John M. Whitlaw, Gentleman, vice W. Hewson, left the limits.

No. 7 Company, Drumbo.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Newton Wolverton, Gentleman, vice John Waters, left the limits.
59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Lancaster.

To be Lieutenant:

Roderick Neil MacDonald, Gentleman, M. S., vice J. McNaughton, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The following Companies which had re-enrolled were omitted from the General Order No. 1 of the 6th of February last, viz:
No. 6 Company, 2nd Battalion, "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

No. 2 Company, 29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry, Galt.

No. 4 Company, 30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles, Elora.

No. 5 Company, 32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry, Walkerton.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec Squadron of Cavalry.

To be Paymaster:

Quartermaster Sergeant Ed. Matte, vice Jas. Burgess, who is allowed to retire retaining his rank.

1st Troop.

To be Coronet:

Sergeant Major John Brown, vice J. T. Lambert, left the limits.

Montreal Troop of Cavalry.

To be Cornet provisionally:

David L. Lockerby, Gentleman, vice Elliot, resigned.

The Mille Isle Infantry Company, No. 8 of the 11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers" which had re-enrolled, was omitted from the General Order No. 1 of the 6th February last.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following Corps which had re-enrolled were omitted from the General Order No. 1 of the 6th February last:

Johnston Troop of Cavalry, King's County.
Shediac Troop of Cavalry, Westmoreland County.

St. Stephen's Battery of Garrison Artillery, Charlotte County.

No. 6 Infantry Company, St. John, St. John County.

Woodstock Company, Carleton County.

Erratum.—In the General Order No. 1 of the 6th ultimo, for Lieutenant "Thinney," Newcastle Infantry Company, read "Phinney," and for Ensign "Cleaveland" read "Crammond."

In the General Order of the same date for "Quace" Infantry Company, read "Quaco."

In the General Order of the same date for "Shemogue" Infantry Company, read "Shemogue."

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Lunenburg Battery of Garrison Artillery which had re-enrolled, was omitted from the General Order No. 1 of the 6th February last.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

THE HORSE GUARDS AND THE WAR OFFICE.

—Besides other notices of motion on the relations of the Commander-in-Chief and the Minister of War, Lord Elcho has on the paper the following:—"To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, under the warrant appointing the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, any doubt arises as to the relative position of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War; whether it is or is not the case that the authority of the Secretary of State is supreme in all that relates to the administration of the army, and that it can, if necessary, be brought to bear upon minor promotions as well as upon the higher military appointments, and also upon matters connected with the discipline of the army; whether, in the present administration of the army, there is any approach to dual government other than that which necessarily arises from the Secretary of State for War and his staff being in one building, while the officer charged with the discipline of the army is with his staff located in another; and whether any steps are being taken, or about being taken, with a view to the more speedy and economical transaction of business, to concentrate the War Department in one building."

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.—We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) understand that a circular has been addressed from the Admiralty to the various captains of the Coastguard ships with a view of extracting their opinions on the Royal Naval Reserves. It is to be hoped that these officers will bear in mind that in the event of war this reserve must be looked upon in the light of our "second line of defence," which must never be broken through. There are many still living who have not forgotten the horrors which reigned while a "hot press raged." We surely should never have occasion to witness a repetition of the scenes which then prevailed; but only let the scheme for supporting a properly constituted reserve be reversed, we should unquestionably, on the breaking out of hostilities, be compelled either to have recourse to a ruinous bounty, or to use force in order to fill up the complements of the ships required for immediate service. We trust that old fashioned prejudices will be forgotten, and that the officers of the Royal Naval will combine with good will to secure the sympathies of their brethren in the Mercantile Marine.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held in the CITY HALL, Ottawa, on THURSDAY the 8th inst., at 3 P.M.

By order. C. E. PERRY.
Capt. and Sec.

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Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.

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

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

A. LORD RUSSELL, Secy. Toronto Rifle Club, Dept. of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.



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