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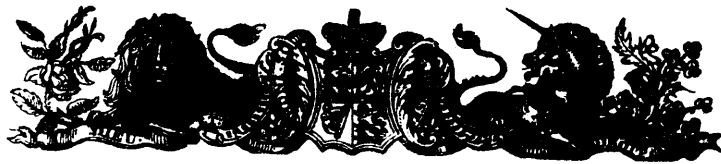
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1868.

No. 16.

THE MASON OF MONTEREY.

The lurid sun hung low and dread
Upon the plain of Monterey,
Where, 'mongst the dying and the dead,
A young and wounded soldier lay.

For from the cannon's iron throat
Hoarse thunder burst, and gleaming fame,
And mingled with the bugle's note,
The far-off shout of trumpet came.

Yet heeded not that shout of pride
That soldier stretched upon the plain;
Fast rolled away life's purple tide,
And fever burned in every vein.

His thoughts were in his native land,
Among the friends he held most dear;
Again he felt the breezes bland,
And saw the waters shining clear.

"Alas!" he sighed, "delicious dream,
Those scenes shall never meet me more.
Oh, for one draught from the sweet stream
That flows besides my father's door."

Just then a Mason passing by,
By some kind angel's mercy sent,
Heard the poor youth's desponding sigh,
And listened to his sad lament.

He brought him water bright and pure,
He bandaged every bleeding wound,
Then bore him on his breast secure
Far from that bloody battle ground.

Long life and death together strove,
And long life's lamp burned dim and low;
But in his faithful work of love
Ne'er did the Mason weary grow.

He saw, with deep, intense delight,
Health smile upon the grateful youth,
And heard him bless that ORDER bright,
Whose lovely guiding star is Truth!

That Order's bright, pure sons are found
Where'er the foot of man may rove;
All pouring richest blessing round,
The ministers of peace and love.

REGULAR.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW."]
THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

NUMBER VIII.

While Loudon and his subordinates were doing their utmost to bring disgrace on the British Arms and dishonor on the British name the Ministry were not idle, new energy having been infused into that inert mass by the activity of Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham. Early in January, 1757, a considerable body of troops under Major General Hopson as commander-in-chief, with Colonels Perry, Forbes, Lord Howe and other able officers,

and a detachment of Artillery, were ordered to rendezvous at Cork and there await the arrival of a formidable fleet fitting out to escort them to America; notwithstanding all the despatch which could be used it was the 26th of April before the fleet assembled there.

The force consisted of the following regiments:—

2nd Batt. Royals,	1000 men.
17th Regt.	700 "
27th "	700 "
28th "	700 "
43rd "	700 "
46th "	700 "
55th "	700 "

5,200 men.

The Fleet, commanded by Admiral Holborne, consisted of 14 line of Battle Ships, 1 Frigate of 24 guns, 1 Bomb vessel and 1 Fireship, with a large fleet of transports; this force with that already in America were to assemble at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and proceed to the attack of Louisburg. It may be easily imagined that the French Court did not behold such preparations made against a fortress that was thought to be the key of their transatlantic possessions and had cost them over £1,250,000 sterling for its construction with indifference. they equipped three separate squadrons for its relief, all of which found means to put to sea and throw scanty reinforcements into Louisburg and Quebec. In the meantime the imbecility, indecision and mismanagement with which the war was conducted by the British Generals completely alienated the Indians of the Six Nations, who actually sent a large delegation to the Governor General of Canada to make peace. Happily for English interests the Mohawk tribe of which Johnson had been elected chief and had married the principal Sachem's daughter remained firm to their faith, and by prudent management he counteracted the evils likely to accrue from the blundering policy pursued.

The Campaign of 1757 was opened by an attack on Fort William Henry; 1,500 French troops moved across Lakes Champlain and George on snowshoes with their provisions on toboggans, a species of small sleigh much used by the Indians, sleeping in the snow on bearskins covered by blankets and sheltered by a piece of canvas. It was commanded by Rigaud Vaudreuil, brother of the Governor General, whose appointment was the cause of estrangement between the latter and

Montcalm which embittered the relations of the French authorities during the remainder of their rule in North America. Early in the morning of the 18th of March, the attention of the Garrison at Fort William Henry was attracted to a singular light at some distance down the Lake, all conjecture as to its cause was soon set at rest when the grey dawn disclosed the French force carrying 300 scaling ladders and everything necessary for an assault; on the ice in front of the Fort. Before the guns could open on them they were in possession of the port on the Lake, all the external buildings of the Fort stores and palisaded dwellings. At sunrise a determined assault was made which was repelled; another delivered at all points once during midday fared no better, and a surprise attempted at midnight was equally unsuccessful. These attacks were repeated at intervals till the 21st, when a demand for surrender being refused and a spirited attack repulsed, they set fire to the buildings, mills, and two brigantines of 14 guns each, and retreated on the morning of the 22nd. No pursuit could be attempted, the garrison girt round with fire was unable to make any efforts. The loss of the French was very severe in men, the April sun disclosing many a ghastly form which had been wrapped in a winding sheet of snow, and they left 1,200 toboggans behind them, which may be accounted for by supposing they had cached their provisions during the advance. This spirited and gallant action although it failed in the main object, the capture of the Fort, displayed, in a marked degree, the difference between the zeal and ability with which the affairs of the Franco-American Provinces were conducted and the scandalous ignorance and want of enterprise exhibited by the Anglo-Americans. The commandant of Fort William Henry was Major Eyre, one of the best artillery officers in the English service.

Early in July Colonel John Parker was detached at the head of 400 men to attack Ticonderoga; he landed during the night on an island near that post and despatched three boats to reconnoitre, but the French were as vigilant as he was enterprising, captured the boats, decoyed him ashore through their agency and captured or killed one half of his command.

While these movements were taking place that Prince of incapables, the Earl of Loudon, was busily engaged in concentrating troops at New York and providing transports to convey them to the rendezvous at Halifax preparatory to the contemplated attack on Louisburg, but as he could do nothing without blundering he laid an embargo on all the shipping in North American ports, thus

at one stroke reducing the British islands to the danger of starvation as most of the vessels were employed in the transport of grain to supply the deficiency caused by a failure in the harvest of 1756, and some had actually completed their cargoes. He also withdrew the greater portion of regular troops from the frontier of New York already laid open by the capture of Oswego, and detached the best part of the Provincial troops, the force consisted of the 22nd, 42nd, 44th and 48th regiments, two battalions of Royal Americans and five companies of rangers commanded by Major Rogers; one of the best partisans and best officers although a Provincial, in the service, they numbered in all about 6000 men. For the defence of the Western frontier there were detailed a battalion of Royal Americans about 1000 Pennsylvania, 300 Maryland, and 500 Virginia militia corps commanded by Colonel Stanwix; while part of a battalion of Royal Americans three independent companies and the Colonial militia were to be employed under the command of Colonel Boquet in South Carolina. The only force left to confront the most powerful forces with which the Colonists had to deal on the frontiers of New York, was the garrison of Fort William Henry, commanded by Colonel Munro, and a force of 4000 men under General Webb to cover that post.

Lord Loudon sailed on his expedition on the 20th June, and on the 30th arrived at Halifax; on the 9th of July a junction with Hopson's troops was effected, the combined force numbering over 11,000 men. The fleet consisting of 18 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 3 gun brigs and 6 mortar and bomb vessels. The troops were immediately employed in levelling the ground for parades and planting cabbages for the use of the sick. Brigadier General Lord Charles Hay loudly protesting at this folly was put under arrest by a Council of War. At length the troops were embarked on the 2nd August, with orders to rendezvous at Gabarus's bay, a little westward of Louisburg, but before they could put to sea a French prize schooner gave the information that the fortress was garrisoned by 3000 regulars and some Indians besides the townspeople who had taken up arms and the harbour occupied by 18 ships of the line and 6 frigates. Another Council of War decided to abandon the expedition because the French had one frigate more than the English fleet.

Accordingly the Royal and 28 regiments were ordered to disembark and encamp, all the others remaining on board were ordered to send for their heavy baggage and sick which had been left ashore; a portion of these troops were to garrison Fort Edward, 35 miles from Halifax, and another detachment to re-inforce Fort Cumberland, late Beausejour, in the Bay of Fundy. The fleet separated—that under Admiral Holborne to cruise about Louisburg, and that with Lord Loudon to return to New York, at which place he arrived on the 31st of August, having learnt at sea the fate of Fort William Henry.

Immediately on the arrival of the troops they were transferred into small vessels and sent to Albany and Fort Edward, the latter being the most advanced post held by the British, the garrison was increased and the command given to Lieut. Colonel Haviland. Major Rogers was despatched to reconnoitre Ticonderoga where he made some prisoners from whom he learned that the garrison at that post consisted of 350 regular soldiers and that at Crown Point of 150. The weakness of these posts suggested the propriety of a well planned surprise, but the genius

of the British force and its commander was unequal to the exertion. Enough of Lord Loudon's career has been shown to prove what an incapable, stupid, incompetent and ignorant imbecile he must have been, but the fate of Fort William Henry attaches the guilt of criminality to him, if, indeed, he was at all a responsible agent and not a natural idiot, by the appointment of an approved coward to the command of its covering army. Webb's disgraceful flight from Onondago, his cowardice and want of enterprise in not pushing forward to the assistance of Oswego would have taught any man possessed of common sense the folly of entrusting the defence of the principal frontier post to him; but Loudon appears to have recognised a kindred spirit, and with the folly of weak minds, employed a man more ignorant and incompetent if possible than himself; what followed might have been easily anticipated. As soon as the English fleet conveying Loudon's troops was fairly at sea, Montcalm prepared to deal with the cowardly idiot left behind who had neglected to call out the militia although he had been empowered to do so. By the end of July Montcalm had collected the whole of his force at Ticonderoga, consisting of 3000 regular troops, 3000 Canadians and 1800 savages, in all 7,800, whose whole supplies of provisions consisted of Indian Corn and Vegetables, Canada not being able to supply bread or flesh meat. On the 30th July, he put his troops in motion, the advance under M. de Lovis marched by land, the remainder were embarked on the Lake; the moment the news of this movement reached Webb he at once broke up camp and retreated to Fort Edward carrying with him the principal train of Artillery and leaving Colonel Munro to defend Fort Wm. Henry as best he could with 2,700 men. On the evening of the 3rd of August the whole French force had reached a bay within two miles of the Fort, the savages had captured an English boat from which M. de Montcalm learned that the Garrison was aware of his advance and that Webb had retreated, that a sortie of 1200 men would be made to oppose him; there being no longer any necessity for secrecy, the savages in their canoes, to the number of 120, formed a line across the Lake and gave defiance in a war whoop. The whole of the 4th was spent in reconnoitering the Fort and its environs while Montcalm seized the opportunity to summon the garrison to surrender, to which an appropriate reply was returned by Colonel Munro declining to comply therewith. In the night between the 4th and 5th the trenches were opened, and on the 6th at day break the batteries mounting 10 pieces of cannon and one 9 inch mortar was unmasked while the Canadians and savages obtaining lodgment in gardens and other appurtenances of the works kept up an intermittent musketry fire on every person who appeared on the ramparts. A gallant resistance was made till their shells were expended and ammunition began to fail, Munro made pressing appeals to Webb for assistance but the fallacy of depending on that coward was soon apparent, the messenger, with his answer, in which he declined to advance or send any succor, magnified the number of Montcalm's force to 13,000 men and advised Munro to surrender was intercepted and carried to the French General who at once saw how the case stood, and sent the letter to the English Commandant who still maintained a resolute defence; but disheartened at the prospect of not being relieved and finding his ammunition failing he hoisted a white flag on the Fort and agreed to the following terms of capitulation:

Capitulation granted to Lieut. Colonel Munro for his Britannic Majesty's Garrison of Fort William, the entrenched camp adjoining and all their dependencies.

ARTICLE I.—The Garrison of Fort Wm. Henry and the troops which are in the entrenched camp shall after being joined march out with their arms and the usual honors of war.

ART. II.—The gate of the Fort shall be delivered up to the troops of his Most Christian Majesty and the entrenched camp immediately on the departure of the British troops.

ART. III.—All the artillery, warlike stores, provisions, and in general everything except the private effect of the Officers and Soldiers shall, upon honor, be delivered up to the troops of his Most Christian Majesty; provided always that this article shall extend to the Fort and the intrenchments and their dependencies.

ART. IV.—The Garrison of the Fort, the troops in the intrenchments and the dependencies of both shall not serve for the space of eighteen months, neither against his Most Christian Majesty nor his allies.

ART. V.—All officers and soldiers, Canadians, women and savages, who have been made prisoners by land since the commencement of the war in North America, shall be delivered up in the space of three months at Carillon, and according to the receipt which shall be delivered an equal number of the garrison of Fort William Henry shall be capacitated to serve agreeable to the return given in by the English officer of the prisoners he has delivered.

ART. VI.—An officer shall be left as a hostage till the return of the detachment which shall be given for an escort to his Britannic Majesty's troops.

ART. VII.—All the sick and wounded that are not in a condition to be transported to Fort Edward shall remain under the protection of the Marquis de Montcalm, who will take proper care of them and return them as soon as recovered.

ART. VIII.—There shall be issued provisions for the subsistence of the British troops for this day and to-morrow only.

ART. IX.—The Marquis de Montcalm being willing to show Colonel Munro and the Garrison under his command marks of esteem, on account of their honorable defence gives them one piece of cannon a six pounder.

Done in the trenches before Fort William Henry, 9th August, 1757.

GEORGE MONRO.

Agreed to in the name of his Most Christian Majesty agreeable to the powers vested in me by the Marquis de Vaudreuil his Governor General and Lieutenant General of New France.

MONTCALM.

The garrison of the Fort at the time of surrender amounted to 440 men, while the entrenched camp alluded to occupied a rocky eminence, now the site of Fort George, immediately adjoining, this was defended by 1700 men.

Webb had been written to by Sir William Johnston to be on his guard that the French was short of provisions and that they would endeavor to carry the place by a *coup de main*, but that coward lay at Fort Edward with 4000 men listening in abject terror to the roar of the distant cannonade afraid to move out of his lines and despatching messenger after messenger to the Lieutenant Governor and Johnston to hurry the advance of the militia. The latter was at Fort Johnson holding a council with the Cherokees when Webb wrote him on the 1st August of Montcalm's advance and his own retreat, although he had as much as he could do yet he broke up the conference and hastily collecting all the Indians and militia he could muster marched to Fort Edward where he arrived two days after the investment of Fort William Henry. Seeing at once the position of affairs he begged to be sent to the aid of Munro, after repeated solicitations his request was granted and his advanced guard had actually reached the heights over the entrenched camp so near as to be able to open communication with the troops occupying it and would no doubt have compelled Montcalm to raise the siege when he was peremptorily recalled by Webb. By the fall of this fortress the French captured 43 pieces of artillery, 35,855 lbs. gunpowder, 29 small vessels on the Lake, 100 live oxen and provisions for 5000 men for six months; it was owing to the scarcity of the latter article that Montcalm allowed the garrison to retire; the loss incurred by the defenders

amounted to 200, that of the French to 54 men.

It is to be regretted that the same fatuity which appears to have pervaded the councils of the British influenced their conduct in all their relations during this war and led to an event which has been a fruitful theme for discussion, and is emblazoned in history with song and story. Cooper, the great American novelist, founds one of the most touching incidents in his "Last of the Mohicans" on it, and our Canadian poet, W. P. Lett, Esq., City Clerk of the City of Ottawa, illustrated an incident connected with it in a beautiful and pathetic poem—wherever the English language is spoken the massacre of Fort William Henry will be narrated in the same direful list of suffering as the Black Hole of Calcutta and the massacre of Cawn pore.

Late on the afternoon of the 9th of August, Montcalm took possession of the Fort, the Garrison of which joined their comrades in the intrenched camp. At sunrise on the 10th the English began their march and were instantly assailed by the savages who hovered around them brandishing their tomahawks and uttering their war whoops. If they had even at this time manifested common firmness and presence of mind all would have been well, they were superior to the savages in numbers, had ammunition and bayonets and their escort of 500 French troops did their duty, but they seem to have been abandoned by their officers and losing all control of themselves they fled down the road in wild confusion throwing down their baggage, arms and even their clothes, this conduct increased the rage of the savages—who now boldly attacked them scalping many and taking others prisoners. Montcalm was in his tent when his attention was attracted by the firing of the escort, and on being informed of the state of affairs hurried with de Levis and his chief officers to the scene; by threats, entreaties and actual force he succeeded in rescuing those who had not escaped to the number of 500 and sent them into the Fort supplying them with new clothing and everything necessary and sent them under a strong guard to Fort Edward. About 30 Provincials and a great many women and children were massacred, and 200 carried prisoners to Montreal where they were ransomed by Vaudreuil and sent with other prisoners redeemed in the same way to Halifax. It has been the practice to impute this deplorable occurrence to the punic faith of Montcalm and the innate cruelty of his character; but nothing can be more false, and it is time history should do full justice to that noble, talented and gallant soldier. Immediately after the surrender he warned the English officers to give no liquor to the Indians and advised them to stave their rum casks, those warnings were disregarded, the savages unable to obtain the means of intoxication from the French begged it off the English who willing to propitiate them gave a supply of rum sufficient for a grand debauch, one of those drunken scoundrels loitering about the baggage observed a sergeant's wife with a bright parti-colored shawl which he seized, the woman unwilling to part with her finery exposed her baby and the savage unable to force her to unloose her hold of the shawl snatched the child in the struggle, he dashed its brains out against a tree and buried his tomahawk to the handle in the mother's head; this was the true commencement of the massacre. The English soldiers looked on like frightened sheep, the French escort fired on the savages and had over 30 of their own men killed. Montcalm called on the English soldiers to defend themselves, but

they were incapable of resistance, and it was not till he had a division of the French troops marched down on them that the savages under a threat of annihilation were reluctantly forced off the field, and to mark his disapprobation of their conduct he compelled two chiefs of each nation to accompany the escort to Fort Edward. Both here and at Oswego Montcalm's conduct was that of a brave and humane man, and if posterity is to affix a stigma on the memory of any of the actors in these scenes, let it be on that of the cowardly imbecile who with ample means at his command, within fourteen miles of the Fort, allowed its defenders to become the victims of such barbarity.

It was no part of the French General's purpose to retain his conquest, accordingly having levelled the walls of the Fort and burnt all the magazines and stores he fell back to Ticonderoga, having inflicted a fearful blow on the British and effectually defended Canada. Upon the fall of Fort Wm. Henry Webb seemed to be completely paralysed, whatever wits he had at once forsook him and he sent all his personal effects to Albany, on which post he was on the point of falling back when Lord Howe, who had arrived on the 7th August with reinforcements, calmed his fears by demonstrating to him that there were no danger of the advance of the French, and soon after ascertained that they had retreated, whereupon 20,000 militia soldiers who had been concentrated at Fort Edward a few days after the surrender were sent home. The morale of the army was destroyed—the militia, willing to fight but declining to be led to slaughter by incompetent leaders, deserted by platoons, and while the Lieutenant Governor was trying to ascertain "what were the motives for this scandalous desertion of the militia," Lord Loudon proposed to "encamp on Long Island for the defence of the continent."

Another and more fatal proof of the incapacity of the British officers was to be furnished before the close of this campaign. The rich and populous settlements on the Mohawk, known as the German flats, had been peopled by refugees from the Palatinate of the Rhine, driven from their home by Turenne's ravages in the Campaign of 1675. Peaceful and industrious they had lived as good friends and neighbors with the Six Nations, but the fall of Oswego and Fort William Henry had laid the settlements open to the incursions of the Iroquois and French Canadian Bois brule or half breeds: these settlements were defended by a few inconsiderable block houses which were garrisoned by regular troops whose discipline was negligent and conduct unruly and arrogant.

Early in September Sir William Johnson wrote a letter to Major General Abercrombie in which he told him that the regulars stationed in the Forts were not only very arrogant and self-sufficient, but that they were of no use in protecting the Germans: what was wanted there was a force similar to that employed in gaining intelligence called "rangers," who might be constantly employed in scouring the country in search of scalping parties: at the same time it would be advisable to have the garrisons increased so that effectual resistance might be made in case of attack, and that these precautions should be immediately taken. To these warnings Abercrombie gave no heed, and while he was loitering at Albany the blow was struck. At three o'clock on the morning of the 12th November, the Palatine village, consisting of 60 dwellings and five block-houses, was aroused from its slumber by the war whoop; 300 Canadians and In-

dians, under Belletre, advanced in divisions on each block house; they were received at first with volleys of musketry, but the French advancing boldly on the principal block house the Mayor of the village in command unbarred the door and asked for quarter—the remaining block houses surrendered and were immediately burned; while the destruction of these posts was going on the savages had fired the houses in the village and stationing themselves at the doors tomahawked the wretched inmates as they rushed out to avoid the flames: it ended by the murder of 40 people, 150 taken prisoners and carried into Canada, the capture of a large quantity of grain, money, 3000 head of cattle and 3000 sheep. The whole Mohawk valley was thrown into confusion, people left their homesteads and carried their effects into Albany and Schenectady. These unhappy people had received far warning from the Chief Oneida Sachem, who had also warned the Commandant of the Garrison of Fort Herkimer, under whose very eyes the massacre was committed but who could render no assistance from the smallness of his force.

Loudon was in Albany when the news of the massacre arrived and with his usual stupidity wanted to declare war against the Six Nations, because they were unable to prevent a disaster brought on by his own want of judgment and the cowardice and imbecility of his Lieutenants. If he had been permitted to carry out his purpose, the conquest of Canada might have been indefinitely postponed, as the savages held the balance of power between the contending parties, and the Six Nations remaining true to British interests prevented the preponderance of force being sent against them. One more episode before closing this account of the campaign: the English fleet under a commander who merited, but did not get the fate of Byng, while cruising fruitlessly off Louisburg was caught in a severe gale on the 24th September, by which the *Tilbury* line of battle ship was driven ashore on Cape Breton and 225 of her crew drowned, others were obliged to throw their guns overboard, while many were dismayed—Admiral Holborne collected as many as possible and sailed for England, leaving a small squadron at Halifax, under command of Lord Colville, for the protection of trade and to watch the movements of the French.

Thus ended the Campaign of 1757, the most disastrous and disgraceful in its results of any on record as well as the most costly, foiled, beaten and plundered, by a foe inferior in numerical strength and resources, it is no wonder that statesmen and people should concur in the opinion that "there was a determination amongst the officers of the army against any vigorous prosecution of the service of the country."

13TH BATTALION.—The Thirteenth Battalion, headed by their fine band, marched to Dundas, throwing out advance and rear guards in the usual style. At the outskirts of Dundas they were met by the Dundas Company, commanded by Capteiu Wardell, and the Waterdown Company, under Capteiu Glassco. The whole force then marched to the drill shed, when after a short rest, they proceeded to the baseball ground and went through the usual drill, marching past, &c. The battalion left Dundas at 5 o'clock and reached Hamilton at about 7 o'clock. The Dundas and Waterdown Companies turned out in good strength, and the entire command presented a most creditable appearance.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

ON 7th MARCH, 1887.

(From the Edinburgh Gazette.)

Where two places are mentioned, the last is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.

1st, Knightsbridge.	10th, Sheerness.
2nd, Windsor.	Depot Brigade, 2nd Division, Woolwich.
ROYAL HUSSAR GUARDS, Regent's Park.	Depot Brigade, 3rd Division, Warley.
DRAGOON GUARDS, 1st, Aldershot.	Const. Brigade, Headquarters Woolwich.
2nd, Mattra---Canterbury.	ROYAL ENGINEERS, Headquarters, Chatham.
3rd, Ahmednuggur---Canterbury.	1st Troop, R. E. Chatham.
4th, Aldershot.	2nd Troop, Aldershot.
5th, Colchester.	3rd Troop, Aldershot.
6th, Dublin.	4th Troop, Aldershot.
7th, Shorncliffe.	5th Troop, Aldershot.
DRAGOONS, 1st, Royal, Longford.	6th Troop, Aldershot.
2nd, Greys, Dundalk.	7th Troop, Aldershot.
3rd Hussars, Hounslow.	8th Troop, Aldershot.
4th Hussars Bombay---Canterbury.	9th Troop, Aldershot.
5th Lancers, Lucknow---Canterbury.	10th Troop, Aldershot.
6th, York.	11th Troop, Aldershot.
7th Hussars, Sealecote---Canterbury.	12th Troop, Aldershot.
8th Hussars, Manchester.	13th Troop, Aldershot.
9th Lancers, Cahir.	14th Troop, Aldershot.
10th Hussars, Nowbridge.	15th Troop, Aldershot.
11th Hussars, Mhow---Canterbury.	16th Troop, Aldershot.
12th Lancers, Dublin.	17th Troop, Aldershot.
13th Hussars, Toronto---Canterbury.	18th Troop, Aldershot.
14th Hussars, Piershill, Edinburgh.	19th Troop, Aldershot.
15th Hussars, Norwich---Canterbury.	20th Troop, Aldershot.
16th Lancers, Bangalore.	21st Troop, Aldershot.
17th Lancers, Brighton.	22nd Troop, Aldershot.
18th Hussars, Secunderabad---Canterbury.	23rd Troop, Aldershot.
19th Hussars, Meerut---Canterbury.	24th Troop, Aldershot.
20th Hussars, Kamillipore---Canterbury.	25th Troop, Aldershot.
21st Hussars, Umballah---Canterbury.	26th Troop, Aldershot.
ORDNANCE CORPS, Headquarters, Woolwich. Depot, do.	27th Troop, Aldershot.
ROYAL HUSSAR ARTILLERY, A Brigade, Meerut.	28th Troop, Aldershot.
B --- Woolwich.	29th Troop, Aldershot.
C --- Aldershot.	30th Troop, Aldershot.
D --- Bangalore.	31st Troop, Aldershot.
E --- Kirkee.	32nd Troop, Aldershot.
F --- Umballah.	33rd Troop, Aldershot.
GARRISON AND FIELD ARTILLERY, 1st Brig. Halifax, N.S.	34th Troop, Aldershot.
2nd --- Mauritius.	35th Troop, Aldershot.
3rd --- Canada.	36th Troop, Aldershot.
4th --- Canada.	37th Troop, Aldershot.
5th --- On pas to India.	38th Troop, Aldershot.
6th --- Portsmouth.	39th Troop, Aldershot.
7th --- Plymouth.	40th Troop, Aldershot.
8th --- Lucknow.	41st Troop, Aldershot.
9th --- Dublin.	42nd Troop, Aldershot.
10th --- Malta.	43rd Troop, Aldershot.
11th --- Shorncliffe.	44th Troop, Aldershot.
12th --- Gosport.	45th Troop, Aldershot.
13th --- Dover.	46th Troop, Aldershot.
14th --- Ahmedabad.	47th Troop, Aldershot.
15th --- Gibraltar.	48th Troop, Aldershot.
16th --- Barrackpore.	49th Troop, Aldershot.
17th --- Woolwich.	50th Troop, Aldershot.
18th --- Kurrahee.	51st Troop, Aldershot.
19th --- Peshawar.	52nd Troop, Aldershot.
20th --- Kamptee.	53rd Troop, Aldershot.
21st --- Mhow.	54th Troop, Aldershot.
22nd --- Morar.	55th Troop, Aldershot.
23rd --- Secunderabad.	56th Troop, Aldershot.
24th --- Mean Meer.	57th Troop, Aldershot.
25th --- Allahabad.	58th Troop, Aldershot.
Royal Horse Artillery, Depot, Maldstone.	59th Troop, Aldershot.
Depot Brigade, 1st Divis-	60th Troop, Aldershot.

Bat Foot.	Foot.
1st, 1st Cannanore---Chatham.	1st, Agra---Colchester.
2nd, Nusseerabad---Chatham.	2nd, Stirling.
3rd, 1st Aden---Chatham.	3rd, Aldershot.
2nd Athlone.	4th, Kilkenny.
3rd, 1st Meerut---Shorncliffe.	5th, Abyssinia---Chatham.
2nd Dublin.	6th, Bombay.
4th, 1st Abyssinia---Parkhurst.	7th, Halifax---Pembroke.
2nd Halifax, N.S.---Parkhurst.	8th, Formoy.
5th, 1st Ferozepore---Shorncliffe.	9th, Deesa---Colchester.
2nd Dover.	10th, N.S. Wales---Chatham.
6th, 1st Bengal---Shorncliffe.	11th, Aldershot.
2nd Edinburgh.	12th, Limerick.
	13th, Canada---Shorncliffe.
	14th, Aldershot.
	15th, Lucknow---Shorncliffe.
	16th, Waterford.
	17th, Manchester.

7th, 1st Saugor---Dover.	58th, Darjeeling---Pembroke.
8th, 1st Malta---Chatham.	59th, Ceylon---Gosport.
9th, 1st Cape---Pembroke.	60th, 1st Batt. Canada---Winchester.
2nd On pass, from Japan---Pembroke.	2nd, Batt. DumDum---Winchester.
10th, 1st Japan---Chatham.	3rd Batt. Madras---Winchester.
2nd Bangalore---Chatham.	4th Batt. London---Winchester.
11th, 1st Fyzabad---Parkhurst.	5th, Bermuda---Gosport.
2nd Cape---Parkhurst.	6th, Buttevant.
12th, 1st Devonport.	7th, Malta---Parkhurst, I. W.
2nd Stealapore---Gosport.	8th, Cork.
13th, 1st Gibraltar---Shorncliffe.	9th, Jersey.
2nd Portland.	10th, Curragh.
14th, 1st Malta---Chatham.	11th, Manchester.
2nd Melbourne---Chatham.	12th, Canada.
15th, 1st N. Brunswick---Chatham.	13th, Ashton.
16th, 1st Canada---Colchester.	14th, Fernoy.
2nd Barbadoes---Colchester.	15th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

RIFLE BRIGADE.
1st Battalion, Quebec---Winchester.
2nd, --- Devonport.
3rd, --- Rawul Pindee---Winchester.
4th, --- Weedon.

German Legion---Poona.
Medical Staff Corps, Chatham---Kent.
Army Hospital Corps, Netley.
Convalescent Establishment, Yarmouth.

COLONIAL REGIMENTS.
1st West India Regt., Sierra Leone---Chatham.
2nd, --- Bahamas---Chatham.
3rd, --- Jamaica---Chatham.
4th, --- Barbadoes---Chatham.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Ceylon and Hong Kong.
Cape Mounted Riflemen, The Cape---Canterbury.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Kingston, Canada West.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles, Malta.
St. Helena Regiment, St. Helena.
Gold Coast, Artillery, Corps, Cape Coast Castle.

COMMISSARIAT STAFF CORPS.
A Company, Montreal | C Company, Aldershot.
B --- Curragh. | D --- N. Zealand.
E Company, Aldershot.

The Commissariat officials at London, Ont., have been instructed to have thirty-two teams in readiness for removal of military stores.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. MCGEE.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)

Shortly before 8 o'clock the Volunteer Field Battery proceeded from the drill shed to Phillips' Square, St. Catherine street, where they took up their position in readiness to perform the part assigned them in the day's programme. The various other corps of the Regular and Volunteer forces assembled at their respective armories, and at about the same hour marched to the different posts along the route of the procession, which they had been detailed to line. Meantime, in every avenue and street of any consequence in the city, busy hands were engaged in draping the elegant and stately facades with funeral badges, and long before the time announced for the procession to come, the fronts of the pleasant villas of St. Catherine street and Beaver Hall, and the imposing and richly sculptured edifices of DeBleury, Great St. James and Notre Dame streets, were almost completely hidden beneath their sable hangings. To describe the appearance of the city at this hour is impossible, the thronging myriads in the streets almost universally clothed in black,—the closed shutters on every place of business, and the sombre decorations of the stores, usually so brilliantly gay, form a spectacle which language can hardly picture. The arrival of the special train from the west at 6.30 this A. M., was anxiously looked for, and considerable disappointment was expressed when it was announced that it could not reach Montreal before 10 o'clock. Since its arrival, universal admiration has been expressed at the noble turn-out the Capital has made on this occasion. The large number and soldierly bearing of the metropolitan volunteer corps were especially remarked, and in the ranks of the procession, which lined the streets, in its winding length, six deep, for at least three and a half English miles, no body of men were more conspicuous than the citizen soldiers of Ottawa. Up to the last moment the marshals of the procession and the indefatigable members of the committee were busy in arranging the details of the programme, and nothing but their strenuous exertions and extreme tact could have reduced to order the chaotic mass of humanity which completely filled St. Catherine street and the broad avenues leading to it.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the first minute gun fired by the battery, stationed in Phillips' Square, announced that the funeral cortege had commenced its mournful progress. Through the surging crowd that thronged St. Catherine street, the sad procession wended its way, headed by a large detachment of the City Police.

Slowly through the dense crowds which packed de Bleury and Lagauchetiere streets, the procession passed to St. Patrick's Church amid the solemn booming of the minute guns at Phillips' Square—the mournful wail of the funeral marches, and the measured tolling of the Cathedral bells. Slowly the sad assemblage passed into the sacred edifice which was fully occupied with those participating in the solemn pageant long ere the body reached the sacred pile. Opposite the main entrance the funeral car paused, and solemnly through the vast multitude which occupied the spacious enclosure fronting the church, the remains of the martyred statesman were borne.

Words can scarcely describe the impressive scene enacted within the sacred walls and the majestic harmonies rolling from the lofty [Continued on page 12.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—It would be unnatural not to experience a feeling of strong gratification at the appreciation accorded by your correspondents BENDON and SARRBUR, to the articles which I have, with some diffidence, sent to your valuable journal. But that satisfaction is raised beyond personal feeling, by the recognition of the "British sentiment" to which SARRBUR alludes.

"The trumpet of the battle hath a high and thrilling tone,
And the first deep gun of an ocean fight dread music of its own;
But a mightier power, dear England, is in that name of thine,
To strike the fire from every heart along the bannered line."

—So sings FOLICIA HEMANS. And is not the glory of England the glory of Canada, and the glory of Canada that of England? I cannot but rejoice, therefore, to have touched a keynote which awakens echoes of patriotism—to have struck from true hearts a fire which, like the answering flash of beacon-lights from hill to hill, responds to the outspoken expression of plain men's just, national pride, and contempt of a truckling cowardice, plausibly veiled, under the assumption of an enlarged Christian charity.

It would not, indeed, be an ungenial task to me to do what SARRBUR desires. But, unluckily, I have not at hand the necessary data. To anyone who has access to "James' Naval History," it would be a mere matter of extracting the descriptions and statistics given by that admirable author, to whom all reliable testimony concurs in awarding the praise of singular impartiality and correctness, for which qualities he is duly detested by American naval writers. My small library does not, I regret to say, contain this valuable work, but I have no doubt it may be found in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa. Possibly some gentleman in that city would undertake the compilation of a narrative which, it would appear, would be scarcely less interesting to some of your readers than the excellent papers on the campaigns of 1754-64. I do not think SARRBUR's modesty need deter him, if he can command the necessary statistical information, from engaging in this task. I am sure he would go aloft over the futtock shrouds easily enough; and I don't think he would either hang himself in, or try to come down on deck by running gear.

I could not at all trust my memory for the details of the (I think) six frigate actions which occurred during the war with America of 1812-15. As far as I do remember, there were three for us, and three against us. For us, those of the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake*, (in June, 1813) in which there was an almost perfect equality of force. *Phæbe* and *Cherub* against *Essex* and *Essex Junior*, some-

where in the South Seas, in the month of March, 1814, and *Endymion* and *President*, (Jun. 1816) in which the *Endymion* was the leading ship of a squadron, though none of her consorts took part in the action. Against us the *Constitution* and *Guerriere*. The *Constitution* was, I believe, one of the four or five large frigates built by the Americans for the express purpose of heavily overmatching our then largest frigates, 44's of the *Endymion* class, to which they were immensely superior. In addition to this disadvantage, the crew of the *Guerriere* was unusually bad, even for these days of gaol delivery and impressment, and Capt. Dacres, who was a mere youth, committed the serious error of being boastful and overconfident, without the foundation of good discipline. I believe he was posted at the age of seventeen, and was not more than twenty when he struck the *Constitution*. I do not think there were more than two other frigate actions fought. The *United States* and the *Constitution*, against an English frigate, whose name I cannot recall, and the *Macedonian*, in which our ships were captured. There were also some very noteworthy sloop, i. e. (corvette and brig) actions, the details of which are of great interest, as, although they were in the majority of instances unfavorable to us, it may fairly be inferred that the results would have been different, had there not existed a similar superiority on the part of the American vessels of that class, to that which was apparent in their frigates. In fact, like the frigate, they were built with that precise end in view, while we, trammelled in meshes of red-tape, continued to build craft of the fine old floating coffin style, wherein,

" . . . A fine old English Midshipman
who lived upon his pay,
In a dog-hole of berth just six feet every way,
The poor old stinner lived 'till his poor old
head was gray."

But if I am not in a position to carry out the suggestion of SARRBUR on this subject, I can venture to promise, shortly, should you desire it, a paper, which may possibly be found to possess a somewhat peculiar interest, on one of the most remarkable actions on record, viz.: that between the *Bon Homme Richard*, Commodore J Paul Jones, and the *Serapis*, Capt. Pearson, in 1775.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours sincerely,
G. W.

NEW MILITIA ACT.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I think I but feebly express the feeling of the members of the Volunteer force when I say that the news of the provisions of Mr. Cartier's Militia Act was received by them with the greatest surprise and disappointment, and especially by those who have been vainly struggling for years, spending both time and money to make the force

effective and reliable when called upon to defend the country. The present system, which has been in force for several years, has been thoroughly tried, and the result is, that no one, who has had any thing to do with it, will support it as it stands. It has failed to produce a really servicable force, ready at any time to take the field. We have spent a great deal of money, not at all counterbalanced by the return. It is admitted from one end of the country to the other, that our system has been a failure, and that if it is necessary to have a force at all, some new one must be devised and adopted. The whole force looked forward to Mr. Cartier's Bill in expectation that it would be found to contain some method by which the difficulties which now beset the force, would be overcome. But now we are to have a measure which will, I am convinced, do away with some of the very best points of the present system. The number of days at present prescribed for annual drill are sixteen, and that has been the rule for some time back. But it must not be supposed that that amount of drill was sufficient to enable the companies to pass the Inspecting Officer's annual inspection. For it is at present necessary that the Inspecting Officer shall be satisfied of a company's efficiency before its pay will be forwarded. Most of the companies drilled once a week, and a great many of them, twice, for which drills they got nothing. Had it only been possible to secure full musters at these drills, the force would now be well up in company drill. But you could never get the same squad twice running; the best men were always regular, but after a time they got disgusted and left; a fruitful cause for the present deterioration of force. The new Bill provides for the raising of companies within certain prescribed limits, either by volunteering or draft. I think I can safely assert there are few such limits within which the whole number, 55, can now be obtained by voluntary enlistment, and I am confident I know some districts where not one volunteer can be obtained. Under such circumstances, there is very little doubt that there will be no more drill than that prescribed, the largest number of days being by the Act sixteen. Let us examine what subjects a man will have to be instructed in, in that time, in order to make him what Mr. Cartier calls him, an effective soldier, in the matter of drill only. 1, squad drill; 2, manual; 3, platoon; 4, company; 3, battalion; 4, guards and sentries; 5, pickets; 6 light infantry, to say nothing of the bayonet exercise and musketry instruction, for without some knowledge of the latter he will be utterly useless, and without some practice in firing he will be so unsteady as to be quite unmanagable, even with blank ammunition. Now, when we know that there are forty-eight movements in squad drill, thirty at least of which he must know thoroughly, and that there are some thirty-five motions in the manual and platoon, in which he must be perfectly up, or he will be a nuisance to himself and his companions, before he advances to company drill, we have some idea of what Mr. Cartier expects his Canadian recruits to learn in sixteen days. Canadians are generally pretty sharp at picking things up, but they can hardly be

made to imbibe a knowledge of the red book with such railway rapidity. Heretofore it was only through the extra drills and the kind leniency of the Inspecting Officers, that the most of the companies were passed through their inspections. The forcing system, which generally shovels the Volunteer through, cannot effect the same for the drafted man. The provision which required the companies to pass inspection, and show their efficiency, must now be done away with, for it will hardly be fair to compel a man to drill for 16 days and then refuse to pay him, because he is not an effective soldier. As to pay, fifty cents for a day's drill is quite sufficient, but if you take into consideration that some of the men will have long distances to travel to attend parade, the allowance is perfectly inadequate. It will about reimburse him his expenses, and leave him nothing for his time. The time of service for drafted men is absurdly short. A man will only have two drills, twelve months apart (during which time he will have forgotten the greater part of what he has learnt) and then a new set of victims are taken in hand, and the force commences again. I suppose one Instructor only will be allowed each company. A person who has not tried the drilling of a squad of 55 men, knows little of the difficult task he has before him. Let him do his duty to the utmost, let the men give every attention, I venture to assert that at the end of the sixteen days, face the men to the right, give the word "quick march," and there will be such a kicking of heels as cannot fail to raise the ire of the most docile recruit. One man cannot do justice to a squad of fifty-five. Three men at least, should be employed, at any rate till the men can march in file and line, form fours, and be well up in manual and platoon. There is a novel feature reported to be included in this Bill, which claims attention, and that is, that the Military School Cadets are to be compelled to drill with these companies. This is something more than the gentlemen who have gone through those schools bargained for when they entered. Some of the Military School men live at considerable distances from the headquarters of the companies, within the limits of which they reside. 'Tis something certainly too much to expect them to travel backwards and forwards for sixteen days, to witness the drills of a lot of recruits. What is to be done with them when they get there, who is to command? Who is to drill them? We are all ready for another camp such as that at Laprairie, where we were commanded by officers who knew their work; but save us from being forced to drill with a squad of recruits, commanded by Capt. Dick, Tom, or Harry.

Mr. Cartier, with his co-commissioners, by their report, dated 15th March, 1862, was of opinion that 50,000 well trained men should form the active force, and that they should be drilled for twenty eight days annually, recruits receiving fourteen days drill in addition. 'Tis strange how he should now think a greatly extended frontier defensible by 40,000, and that to produce an effective soldier now, it only requires sixteen days, when in 1862 it required forty-two. *Tempora mutantur et nos nui tamur cum illis.* 'Tis all nonsense to say that the Dominion cannot afford to support an efficient force, and that the men are not willing to give the time required. Mr. Cartier thought in 1862 that the two Canadas could afford it, surely the Dominion can now. I have heard persons of all shades of political opinion, even Grits, say it could be done. The country can much better afford to support a proper

efficient Militia than suffer the disgrace of hurrying half drilled men to the frontier as effectives, there to be offered up as sacrifices to a false economy, which alone prevented their being a credit and an honor to the land that sent them forth. The disgrace and disaster of Ridgeway has been soon forgotten.

Yours truly,
INFANTRY.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—It is with much reluctance that I refer to some remarks upon the Highlanders of 1745, by the Historian of the Campaigns of 1756-64. It could hardly be deemed arrogant to feel confident that his estimate of a brave and gallant race is exceptional, at least it must be admitted that the descendants of the people he so unscrupulously malings, have gained for themselves a name which no exparte views, or gratuitous as person can seriously effect. But such sweeping unauthentic censure as "these irreclaimable savages, whose deeds were only equalled by the Sepoys of a later date," demands in the interest of truth and humanity a stern indignant denial. A reference to the best histories of the period referred to, although the transmitted verdict necessarily percolated through the polluted medium of party malignancy and religious antagonism, fully admits that no invading army left fewer traces of rapine or devastation on its route, than that led by the Pretender or Prince Charles, during its bold irruption into England in 1745.

The Historian must be fully aware that to traduce the clans of 1745 cannot avail to establish the military reputation of General Braddock, nor invest the Duke of Cumberland with that common humanity which a brief summary of his cruelties would justly deny him. I am quite willing to believe that General Braddock was all his eulogist claims for him. That the Duke of Cumberland went to Scotland to carry out the Government's nefarious policy of extermination, of which the massacre of Glencoe was the atrocious type, is either his best excuse or worst crime. It is true that Hecatombs perished, but a halocaust of the men who had stricken England with a panic not very flattering to its manhood, would have been more acceptable to the Government of the day. If the Duke could accept so vile a mission, it can be no marvel that he was deaf to the voice of humanity, and equally incapable of appreciating the high toned chivalry of noble gentlemen's devoted loyalty to a Prince *de jure* and a King *de facto*, the scaffold, the dungeon, and grave alike, bears a mournful testimony. I crave pardon for this irrelevant discursiveness, and resume my argument, by observing that any allusion to the bold, hardy, energetic, Celt in connection with the effeminate inert Asiatic, can only serve to remind the Historian's readers that the descendants of his "irreclaimable savages," in no remote degree (the 78th Highlanders) were under the indefatigable Havelock, fortunately the first to stem the overwhelming torrent, a fierce rebellion, and confirm afresh the prestige of British invincibility in that gigantic death grapple, for England's supremacy, with the teeming millions of India. Few will be found perverse enough to dispute the military virtues of the Scotch mountaineer, and as regards his imputed savagery in 1745, we are assured by England's famed lexicographer, Dr. S. John-

son, (a man who could scarce tolerate a Scotelliman) that he found the Highlanders a kind, polite, and hospitable. So great a concession from the austere savant, would indicate that he experienced a degree of *bonnie*, that might be vainly sought for in the stolid boorishness of the border peasantry of that day. Any spasmodic effort from so feeble a pen as mine to eulogize, or even do justice to the achievements of the Highland regiments in Her Majesty's service could only "d—n them with faint praise," but at the same time, I would insist that the men who won from the French and Belgians, mothers the enviable title of lions in war and lambs in peace, have at least proved that savagery is not hereditary.

In conclusion, the writer trusts that this feeble attempt to do justice to a race who are fast losing all distinctive nationality, will give rise to no misconstruction, as he professes to give place to none in devoted loyalty to the reigning family of Great Britain.

SAMRUR.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Sir,—Noticing in the last number of the REVIEW the organization of a Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa, I presume an application will be made to the Government for a annual grant (perhaps of several thousand dollars) to be distributed in prizes, to be competed for at Rifle Matches to be held alternately in each Province in the Dominion. I do not wish to throw any obstacle in the way of, or have any objection to the formation of such an association. but I do object to any grant being made by the Government to this Dominion Association, and I offer my reasons why. In the first place, this association will be formed composed of men of means, to the exclusion of the mass of non commissioned officers and privates, a class of men generally whose pecuniary means will not allow them to travel from their homes to another Province, or even to a distance in their own, together with the expense of boarding and lodging several days. Who then, I ask, would compete for these prizes? officers and the men of means only, and those only of the poorer class who reside in the immediate vicinity where the matches are held, and the men into whose hands the rifles are put, and who are expected to do the execution, in any action they may unfortunately be called into, are debarred from competing for these prizes. I would ask again, how many of these officers who win so many prizes at Rifle matches, would fire a shot in an action? Their duty is to command the men, not to fire the rifle. Again, officers, and those of means, can afford to purchase extra ammunition for practice, while the poor Volunteer private is confined to thirty rounds, and just as he gets to "know his rifle," as it were, his allowance is expended. This association seems to be formed ostensibly for the men but really for the few, to no benefit to the service generally, and the few would reap the benefit of the Government grant. Take the several local matches that have taken place lately, the officers carry off more prizes in proportion than the men, which I contend is wrong. Take for instance the match at Ottawa in 1867, twenty six prizes were awarded to officers and nineteen prizes were awarded to the men. Again, at the St. Lawrence Rifle Association's Match

6

in August, 1866, twenty-one prizes were awarded to officers and fifty-four to the men. Richelieu Rifle Association Match; twelve prizes to officers and twelve to men. Fifth Brigade Match; seven to officers and twenty-seven to men. Paol Volunteer Battalion; eleven to officers, six to men. All out of proportion, and why is this? Want of means and practice by the men, for want of ammunition. I do not wish to debar officers from competing at these matches, but to give the men a fairer chance than they have, and my aim is to make every man a marksman, be he rich or poor, privates as well as officers to have an equal chance to become so. I would suggest instead of the large grant (as I anticipate) to be given to the Dominion Association, let there be an annual grant to each Battalion in the Dominion, and to those companies not in Battalion, proportionately, to be distributed in as many prizes as possible, to be competed for by the men of the Battalion only, and in only one match to each Battalion annually, this would form as it were a nest egg for a Battalion Fund, which, together with entrance fees, and any other local contributions, would make it a very respectable sum for prizes. Then, the desired object, to make marksmen of the whole force, would more likely be obtained, than an exclusive association. Let the Government establish Rifle Ranges at each Battalion headquarters, with proper targets, and in liberal allowance of ammunition to the men, also let there be given sufficient encouragement to officers to keep up their companies in target practice as well as in drill; and I would suggest again that before the annual pay be given that each man should fire at least thirty rounds at target practice, and that certified to, before he can receive his pay I contend that Rifle practice by the men is of more importance than the Drill. If a man cannot shoot he is of no use, except as a target himself for an enemy. Let Officers Practice pistol shooting as much as they like, but by all means give the men the benefit of the Rifle.—A PRINCE EDWARD VOLUNTEER.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, April 8th, 1868.

The news of Thomas D'Arcy McGee's assassination reached here yesterday afternoon and was variously received, though it every where created excitement. The Fenians, who judged him as Fenians, rejoiced; others who judged him as a man of talent and an honor to the age in which he lived, deeply regretted his death and strongly reprobated the act which deprived him of life; while yet others who looked upon him as one who was zealous for British supremacy in America and consequently opposed to the all-absorbing doctrines of this country, while they could but deprecate the work of the assassin yet could not conceal their exultation at learning that a very powerful opponent was no more.

The daily papers all pay a just tribute to his memory, but in speaking of him say that he had many political opponents and very plainly hint that his assassination was the act of some one inimical to him personally. They of course, for such is their policy, ignore the idea that the death of D'Arcy McGee was brought about by the machinations of the Fenians. But the readers of *The Review* will remember that fully three months ago in one of my letters I mentioned that reliable information had reached me that D'Arcy Mc-

Geo and other prominent anti-Fenian Irishmen in Canada were closely watched and that men were then being provided to dispose of them by assassination. The event has proved the truth of my report. The Fenians are very fond of using a remark said to have been often in the mouth of Cromwell, "we can bide our time," and tho' the blow may not be struck immediately they are still working. Indeed, no open demonstration need, at present, be looked for, but they are secretly and surely working. If any rising occurs in Canada, it may be instigated and in many ways supported by the Brotherhood from this side of the boundary line, but it will not, openly, meet with assistance. The line of conduct pursued by the Fenians here will be such as to defy any accusations against them for disturbing the peace between Great Britain and the United States, but their agents are actively at work in Canada, and the murder of Thos. D'Arcy McGee, so far from taking them by surprise, has been expected for some little time past. The Fenians here, I said, rejoiced on receiving the news. "Such is the death all traitors deserve;" "He is not the only one who will suffer for betraying the interests of his country," &c. &c., in the same strain are the remarks made by them. Judging from all I have heard, rather than from direct information, I should feel no hesitation in saying that the assassination which has deprived Ireland of a staunch friend, Canada of an able and zealous statesman, and the world of a man of great literary talent was, if not the work of a Fenian specially detailed from this side for the purpose, instigated and brought about by the Fenian Brotherhood of the United States. Nor will this act prove their only one. Other men, including some dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, are marked as objects of their displeasure, I was about to say—but objects for the exercise of their dastardly and fanatic revenge would be more correct. Nor is it the mere working of the Fenians alone that Canada has to fear. Of course any thing in the shape of support they cannot expect to receive since that would be an obvious breach of International law, but the moral support of the people they would and do have. The United States wants Canada, and with closed eyes, 'tis true, will applaud and support any movement that can by any possibility tend to bring about annexation. Let the assassination of McGee be a warning, for it is but the beginning of vigorous upas tree, which will spread death all around unless the plant be nipped in the bud.

L. E.

THE XIV. PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN.

The semi-annual inspection by the Commanding officer of the battalion took place last evening, when there was a fair muster—about 200 of all ranks, present. The Battalion was commanded by Major Callaghan, and was inspected by Lieut Colonel Paton, after which a few movements and evolutions were gone through. The present members of the Battalion having with few exceptions, served for a length of time, the drill is nearly as good as ever, although the numbers are somewhat reduced. After the inspection the Regiment was formed into two deep square, in the centre assembled the officers and a number of gentlemen who take an interest in the Battalion. Lieutenant-Col. Paton then read the following:—

(Copy of Despatch.)

The Duke of Buckingham to Viscount Monk
"Downing Street, 9th January, 1868.

"My Lord—I duly received your Lordship's despatch, No. 71, of the 2nd November, 1867, in reply to mine of the 8th Oct. conveying to you the acquiescence of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in the desire expressed in your application, that the 14th Battalion of Kingston Volunteers should be allowed to bear the designation of 'The Princess of Wales' Own Battalion of Volunteer Militia.' I have to inform you that under the circumstances reported by you the necessary submission has been made to the Queen, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her approval of the proposed designation, which will accordingly belong henceforward to the Battalion.

"I have, &c.,
[Signed] "BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS."

For this distinguished honor, Lieut. Col. Paton stated, the thanks were due to Sir John A. Macdonald, who had pressed their claims upon Lord Monk, and also brought under the attention of the Duke of Buckingham the very favorable reports which the Battalion received when upon active service in 1866. Many similar applications from other Battalions had been declined, and they might well feel proud to bear the honored name of the Princess of Wales. When called upon for the defence of the country the Battalion had ever been ready, and the dastardly assassination of that eloquent, noble spirited, patriotic Irishman, D'Arcy McGee, which had just shocked and startled the whole country, would be a fresh incentive to the "Princess of Wales' Own" to moot these mercurious Fenian traitors should they ever again show themselves upon Canadian soil.

Lieut. Col. Jarvis then congratulated the Battalion upon the honor just announced, as a coveted distinction very seldom bestowed upon Regiments in the Regular service. Only one regiment, the 5th Dragoon Guards, bears the title, and it was given by the Princess Charlotte. He urged the Battalion to recruit up to the full strength, to respond to the exertions and appeal of their Colonel, who bestowed so much time upon his duties as Commanding officer, and to show themselves ever worthy of their title of the "Princess of Wales' Own."

The shed was well filled by a large number of interested spectators, and the Band played remarkably well during the evening.—*Daily News, Kingston.*

DRILL.—With a zeal which indeed speaks volumes for them, Capt. Webb and his company, No. 4 of the 40th, Brighton, have gone to work and performed their annual drill in eight consecutive days, six hours a day. The average attendance was, we are told, 40 non-commissioned officers and men.—*Colborne Express.*

Two more Fenians have been condemned to death for the murder of Brett, the police sergeant; but it is not supposed that the sentence will be carried out. Capt. Mackay was put on his trial for treason felony at the Cork Assizes on March 20th. The witnesses for the prosecution state that Mackay, with James O'Brien, who was hanged at Manchester, were to head the insurgents at the rising last March. Mackay has been found guilty, and sentence has been deferred.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected com-
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All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not
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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
it may reach us in time for publication.

OUR AGENT.

We beg to notify our numerous friends and sub-
scribers that Mr. J. J. BELL is authorised to act as
General Travelling Agent for THE VOLUNTEER
REVIEW; to receive subscriptions and transact
any other business connected with the paper.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1868.

FENIANISM AND ITS VICTIM.

In the moral, as in the physical world,
there exists certain disturbing forces, which,
although subdued and, to a great extent,
controlled by superior powers, yet, from
time to time, give evidence of their active
existence, at times most unexpected and in
ways but little anticipated. Society, in all
nations, possesses this disturbing force, to
a greater or less extent, amongst those
classes in which discontent is inherent. In
the old countries of Europe where the great
prizes of life are limited to the ambition of
few, and the necessity of labor compels
those who toil for daily existence to limit
themselves to the duties of their sphere;
this disturbing, or to speak more correctly,
revolutionary force, is more subdued in its
ordinary action than in a country like Ame-
rica where greater freedom from the oppres-
sive cares of life and more liberal forms of
government give wider scope to its energies.
Thus the unrepresented classes in Europe
become, by sheer force of numbers, the rul-
ing power on this side of the Atlantic, and
more especially in the United States. Of

these, the Irish form no inconsiderable por-
tion, who, having escaped the evils incident
to the poverty and misery of their native
land, carried with them to the country of
their adoption traditions of personal wrongs
magnified by passion into national griev-
ances. Here, under the designing manipu-
lation of demagogues of the hour, those pas-
sions are made to subservise one object while
professing another. Thus, we find Fenianism
taking its birth from the inventive brain of
a soldier cashiered for cowardice, who, ruin-
ed in pocket and reputation, sought, by its
means, to recuperate his exhausted resour-
ces. The monster thus begotten drew its
vitality from that class to which allusion has
been made, and, while the war which lately
devastated the neighboring republic lasted,
a field was found whereon its energies were
expanded, so as effectually to deter the ex-
hibition of its aggressive character. This
war being ended, the Fenian ranks were
found filled by a horde of unemployed and
reckless adventurers to whom the peaceful
pursuits of life were rendered distasteful
through habits engendered by years of cam-
paigning. Then Fenianism began to show
its real nature, not so much by raids upon
Canadian soil as by individual outrages.
The dare-devil recklessness which prompted
the invasion of Ireland by handfuls of fellows
who, like the famous fighting man, "out of
a job," seem to have had no very clear idea
of what they were after except that there
might be disturbance and they would be
gratified by a share in the struggle. But,
apart from these, reprobate as they are,
there is another and more dangerous class
in whom Fenianism has become a fanatical
monomania, and by them have those out-
rages been committed which have so shocked
and horrified civilized society. These are
the apostles of liberty by nitro-glycerine and
midnight assassination: they hesitate not to
use the foulest means and sink themselves
and their unhappy country into the lowest
depths of degradation, with a moral blind-
ness difficult to comprehend in its impulse
and action.

The Manchester murders and the Clerk-
enwell explosion were not only outrages
against law and society, but, as notably, in
the latter instance, they possessed the grim
absurdity of being outrages against common
sense, for who but a maniac would dream of
blowing up a prison as a means of liberating
those confined therein? This is undoubtedly
the best instance on record of an Irish bull on record.
But all these crimes merely manifest to what
an extent that mania must have risen which
compels men to the perpetration of such
heinous and useless extravagancies of crime.

The assassination of the Hon. Thomas
D'Arcy McGee, which has elicited the fore-
going remarks, stands unique in unparalleled
circumstances of atrocity. Now that the
excitement consequent upon the first shock
of the event has subsided, we are enabled to
review the circumstances calmly and draw
therefrom the conclusions they naturally

warrant, and these are only too evident.
The power which McGee exercised over his
countrymen, especially in Canada, by reason
of his great intellect, acquisitions and
popularity, placed him in the foremost rank
of our statesmen, and when we find that
intellect, power and popularity sternly and
devotedly exercised to thwart the objects of
that dark fraternity whose doings have made
it a fit subject for the abhorrence of all true
men, his death by violent means ceases to
be a matter of astonishment. By the Fenians
of the United States Thomas D'Arcy McGee
was doomed, because by his wise teachings
and glorious example their foul machinations
were rendered nugatory among their coun-
trymen in Canada, and by the hands of their
miscreant emissaries he was murdered. If
any proof of this were needed, the rejoicings
indulged in by the Fenian circles of New
York upon the announcement of the murder,
as reported by our correspondent whose
letter will be found in another column, amply
supplies it. How lost must those men be to
every sense of christianity and human feel-
ing who could rejoice on hearing of the bru-
tal murder of one of the most gifted of their
countrymen; and how degraded must be
that state of society when such could find
sympathizers among the more intelligent
masses. But this is not to be wondered at
in a people who make a Senator of John
Morrissey and a hero of "Beast" Butler.
Indignation, disgust and abhorrence are the
feelings which animate the people of Canada
without exception, and the martyrdom of
McGee upon the altar of our young nation-
ality, draws still closer the bonds of union
among our people, and raises another barrier
between us and that nation which not only
tolerates but encourages such undertakings.

Some American newspapers, with that
duplicity of reasoning for which they are
famous, endeavor to make it appear that
this was an act of individual revenge; but
they know, and are as well convinced as
ourselves of the true motives which prompt-
ed this assassination; and not all their pal-
try sophistry can destroy the damning evi-
dence of facts. Why should the Fenians of New
York rejoice that Thomas D'Arcy McGee
should have fallen a victim to private re-
venge? or why should their apologists en-
deavor to divert from them the odium of a
crime so much in keeping with their other
proceedings?

The loss which the country has sustained
in the death of this lamented statesman
would not be easily calculated but great as
were his services while living, the manner of
his death completed by one great sacrifice
those services, and set the imperishable seal
of blood upon the mission so nobly fulfilled.

Any eulogy which could be traced by pen
of ours upon him so suddenly snatched
away could not but fall far short of what we
would desire to see written, but we can apply
the legacy of noble thoughts which he has
left us to the fulfilment of that destiny of
which he was the eloquent apostle.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The formation of a National Rifle Association for Canada, similar to that established in Great Britain, was a thing much desired by all classes of our people, but more especially by the Volunteers, and when, agreeable to a suggestion made by the Militia Authorities, delegates assembled at Ottawa, for the purpose of inaugurating such an institution, much satisfaction was expressed and considerable good anticipated in the future of the movement. We, in common with the members of the Volunteer force, naturally supposed that, as the Association was apparently instituted under the sanction of the military authorities, and as the most prominent members of the force, from the different Provinces, were invited to attend its formation, it would be, to some extent, connected with the Militia or defensive organization of the Dominion. In conceiving this idea, however, we seem to have erred, at least, to a certain extent, for those who were entrusted with the formation of the Association adopted the principle—and we are not prepared to say they were wrong in so doing—that the object sought was not so much to make good marksmen of the Volunteers and Militia as to educate the whole mass of the people of Canada to a knowledge of the use of the rifle. In this they doubtless followed the precedent established by the National Rifle Association of England, which has long been regarded as an institution which has been of incalculable benefit as tending to elevate the military spirit of the people of Great Britain.

The adoption of the principle to which we have alluded above, was productive of some disappointment to several old and prominent members of the Volunteer force, who were delegates from their various districts, and were also members of the elected Council, and who naturally possessed a strong interest in promoting the military character of the enterprise. And we could not but agree, to a certain extent, with the remarks made by Lieut.-Colonel Brunell, at the meeting of the delegates at Ottawa. This officer considered, and there were several present who agreed with him, that the Volunteer element had been unduly neglected by the framers of the Constitution. However, rifle shooting is so essentially a portion of military science that little fear need be entertained of the Volunteer interest suffering at the hands or by the management of the Council of the Association. The object sought, is one which will doubtless receive the support of both Government and people, but there can be no doubt but its ultimate success mainly depends upon the support given to it by the Volunteers and Militia, and to secure that support being cordially given, the Dominion Rifle Association should endeavor, as much as possible, to bring it within the sphere of the rank and file. In reference

to this, our correspondent, *A Prince Edward Volunteer*, whose letter appears in another column, is well worthy of consideration. The principal fault which he finds is that "this Association will be formed or composed of men of means, to the exclusion of the mass of non-commissioned officers and privates, whose pecuniary means will not allow them to travel far from their homes to another Province, or even to a distance in their own, together with the expenses of boarding and lodging for several days." This is an evil which we scarcely understand how the Association could remedy: the peculiar nature of our country being such as to require that each Province should participate in the benefits arising from the annual competition. A suggestion made by a member of the Council, gives an idea of how the poorer members of the force might be enabled to compete for prizes offered by the Association; this was in proposing to send a Canadian team to Wimbledon, which should be composed of the best shots in the first annual competition; the being sent to Wimbledon to be a prize offered by the Dominion Rifle Association, to such as proved themselves worthy of representing Canadian riflemen in England. In the same manner, companies, battalions, and local rifle associations, might offer the being sent to the Dominion Rifle Association meeting as a prize to their best marksmen. This, we apprehend, would be productive of much eager competition among their members.

There can be no doubt but our correspondent is pretty correct in his statements in reference to the superior facilities enjoyed by officers in acquiring a knowledge of the use of the rifle, but this is the accident of their position, and we are happy to see them so well improve the opportunities thus accorded. The men not having the same means at their command, it should be the object of the officers of each battalion and company to exert themselves in such a manner as to give their men the means and opportunity of becoming expert in the use of their special arm.

We have not as yet heard of any application being made to Government for a grant of money in aid of the Dominion Association, but such may possibly be in contemplation, and we think a few thousands of the public money could not be better applied. This need not necessarily prevent an appropriation to encourage target practice in companies and battalions.

As the Dominion Rifle Association is yet in its first infancy, it cannot be expected to come up to the standard of completeness which it will doubtless hereafter acquire, and, ardently wishing, as we do, that it may prove an entire success, we would bespeak for it a good support and fair trial. There are some errors which we could point out, committed at the formation of the Association, but, as they are of such a nature as to

work their own cure in no very long time we will pass them over in silence. The character and position of its promoters, and the earnestness with which they have undertaken their task, are good auguries of its success, and we hope the people in all parts of the Dominion will second their efforts in establishing a National Dominion Rifle Association.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The very interesting and able contributions of our esteemed correspondent, G. W., relating to the British Navy, and his letter, which appears in this issue, is furnished with an apt commentary by the following, which we clip from the *U. S. Army and Navy Gazette*, of April 11th:

"It is stated that the *Wampanoag* is to be placed out of commission, because she is found to be not a proper vessel for a cruiser during peace times, on account of the cost of running her." According to all accounts, this vessel must be something of a white elephant. It cost a huge amount to build her, and while the expense of running her in peace times would be ruinous, her battery is too light to make her formidable in case of war. In addition to this, she can only carry coal enough for six days' full steaming, while we are assured that, on her recent trial trip, it was found she would not tack under sail. Putting all these facts together, we could hardly wish a hostile power worse fate than to be compelled to keep at sea a fleet of *Wampanoags*."

From all we can learn, it appears that our neighbors have been experimenting in ships and engines with very doubtful success, if we take the above as a criterion. We believe there are four or five vessels in the United States screw fleet built upon the same plans as the *Wampanoag*, with equally unpronounceable names, and, we presume, of similar capacity.

Altogether they have constructed some twenty-five or thirty vessels at which we are not astonished that the people should grumble, and the press be indignant. For instance take the *Contocook* class, some ten in all, or the *Guerriere* and *Piscataqua*, of which they have about an equal number, and mark what has been said of them by the best informed organ on naval matters in the United States, before quoted from:

"These vessels—twenty-five or thirty in all—may be called steam-engine carriers. They seem to have been built for their engines; and the vast weight of machinery, consuming so large a share of the space in the vessel, instead of giving any commensurate result, merely sinks them in the water, and seriously impairs their efficiency as war vessels."

By this it is easy to perceive that the Americans are only now beginning to realize what it is to establish a naval power, or create what we would consider a sea-going fleet, worthy of the day and nation. The follies and blunders committed in the administration of British naval affairs, are amusingly imitated by the American dockyards, and the lessons recently taught

by the failures in the British navy, have not been applied so advantageously as we would suppose a people possessing their reputation for sagacity, would apply them. The fact, however, seems to be that they are blest with engineers who have certain theories, or, more properly speaking, crochets, and for the sake of demonstrating these, they risk the usefulness and reputation of their navy.

Very successful in the construction of Monitors for coast and river purposes, the American Naval engineers have endeavoured to create a sea going fleet built upon the same principles. This experience is beginning to demonstrate, to their great dissatisfaction, as altogether impracticable, but it is not till after they have spent several millions of dollars that they realize the unpleasant fact. The transition state of Naval architecture at the present day naturally induces Navy failures, but it is sheer absurdity to go on constructing a class of vessels which experience proves to be defective, if not altogether useless.

THE ASSASSINATION

The examination of Whelan on the charge of the murder of the Hon. T. D. McGee was resumed on Thursday last and continued on Friday and Saturday when a great mass of evidence was adduced all of which strongly confirms the opinion that Whelan is the actual murderer, it also appears that he had quite a circle of accomplices both in Ottawa and Montreal. In the latter city a Fenian Circle has been discovered and all the documents connected therewith, including rolls of the members and their proceedings have been seized and are now in possession of the authorities. One Dooly was head Centre in Montreal, who, with a great many more, is now in custody. It is said that the Government are in possession of all the facts and justice will not be long overtaking the murderers.

A Rifle Club has been formed in Ottawa under the name of the Metropolitan Rifle Club, it is composed of a number of the leading Volunteer and Militia officers who have before done so much to make the Rifle meetings at Ottawa so pleasant and successful, we understand it is the intention of the Club to hold a tournament some time during the approaching season which we have no doubt will be a great success.

The Dominion Parliament has voted the sum of \$1,200 annually to the widow of the late Hon. T. D. McGee, and \$4,000 gratuity to each of his daughters.

We publish in the present number the first letter from our Montreal correspondent, who will hereafter furnish us with regular reports of all Volunteer matters occurring in that city.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the evening of the 9th of April a large meeting of the officers of the Volunteer force was held in the Victoria Armory; Colonel Dyde presided; there were also present, Lieut. Col. Smith, A. A. G., Col. McPherson, D. A. G., Brigado Major Bacon, Lieut. Col. David, and other Volunteer officers. Colonel Dyde said he had called this meeting to express in the name of the Volunteer force of Montreal, their utter abhorrence in the late dastardly assassination of T. D. McGee, and to express their sympathy with the widow and orphan. After paying a tribute to the gifted and other noble qualities of Mr. McGee. Col. Dyde said, that he intended to issue an order for a general turn out of the whole Volunteer force to join in the funeral obsequies. Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith said, Mr. McGee was the true friend of the Canadian Volunteers, and he could testify to his labors on their behalf, and thus we must consider him tonight not in the capacity of statesman writer or orator. After expiating on his great grasp of mind, which enabled him to know full well how important was the defence which stout and willing hearts could circle that constitution and that flag for which he labored when living, and on which dying, he has left the signet of a martyr.

Lieut. Col. Smilie then moved "that the officers, non commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer force of the city receive with the most profound feeling of horror and indignation the intelligence which has informed them of the cowardly assassination of the patriot, the Hon. T. D. McGee, which with the most respectful sympathy for his widow and family, they hereby desire to record.

Lieut. Col. David said language failed him to express his feelings on the occasion, to the truest friend the Volunteers ever had. He felt sure that the nation would demand that the matter be sifted to the very bottom. He knew all the Volunteers would second his motion.

The resolution was now put and carried unanimously.

Lieut. C. P. Davidson, Victoria Rifles, said he was personally acquainted with Mr. McGee. His loss was felt by all classes, as he was a friend to, and a well worker for everyone, he was a great favorite, especially with young men, with whom he employed much of his time. He possessed a most gifted eloquence of speech, and on the dryest subject he was most versatile, he Lieutenant Davidson, too, thought the matter should be thoroughly sifted. The memory of Mr. McGee was written in their hearts, and the national monument would be the country he had assisted to consolidate, he would therefore move the following resolution: "that the members of the Volunteer force desire to express their obligation to Colonel Dyde for having afforded them an opportunity of recording their feelings on this sad occasion, and they confidently pledge themselves that the force will carry out such orders as they may receive with respect to paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the murdered patriot with the most heartfelt willingness and energy.

Sergeant Bowden, of the Montreal Field Battery, briefly seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Colonel Dyde

said that orders, as, to the time, place of assembly would be duly issued. A vote of thanks to Col. Dyde was then passed.

Never has Montreal witnessed a more imposing and impressive pageant than that afforded on Monday last, in the funeral of the late lamented and gifted orator, Thos. Darcy McGee. The whole populace vied one with the other, in doing honor to his remains. At any early hour preparations were visible, and military and citizens might be seen on the move to their respective rendezvous, at night the whole city seemed astir. The houses and stores all profusely draped in black, and flags half-mast, added much solemnity of the scene. A continuous stream flowed into St. Catharine street towards the residence of the late orator, and also to the immediate neighborhood of St. Patrick's Church. The day was fine, and the air just cool enough to make it fresh and invigorating; the sun shone brightly, and nature arrayed itself in all its splendour as if to grace the scene. The funeral cortege left his late residence at 9:45 for St. Patrick's Church, where mass was performed, and a most impressive and eloquent sermon, delivered by the Rev. Father Farrell, full of encomiums and praise of the late patriot and statesman, more beautiful and touching language than that which characterized his address, it would hardly be possible to conceive, and many of his hearers were moved to tears, and wept audibly. The procession then wended its way to the French Cathedral, where the "Libera" was sung, after which His Lordship delivered a short and impressive address, touching on the melancholy occasion, at the termination of which the line of march was again taken up, and the procession moved with slow and measured space to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, the various bands of music with, their mournful strains adding much solemnity to the scene. The Volunteers turned out *en masse*, there were present Grand Trunk Brigade, Artillery, Major Stratton; Hochelaga, Captain Geddes; Royals, Captain Savage; Montreal Light Infantry, Captain Smith; Engineers (two companies) Capts. Kenny and Rutherford; Garrison Artillery, Capt. Cole; Cavalry, Capt. Muir; Royal Guides, Captain Ramsay, Chasseurs Canadiens, Colonel Tetu; Victoria Rifles, Lieut. Col. Hutton. The Field battery, Lieut. Col. Stevens, commanding, was stationed on Victoria Square, and fired minute guns during the ceremonies, two hundred rounds being fired altogether.

From your city, we noticed at the funeral Rifles (2 companies) Capts. May, and Mac Gillivray; Garrison Artillery, Major Ross; Field Battery, Major Forrest. Their neat, trim and soldierlike appearance elicited general remark, they would evidently give a good account of themselves if their services were called into requisition. They were entertained here by the Victorias, (Lieut. Col. Hatton) who took this opportunity of returning a similar favor to them when visiting Ottawa last year. A company of rifles, from Philipsburg, under command of Capt. Smith, were also present. This company saw some service on the frontier in 1866, and are no doubt anxious to turn out again if needed also a company of Rifles from Lennoxville, under command Lieut. King.

The whole Volunteer force numbered about 1,600. The regulars comprised 100th regiment, Major Cook; 78 Highlanders, Major Fielden; 16th, Major Helyer; Royal Artillery, Capt. O'Hara; 60th Rifles, Col. Fielding; 13th Hussars, Major Russell. The whole force regular, and volunteer, was under the command of General Russell.

We regret to say that a young child was kicked in the breast by one of the horses of the Hussars, and died yesterday. A woman had her arm broken from the same cause. Mr. Leclaire, a merchant of this city, in attempting to pass the line of the Royals in order to cross the procession, was roughly handled by them, and was only saved from severe chastisement by the interference of some friends or parties who knew him. A commendable act by a Volunteer deserves mention. A man in the crowd whilst the procession was passing, expressed himself strongly of Fenian proclivities, and of some insulting remarks about Mr. McGo, whereupon a Volunteer stepped out of the ranks and knocked him down. The man then skulked off ingloriously to wreak his wrath and inflict his invectives on a more appreciative audience.

Volunteer matters promise to be brisk and lively, now that the fine weather will give the companies the benefit of open exercise. The new drill shed is slowly and surely progressing, and its completion is expected in the fall. Much complaint is made about the lowness of the building, it will mar much the beauty and usefulness of the building. I will reserve fuller particulars to another letter.

It is with much regret I have to announce the death of Charles Chandos Brydges, the eldest son of Col. C. J. Brydges, at the early age of nineteen. He was an officer of the Grand Trunk Brigade, a very promising young man and a thorough and efficient officer. His sterling qualities and capacity of mind, had endeared him to many, and his loss will be much felt. He was buried this afternoon with military honors, the Grand Trunk Brigade being out in full force. His remains were followed to the grave by most of the officers of the Volunteer force, a large number of his personal friends and numerous citizens. Great sympathy is felt for Col. Brydges in his bereavement.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Annual meeting of the Brockville Rifle Club was held on Monday last, when the following officers were elected for the present year. Lieut. Colonel Jackson Brigade Major, President; Capt. Young and C. S. Fraser, Esq., Vice Presidents; Capt. G. S. McClean, Secretary and Treasurer; Lieutenant Wilkinson, Assistant Secretary. The Treasure's report showed that the finances were in a satisfactory condition, and it was resolved to reduce the members annual fees to one dollar.

Rifle shooting is on the increase here.

BROCKVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CAPTAINS. Last evening this enterprising Corps, assisted by the Brockville Glee Club gave their first entertainment in the Town Hall, under the patronage of the Military District Staff and Lieut. Colonels Commanding Battalions in the Town. The entertainment consisted of Readings, Recitations, Dialogues, Music, Singing and Tableaux. To use the common phrase and say it was a "great success" would be paying the managers and boys a poor compliment. The hall was crammed with a highly fashionable audience, and the whole performance went off like clock work, reflecting great credit on the Principal Mr. Green, and especially on Mrs. Green for the admirable way in which she arranged the Tableaux. The Singing was well ren-

dered, and the hearty applause of so intelligent an audience must have been very gratifying to all who took part in the performances. Although the tickets were but 25 cents, the large number present, must have contributed nearly, if not quite a sufficient sum to purchase Uniforms for the Corps, this being the object for which the entertainment was given.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is somewhat singular that the death and burial of the Hon. T. D. McGee and Michael Murphy, who gained some notoriety in the city as a Fenian sympathizer, should take place within a day of each other. Murphy was banished from Canada in 1866 and resided recently at Buffalo and it is believed by some that his death was accelerated by his longing desire to return to this country which the authorities would not permit. His body was brought to this city and interred on Tuesday. There was a large muster of his friends and Irishmen generally, the latter of whom were distinguished by a small green ribbon; thirty three carriages followed the Coffin which was of black walnut with silver mountings. Now that he is dead it is as well to adopt the motto *De Mortuis Nil Nisi bonum*. The assassination of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was brought up at the City Council the other evening and resolutions similar to those every where passed concerning this diabolical deed were adopted and several delegates appointed to attend the funeral. As an illustration of the Material and animus of the Hibernian Society I have only to remark that their Ball which was to have come off on Friday has been postponed on account of the death of Mr. Murphy and not out of respect to one whose memory all classes of loyal Canadians ever gratefully honor.

The delegates from this city to the Dominion Rifle Association Convention, viz: Lieut. Col. Brunell, Lieut. Col. Gillmor, Lieut. Col. Dennis and Lieut. Russell, together with Mr. Czowski, one of the Council, Mr. Frank Shanly and Lieut. Col. Stephenson, Major Howard, Major Croft, President, T. R. C., Major Boxall and Major Stollery, met on Tuesday at Mr. Czowski's office to make arrangements for the formation of a Provincial Rifle Association affiliated with the Dominion Association. A meeting of all interested is called for Thursday 30th April, at the St. Lawrence Hall in this city, to which delegates from all parts of the Province will be specially invited to attend. As it is rumored that the first Dominion match will be held in the Province which contributes most to the funds of the Association. Ontario will have to be up and doing, for I hear the Montrealers are already working up subscriptions.

It is a cause of great regret that operations on the range commenced last year on the Garrison Common for the Volunteers have not been resumed this spring in consequence of a memorandum from the Military Commandant to the effect that the land in question was required for purposes of drill. As the only other range can be had only "when not required by the military, the Volunteers are subject to frequent disappointments. It is to be hoped that the stoppage will prove only temporary. While on the subject of rifle ranges I may remark that in conversation with an officer from Nova Scotia, he in-

formed me that at Halifax (Bedford?) there is a splendid range of over 1,500 yds. with 12 targets all worked on the same disc marking system (Hill's) as at Wimbledon. It seems to me our Maritime friends are ahead of us in this respect at least.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. M. (Guelph Paper sent as desired.

G. W. Kingsbury, we cannot account for the missing Nos. we send the last four by this mail.

The following correspondence is unavoidably held over till next week, from Chippawa, Whitby, Exeter, Mooretown and Ottawa.

ANS — A. W. T. Mount Healy, O. \$2. for the year commencing March 1st 1868.

The members of the Civil Service at Ottawa have formed a Rifle Association.

FACTS IN THE LIFE OF MR. McGEE.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee, was born in Calmford, Ireland, April 13th, 1825.

At seventeen years of age he emigrated to the United States and became connected with the newspaper press in Boston. In 1845 one of his articles attracted O'Connell's notice, and he was offered a place on the Dublin Freeman's Journal, which he accepted. After the collapse of the Young Ireland fiasco in 1848, Mr. McGee returned to America, and published the Nation and the Celt in New-York. In 1857 he came to Montreal, at the invitation of some Friends, and started the New Era in Montreal. At the general election of 1858 he was elected member for Montreal, and represented West Montreal up to the time of his death. In 1862 he was appointed to the ministry as President of the Council, which office he held till May, 1863. In 1864 he entered the Cartier, Macdonald Ministry, as Minister of Agriculture which office he held till the Dominion Ministry was formed in July 1867.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 6th April, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the 81st section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled; "An Act respecting the Customs," it is enacted that—"Except in cases which by any regulation to be made by the Governor in Council, may be excepted from the operation of this section, all spirits—unless in bottle and imported from the United Kingdom, or in bond from a Bonded Warehouse in some British Possession—brought into Canada, in casks and packages of less size than to contain one hundred gallons, shall be forfeited."

And whereas brandies and other spirits are usually exported from Europe in casks or other packages, containing less than one hundred gallons, whereby such goods, when imported into Canada, would become liable to forfeiture as aforesaid, unless excepted from the operation of the 81st section of the act referred to,—Therefore his Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the authority given by the said Act, has been pleased to make the following "Regulations."

"All importations of spirits made direct to Canada from European Ports, shall be and they are hereby excepted from the operation of the 81st section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs."

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

[Continued from page 4.]

organ loft, the swinging censors and impressive ceremonies of the church to which he had proved so staunch an adherent—the rites of Christian burial were accorded to the honored dead—from the lofty ceiling to the aisles beneath, one rich draped canopy overwhelmed the hier, while the richly sculptured organ loft, the spacious galleries, the lofty pulpit and the sacred altar itself, were enveloped in habiliments of woe. As the body reposed upon the gorgeous catafalque, amid the blazing tapers in the central aisle, the image of the crucified redeemer seemed to extend a sorrowing welcome to his steadfast follower, and it was no small consolation to those who followed the remains of the deceased statesman, to think that “the faithful servant” who had labored to promote peace upon earth and good will toward men, had at length entered into the joy of his Lord.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father O’Furrell, Parish Priest, of St. Ann’s church, Griffintown, who chose for his text the following passage from Scripture.—

“How is the mighty man fallen that saved the people of Israel.”—1 Maccabees. 9 v. 21 c.

Such, dear brethren, was the cry of sorrow that burst from the hearts of the Jewish people, that re-echoed along the plains and among the hills of Judea when the dolorous news was brought that Judas Maccabeus, their skillful captain, their heroic leader, had fallen at last upon the field of battle, fighting in the cause of his country’s freedom. “And all the people of Israel bewailed him with great lamentation, and they mourned for him many days, and said: “How is the mighty man fallen that saved the people of Israel.” May we not, ought we not, to give utterance to a similar outburst of grief on this most lamentable occasion which has united us all to-day? And in the presence of those poor relics of mortality which remind us so powerfully of one who, by his brilliant genius, his soul-stirring eloquence, his far-seeing wisdom, contributed so much to the safety and renown of this country, shall we not say as did the Jews of old, “How is the mighty man fallen that saved the people.” He did not, it is true, perish on the field of battle, amid the clang of arms and the tumult of the conflict, but he died on as noble a field. Although struck down by the foulest murder that ever darkened our annals, he died as certainly for the land of his adoption, and with a soul as unflinching and a heart as brave as ever beat in a soldier’s breast, and therefore the people of this land have bewailed him with great lamentations, and they mourn for him, and shall not cease to mourn for him for many days. When the illustrious French soldier, Latour D’Auvergne, the first grenadier of France, as he was simply yet honorably styled, died in the service of his country, his name was still retained on the muster roll of his regiment, and when called out by the commanding officer on service days, as if he were still present, the oldest soldier in the regiment would step out of the ranks, and amid the solemn silence of his comrades reply in those touching words, “Died on the field of honor.” And so, my brethren, when the muster roll of the great men of Canada shall be read out to future generations, to the name of Thos. D’Arcy McGee shall be added, as his best and most suitable epitaph, that “He died on the field of honor.” In the midst of the general grief I have been requested to give utterance, before this magnificent assembly of the rulers and statesmen and leaders of our country, to the feelings that have stirred to the very centre the heart of the nation, and although I well know that my words, feeble and languid, can serve but as a very imperfect echo to the emotions with which your breasts are throbbing, still I have willingly accepted the invitation, because I admired and esteemed in the deceased the scholar, whose mind was stored and enriched with the most varied information, the patriot who loved his country, his native as well

as his adopted one, with the truest and deepest affection; the statesman whose mighty intellect soared above all merely local interests, and comprehended, in his far reaching glance, the necessities and advantages of the entire empire; but more than all, as a minister of God, I loved and admired the humble christian, who devoted his talents to the noble causes, whose faith in the doctrines of the Catholic Church, shone out all the brighter and purer, after the storms by which it had been tested, and towards the close of his life he especially showed the firmest hope and the most touching confidence in the merits and mercies of his crucified Master. To dilate on those different phases of his character at any great length would detain us beyond reasonable limits: I shall therefore refer to each of them in a brief, simple manner; others with more eloquent voices, but not with a more loving heart, shall develop them elsewhere. No one among you is ignorant of the extraordinary talents and wonderful abilities that distinguished the deceased. His mind was one of the richest and most deeply stored with the wisdom of past ages, that I have been ever acquainted with—not the mere knowledge of dates and facts but with the living spirit which enabled him to penetrate into the causes, calculate consequences of the mighty revolutions of the past and weigh events with the precision of a master, and when his graceful imagination turned to the cultivation of the Muses, a perennial well-spring of the sweetest poetry bubbled up from his heart. But what shall I say of that marvellous gift of eloquence which used to entrance the thousands that so often assembled to drink in those limpid streams that flowed so deliciously, so enchantingly from his lips? Our ears are yet ravished with the silvery tones of that magnificent voice, that stirred every fibre of our hearts, like the rising and the swelling of the Eolian harp! Alas, that voice is now stilled forever, those sweet accents shall never more charm our souls, the skillful performer, who once played upon our very heart strings, and drew from them such delicious feelings has been stricken down in the prime of his manhood by a most dastardly blow, and as when a strain of glorious music has suddenly ceased, our souls feel an aching void, a painful longing to catch once more those harmonious sounds:—

“Sweet voices of content; ’twas the stealing
Of summer wind through some wreathed shell;
Each secret winding, each faintest feeling
Of all my soul echoed to its spell.
’Twas whispered balm—’twas sunshine spoken—
’I’d live years of grief and pain,
To have my long sleep of sorrow broken
By such bright, blessed sounds again.”

But why dwell longer on what all of you know, even better than I do, for you have oftener been witnesses to the wonderful versatility of his mind, which could pass with such ease from grave to gay, and from the abstrusest problems of social science to the lightest scenes of poetical fancy. And after all, if Mr. McGee were only a man of talent, if his abilities had been of no use to his country, if he were not a patriot as well as a scholar, I should not stand here to-day to praise his memory, even though his genius had been a hundred fold greater than it was. Love of country, my brethren is no selfish feeling, no narrow confining of the affections of the heart, it is a feeling implanted by God himself in the breasts of even the most untutored, that makes us love the country that gave us birth, no matter how poor or how oppressed, better than the proudest or most glorious of the nations of the earth. It was this feeling which animated the royal prophet when he exclaimed, “If I forgot thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand be forgotten, may my tongue cleave to my jaws if I do not place thee in the beginning of my joy.” It was this feeling which made our blessed Lord shed tears of sorrow over his ungrateful Jerusalem, and so well was His love of country known to the Jews that when they wished to obtain from him a miracle in favor of the centurion, they considered that no argument would be so efficacious than to remind the Saviour that this stranger loved their nation. If, then, Mr. McGee had proved recreant to his native land, no words of

mine should ever sound in his praise, and I should allow him to remain, as a great writer said of him whose soul was dead to this generous feeling, “unwept, unhonored and unsung.” Never was a fouler calumny uttered than that the deceased was a traitor to Ireland. There was scarcely a pulse of his heart that did not beat for her, scarcely a poem or a song, or more extensive work from his pen, that had not Ireland for its theme. There was scarcely a legend of the old land unknown to him, scarcely a monument or ruin in it which was not celebrated by him, either in verse or prose. Not an association for the cultivation of her literature in which he had not some share, not a national movement for her prosperity which was not encouraged by him. I never knew a man who thought more constantly or more affectionately of Ireland. She was the inspirer of his verses, the theme of his prose. He loved her with a passionate ardor, like that of a lover for his mistress. He loved everything about Ireland except the shortcomings of her people. From his early boyhood his pen was devoted to her service. His warm imagination and passionate heart took fire at what he deemed her unbearable wrongs, and he threw himself into the movement that we all know was foolish and ill-timed.

He loved Ireland then, not wisely, but too well. And when in after years he condemned his youthful impetuosity, did he then cease to love his country? Read over the passionate outpourings of his heart in verse; read over the list of his larger writings—you will find that he has scarcely another theme. Look at his “Irish Settlers in America;” “The Attempts to Establish the Reformation in Ireland;” “The Life of Dr. Maginn;” and last, and greatest of all, his “History of Ireland,” which is confessedly the best that has yet been written, and, more wonderful, has been written upon a foreign soil, with such scanty materials as he could here procure. How, then, could some of our people come to be convinced that he had renounced his native land? Ah, my brethren, the power of calumny is fearful for a time. Every stray word, every unguarded expression that fell from his lips was taken hold of by his enemies, and heralded and repeated again and again, until it sunk into many persons hearts and became so deeply rooted there, that nothing could eradicate it. Advantage, too, was taken of the earnest, outspoken indignation with which he reprobated—and justly reprobated the nefarious attempts of a miserable, disgraceful conspiracy, to enter into their peaceable land; and to revenge the wrongs of Ireland upon Canada, the happy home of your children. Yes, if he were guilty of a crime against Ireland because he denounced the abominable plots of men who only bring shame and disgrace upon her, then I too am guilty of the same crime, for I denounce to-day as vehemently, as he could do, such vile unprincipled means; and if it be proved that his death was the result of his enmity to those secret societies, then, I call upon every honest man, to stamp out with horror every vestige of them from among us. [Loud and vehement applause, which was only checked by the Rev. Father, saying: “Remember this is the House of God.”] There must be no sympathy for such a dastardly crime; the man or woman who could feel any joy at such a diabolical deed, would be as horrible to my soul as the assassin himself. Mr. McGee was then not false to his own land, although he tried to serve to the utmost of his power his adopted one. I shall quote for a sentence from his speech on last St. Patrick’s Day in Ottawa, when alluding to this charge against him: “If I have avoided for two or three years much speaking in public on the subject of Ireland, even in a literary or historical sense, I do not admit that I can be fairly charged in consequence with being either a sordid or a cold hearted Irishman. I utterly deny it, because I could not stand still and see our peaceful, non-offending Canada invaded and deluged in blood in the abused and unauthorized name of Ireland, that therefore I was a bad Irishman. I

utterly deny the audacious charge, and I say that my mental labors will prove, such as they are, that I know Ireland as well, both in her strength and her weakness, and love her as dearly, as any of those who, in ignorance of my Canadian position, in ignorance of my obligations to my adopted country, not to speak of my solemn oath of office, have made this cruelly false charge against me." After which he alluded to the fact that he had brought the wrongs of Ireland before the chief authorities of England, during his late visit, and he adds, "that he believed he was doing Ireland a good turn in the proper quarter." I deem it unnecessary to dwell upon a point which, to my mind, is of the clearest evidence; nor should I have treated it at all at such length if all the hatred which has been excited against the deceased, and which, I fear, he culminated in his death—so awful and shocking—had not sprung from such unfounded, such base, calumnious charges, which were blindly believed by some of my countrymen. But it is true that the heart of the deceased was large enough to admit of other affections—besides the love of Ireland there grew up in it another love almost as strong and as enduring—the love of Canada; and under the influence of that new feeling his mind took a wider compass, his views became more enlarged and liberal, his glance became more far-reaching, and he rose from being the patriot of one country to be the statesman that embraces the entire empire in his views. Others shall tell you what he did to build up a public spirit in this country, what labors he underwent to infuse a great national feeling into all its inhabitants—how he strove to unite, patriotically, all nationalities and creeds together, to diffuse a common spirit of charity, good feeling and brotherly love among all children of the soil. When the necessity made itself felt that all parts of this vast region should become more closely linked together, whose voice was more frequently raised to cement and consolidate all the parts of this new Dominion? And it is a significant, although melancholy fact, that the last speech which his eloquent lips uttered was in defence of the Union which will make this country a great and prosperous nation, and thus his parting legacy, I may say his dying words, were an exhortation to concord and peace, securing to him forever, in the gratitude of his countrymen, the title which he desired most during his life,—that of "Peacemaker." Torn from amongst us while yet so young, scarcely 43 years old, his mind had not yet attained its full development, and marvellous as had been the grasp of his genius, we shall never know to what a height he might yet have soared, if Providence had spared him to us for a longer time. In the new views of things which he had acquired during his late illness, and the renewed determination to apply himself still more closely to his duties, he might have become the greatest statesman of this New World, and worthy to be placed in comparison with the most illustrious names in the annals of Europe. Yet, my brethren, why should I, a minister of God, dwell upon such merely human qualities? Here in the presence of the Most High, and with that poor corpse lying cold and motionless before us, must we not be inevitably reminded of the vanity of all earthly greatness, and of the words of Jesus Christ—"What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul; and what will a man give in exchange for his soul?" D'Arcy McGee is now before a tribunal where earthly renown is counted for very little, and where the Judge will not enquire whether he was a good poet, or an eloquent orator, or a clever statesman—but whether he was a sincere and humble Christian and employed well the gifts which he had received from above. As far as human knowledge can go, I believe that the deceased did earnestly strive to prepare himself for the great account which we must all one day render to Him who is the judge of the living and the dead. He had his faults, every one knows, and let those who are without sin among us cast the first stone at him. In his early days, when soured and dis-

appointed with the defeat and failure of his cherished plans, his faith seemed for a while to be shaken in his church, which would not approve of revolutionary schemes, but when the mist of passion cleared away from his soul, the light of religion shone out all the brighter upon him. Nor was his faith a mere speculative belief in the doctrines of the Catholic Church, he was also a humble and, despite of human frailty, a sincere observer of her teachings. One thing was very remarkable in his character, was the simple and unaffected way in which he was ever ready to aid in any cause of benevolence. I remember when I once invited him to give a lecture for some object which was dear to me, he selected for his theme: "Heroic Charity;" and it struck me then, as it does now, that he himself might be considered as exemplifying the subject in his own person. But his religious feelings became more intense and sincere during the long illness to which Providence was pleased to subject him. During the lonely hours of his convalescence his mind pondered deeply on the great truths of religion, and he himself often spoke of the beneficial effects upon his soul of those consoling mysteries. The result of these meditations might be seen in the increased fervour with which he prepared to receive the sacraments which Christ instituted to satisfy the wants of the soul, and in the public fulfilment in this church, on the day before he departed from Montreal, of those duties which are imposed upon Catholics at Easter time. This change might also be seen in the resolution which he kept so inviolably until the day of his death, to abstain from those social excesses which would mar so considerably the effect of his talents. Let those who were tempted as he was, appreciate the amount of self-sacrifice which such a resolution involved. Finally this change might be seen in the earnest tones of the few writings or speeches which were lately prepared by him, but in none, perhaps, better than in the very affecting lines that he composed as a song of requiem to a departed friend, beside whose coffin he stood in those, very weeks only one short month ago. I cannot conclude better than by quoting some of those lines, as the portrait which he painted of his friend will now serve to describe himself:

His Faith was as the tested gold,
His Hope assured, not overbold,
His Charities past count, untold
Miserere Domine!

"Well may they grieve who laid him there,
Where shall they find his equal—where?
Nought can avail them now but prayer;
Miserere Domine!"

With this mournful dirge I commit his memory to your care. May his lesson never be lost upon us. May his death in behalf of his country serve to give strength to our hearts to do and to die, if necessary, in her cause; and as we are all united here to-day around the body of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, may we become more united in brotherly feeling and holy charity, all animated with his spirit, all laboring for the same great ends, and then from those ashes in the Holy Easter time a new country shall spring, and with his blood shall be watered and fostered the young tree of our national greatness; and when we shall have thus served our country here below, may we all pass to the better country above, to bless and praise our God for ever. AMEN.

After the service at St. Patrick's Church, the procession reformed and passed by Beaver Hall Hill, Victoria Square, through Great St. James Street to the magnificent Parish Church opposite the Place d'Armes, where equally imposing solemnities were performed over the body of the martyred patriot.—Mournfully down Place d'Armes Hill, through the wide avenue of Craig Street, up Beaver Hall, Union Avenue and Sherbrooke Street, the impressive pageant wended its way, amid the awe-stricken multitude who with

uncovered heads observed its progress, their solemn silence broken only by the booming of the minute guns and the hoarse command "Present Arms!" to each company of troops through whose lines the body was conveyed. Fast at the end of the cortege the surging crowd closed in, and through the narrow avenues of the City and up the picturesque slopes of the mountain, to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, the sorrowing multitude followed the body to the tomb. One week ago his happy wife and joyous children thought this day they should have welcomed him to pass the anniversary of his birth in private festivities at his own fireside, and at the same time his own modest and retiring nature was looking forward to a similar respite from public toil. Alas, with what different ceremonies has the forty-third anniversary of his birthday been celebrated. A mourning nation in the deepest grief has consigned him to the yawning grave. From his earnest teaching and undeviating example, may his fellowmen learn to practice that doctrine of tolerance and forbearance which he would at any moment have laid down his life to impress upon them.

The chief mourners were Col. McGee, late of the Irish Brigade, Mrs. McGee and her two little girls, and James Sadlier, of New York. A vast crowd of citizens followed in the rear, far as the eye could reach. The procession, six deep, occupied two hours and fifty minutes in passing. At the lowest estimate, 20,000 persons marched in the ranks. The body was placed in a metallic coffin, with rosewood case, studded with silver nails. Wreaths of laurels surrounded the funeral car, twelve feet long and sixteen feet high, surmounted by a gold crucifix, covered with black velvet trimmed with silver. The mottoes on it were *Miserere Domine* and *Consummatus in Brevis; Explevit Tempora Multa*, coat of arms and family mottoes; also on it, *Fac et Spera*. It was drawn by six grey horses, trapper with black velvet, led by men with silver wands.

It is estimated that over one hundred thousand persons witnessed the spectacle, which was the grandest ever seen in Canada.

A telegram from Secretary Seward was received by Gen. Averill, assuring him that the American Government joined in regret and earnestly hoped the perpetrators of the shocking and heinous crime might be brought to justice.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 6th day of April, 1868.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the Act passed during the present session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulation:—

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the present session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the ports named in a list sanctioned by an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of the 21st December, 1867, and of the 5th March, 1868 respectively, passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Ports be included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, viz:—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Port Mulgrave, Strait of Canso.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Coun



POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, established by Statute in the present Session of Parliament, will commence operations on the 1st APRIL, 1868, and the Postmaster General will, from that day, receive at any of the undermentioned Post Offices deposits paid to the Postmasters by persons wishing to place their money in the Government Savings Bank.

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3. At each Post Office named, the Savings Bank regulations may be read by the public, giving full information with respect to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money, and these regulations are printed on the cover of the Pass Book supplied to each Depositor.

4. Any person may have a deposit account, and deposits will be received daily during the ordinary hours of Post Office business, of any number of dollars from \$1 up to \$500, the total amount which can be received from a Depositor in any one year, except in cases to be specially authorized by the Postmaster General.

5. The Postmasters of the offices named will act as agents for the receipt of the money deposited for transmission to the Postmaster General, and for the payment by the Postmaster General of money withdrawn by Depositors.

6. Each Depositor will be supplied with a Pass Book, and the sums paid in, or withdrawn, will be entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same. In addition, a direct receipt for each amount paid in will be sent to the Depositor from the Postmaster General, and the Postmaster General will issue a cheque, payable at any Post Office Savings Bank desired for any sum withdrawn.

7. Every Depositor's account will thus be kept with the Postmaster General, and a Depositor may pay into his or her account with the Post Office Savings Bank, at any of the Savings Bank Post Offices which at the time may best suit his convenience, and may exercise the same choice in drawing out money, subject only to the obligation of producing the Pass Book in proof of identity whenever paying in or drawing out money.

8. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits lying in the ordinary deposit accounts, but when a Depositor has \$100 deposited, he or she may request the Postmaster General to transfer this sum to a special account and will then receive a certificate of such special \$100 deposit, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

9. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any Depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

10. No charge will be made to Depositors on paying in, or drawing out money, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation thereto.

11. The Postmaster General will be always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints or other communications addressed to him by Depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank matters.

12. An additional number of Post Offices will be authorized to act as Savings Bank agencies on the 1st July next:

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Almonte.....	Lanark.
Amplior.....	Renfrew.
Aurora.....	York.
Aylmer, East.....	Ottawa.
Barrie.....	Simcoe.
Belleville.....	Hastings.
Berlin.....	Waterloo.
Berthier.....	Berthier.
Bowmanville.....	Durham.
Bradford.....	Simcoe.
Brampton.....	Peel.
Brantford.....	Brant.
Brighton.....	Northumberland.
Brookville.....	Leeds.
Brooklin.....	Ontario.
Buckingham.....	Ottawa.
Carleton Place.....	Lanark.
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.
Chatham, West.....	Kent.
Chelsea.....	Ottawa.
Chippawa.....	Welland.
Clinton.....	Huron.
Cobourg.....	Northumberland.
Collingwood.....	Simcoe.
Cornwall.....	Stormont.
Dunville.....	Richmond.
Dundas.....	Wentworth.
Elora.....	Wellington.
Fergus.....	Wellington.
Galt.....	Waterloo.
Gananoque.....	Leeds.
Georgetown.....	Halton.
Goderich.....	Huron.
Guelph.....	Wellington.
Hamilton.....	Wentworth.
Hawkesbury.....	Prescott.
Ingersol.....	Oxford.
Keene.....	Peterboro'.
Kemptville.....	Grenville.
Kingston.....	Frontenac.
Levis.....	Levis.
Lindsay.....	Victoria.
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Oakville.....	Halton.
Oak Springs.....	Lambton.
Orangeville.....	Wellington.
Oshawa.....	Ontario.
Ottawa.....	Carleton.
Paris.....	Brant.
Pembroke.....	Renfrew.
Perth.....	Lanark.
Peterboro'.....	Peterboro'.
Pictou.....	Prince Edward.
Point St. Charles.....	Jaques Cartier.
Port Hope.....	Durham.
Prescott.....	Grenville.
Quebec.....	Quebec.
St. Catharines, West.....	Lincoln.
St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Johns, East.....	St. Johns, Prov. of Que.
St. Marys, Blanshard.....	Perth.
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Post Office Department,
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CHANGE OF TIME.

(N) and after Wednesday, 11th March, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express,	8:00 a. m. 10:30 a. m.
Mixed,	1:30 p. m. 4:15 p. m.
Mail,	10:30 p. m. 1:15 a. m.

Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed,	7:30 a. m. 11:00 a. m.
Express,	2:10 p. m. 4:45 p. m.
Mail,	6:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m.

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

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.
 Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.
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 N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.
 Prescott, March 10th 1868. 11-11

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 April 13th, 1867. 15-11

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 Hunter Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers.
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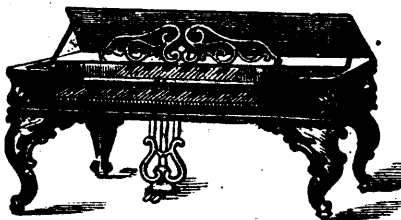
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