

# REPORT

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ON THE

## STATE OF THE MILITIA

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF CANADA.

.....  
PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.  
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1866.

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REPORT

STATE OF THE MILITIA

PROVINCE OF CANADA

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

1866

REPORT

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
OTTAWA, June, 1866.

The undersigned has the honor to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report relating to the Militia of the Province of Canada for 1865-66, which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjt.-Gen. Militia, Canada.

His Excellency the Right Honorable  
The Governor General, &c., &c., &c.,  
Ottawa.

# REPORT.

## VOLUNTEERS.

On his first arrival in Canada, the Adjutant General was disposed to undervalue the importance of the existing Volunteer Force.

Experience has convinced him that both as regards material and spirit, and also as regards proficiency in drill, acquired under great disadvantages, that force is of great value.

A more severe test of the efficiency of the Volunteer system for defence could not have been applied than that which was furnished by the circumstances of the past winter, and in no respect has it been found wanting, but on the contrary, fully equal to the calls made upon it.

During the past autumn and winter an uneasy feeling was naturally produced along the whole of the United States frontier by the preparations and threatened incursions of the Fenians, which was not allayed by the measure adopted by the Government in November of placing 500 Volunteers on service at Windsor, Sarnia, Niagara and Prescott.

In these circumstances all the Local Volunteer Corps along the frontier line shewed an excellent spirit, and the alacrity with which they turned out spontaneously to defend the lives and properties of their fellow citizens at those points most exposed to anticipated raids, when those raids appeared imminent, is worthy of the highest commendation.

In Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, the local force voluntarily furnished a nightly guard over their armouries for several weeks; and at Toronto this service was continued up to the time when the Order of His Excellency the Governor General placed 10,000 Volunteers on actual service.

At many other places, such as Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Clifton (Suspension Bridge) the local force on several occasions mustered and remained under arms all night to repel anticipated attack, and along the frontier line which extends from Rouse's Point on the East to St. Régis on the West, great alacrity was manifested, a system of squad alarm posts was established at intervals of two miles along the whole of that line, and the spirit and discipline of the Local Force was such as to remove all anxiety for the safety of that, although the most exposed part of the frontier.

This state of affairs continued until the information which was received from many different quarters induced His Excellency the Governor General in Council to call out for actual service 10,000 Volunteers.\*

\*The Militia General Order issued by His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be found at page 67 of this Report.

On the 7th March, 1866, the Adjutant General, on his way from Ottawa to Montreal, received at Kemptville, at four o'clock p.m., a telegraphic message from the Honorable the Minister of Militia, as follows :

“ MESSAGE.

“ OTTAWA, March 7th, 1866.

“ To Colonel MacDougall.

“ Call out ten thousand (10,000) men of Volunteer Force. Send me by telegraph names of Corps. They must be out in twenty-four (24) hours, and for three (3) weeks and whatever further time may be required. Telegraph direct this evening from Prescott to Brigade Majors and Officers Commanding such Corps as you think most desirable to be in readiness to move on your orders to-morrow.

“(Signed),

JOHN A. MACDONALD.”

By making use of the Post Office van, the Adjutant General was enabled in the course of the journey to despatch messages and letters to the Militia Staff Officers of the several districts, prescribing the quota to be furnished in each district. On the arrival of the train in Montreal at midnight, answers were received from all the districts announcing that arrangements were in progress ; and by 4 o'clock p.m., on the following day (8th), it was reported to the Adjutant General that the total number of 10,000 men were assembled at their respective head-quarters, awaiting further orders.

This force was placed by His Excellency the Governor General at the disposition of His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding, and the Adjutant-General having been directed to take the Orders of the Lieutenant-General as to the distribution—by the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th, that distribution was effected without mistake and without accident ; which, considering the great distances and the scattered nature of the Volunteer Force in the country parts, reflects great credit on the zeal and alacrity of the Staff Officers of the different districts, and on the spirit and loyalty of the men composing the force.

The country too is greatly indebted to the Managers of the different railroads for their invaluable hearty co-operation, which could alone have enabled the Military Authorities satisfactorily to carry out their plans, and the promptness with which every service was executed, and the entire absence of casualty, speak volumes for the efficient management of the lines.

It is quite certain that in place of the 10,000 men called for, 30,000 could have been mustered within 48 hours ; and indeed when the Returns were received a few days after of the strength of the Companies on service, it was found that the number called for by the Governor General had been exceeded by 4,000 men ; and that in place of 10,000 men, there were actually 14,000 doing duty with the Service Force.

This excess was occasioned by the fact that the Staff Officers, in view of the limited time allowed for the muster of the force, were obliged to call out the different Companies at their actual strength ; but the eagerness to share in the defence of the country was such that the Companies were increased to the full strength by men coming to join from distances which could not be anticipated. There were many instances of Volunteers coming in from distant parts of the United States, having given up lucrative employment at the call of the duty which they owed to Canada. One young gentleman, a first-class graduate of

the Quebec Military School, came in this way from South Carolina, to report himself to the Adjutant-General at Montreal. At the same time applications came pouring in from every town in Canada for a supply of arms and ammunition for the purpose of arming Home Guards ; and notably from the district behind Prescott and Brockville, on the occasion of an alarm, the country people flocked to those places from considerable distances, each man armed with the best weapon he could pick up ; and one man who had walked ten miles for the purpose, having nothing better at hand, shouldered a formidable looking pitchfork which doubtless would have done good service if needed. On the occasion of the inspection by the Adjutant-General of the Companies on actual service at Ottawa, the smartness and soldier-like appearance of which reflected the highest credit on the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Wily, as well as on the Officers and men composing the Force, it is worthy of mention that Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Coffin was in the ranks as a private. He had joined one of the Companies when danger was apprehended, thus setting an example of that loyalty, patriotism and high spirit, which have been for generations the characteristics of his family.

The Fenians would indeed have proved the invaluable, though involuntary benefactors of Canada, if the only experience derived from their foolish proceedings had been the proofs of warm attachment exhibited by Canadians universally for the land of their birth or adoption. But the benefits conferred by the “ Brotherhood ” do not stop here. By uniting all classes, and by the opportunity afforded of testing its Military organization, they have given to the Province a proud consciousness of strength, and have been the means of obtaining for it, in England in particular and before the world at large, that status and consideration as a great people, to which by the magnitude of its resources and by the spirit and intelligence of its population, it is justly entitled.

Subscriptions were raised in most of the principal towns to assist the families of those Volunteers who had gone to serve on the frontier posts. In Montreal a large sum was collected for this purpose ; although its distribution was not regulated by those considerations which Military custom and equity would seem to prescribe. The Relief Committee in Montreal would allow no part of their funds to be applied to the assistance of any of the Volunteers who were actually employed in defending the different approaches to the city, except such as belonged to the Montreal Local Force.

Now the system of posts which was established in front of Montreal had principally for its object the protection of that city, which is on account of its situation both in a Military and Commercial point of view, and for its wealth, the very heart of Lower Canada.

If in the distribution of Military prize money, those troops left in rear in charge of the baggage of an army, but which strike no blow in a battle, and even those at a greater distance from the field, if only within hearing of the guns, are entitled to share in the same proportion as the troops actually engaged—then, *a fortiori*, those Volunteer Companies furnished by poor localities who were employed in covering the front of Montreal, and who would have borne the first brunt of an enemy's attack, ought surely not to have been overlooked in the distribution of the liberality of its citizens.

On the 28th March the Volunteer Force of 14,000 men on actual service was reduced to the originally prescribed number of 10,000. On the 31st March the Volunteer Companies then on actual service were relieved from permanent duty, with the exception of the advanced frontier posts, and required to parade and drill on two days in each week.

They were further required to furnish such nightly guards as might be thought necessary by the Majors-General Commanding Districts.

On the 12th April all the remaining companies in Canada, being efficient; that is to say, those which had not been placed on actual service, and those which had been relieved from actual service on the 28th March; were placed on the same footing as to drill for two days in each week, as the other companies above-mentioned.

This state of things still continues at the date of this Report.

The Province owes a large debt of gratitude to Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, for the aid and encouragement he has given to the Militia Department in every possible way; and Major-General the Honorable James Lindsay, and Major-General Napier, in their respective districts, have been untiring in their efforts to improve the Volunteers under their command, to the great advantage of the discipline and efficiency of the force. The reports of the Major-Generals on the condition and behaviour of the Volunteers in their respective districts, will be found at page —, and immediately following these, the reports of the different Assistant and Deputy-Assistant Adjutants General of Militia.

The Adjutant-General desires to record his great obligations to the different Assistant and Deputy-Assistant Adjutants General of Militia, for the energy and ability with which they have performed their arduous duties. Their services have been most valuable and indispensable, as have been also those of the Brigade-Majors of the different districts.

The events of the last few months have subjected the Volunteer system to a severe test. The continuous service of a Volunteer Militia for any length of time is not applicable to a country like Canada, where there are no idlers in the community, and where all are in receipt of daily wages. The whole force which has been retained on actual service during the busiest season of the year, both commercially and agriculturally, has served at great individual inconvenience. Many men have sacrificed wages more than twice the amount of the pay received from Government, rather than seek to withdraw from their duty. And it is right the country at large should know and applaud the cheerfulness with which these sacrifices have been made by a small section of the population, for the good of the general community.

#### INCREASE OF VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The experience acquired during the past winter has been so encouraging that the Adjutant-General has been authorized to increase the ordinary Volunteer Force to 25,000 men.

#### SPECIAL CORPS IN ADDITION.

The officers and servants of the railway companies have been hitherto liable to be called out for Militia service, with the exception of engine-drivers, conductors and switchmen, to the great detriment of the interest and convenience of the public; and as in time of war, it would be of the most vital importance that the railroads of the country should be in full working order; it was determined, with the concurrence of the Managing Directors, to form the employés of the different railroads into special Volunteer Corps, whereby a force of the most valuable description would be always at hand to defend the railway property, at the same time that the traffic of the lines should not be interfered with by removal of the servants of the companies for militia service elsewhere.

The Grand Trunk Railroad has supplied thirty-two (32) companies, forming in the aggregate 2,080 men, which have already been Gazetted, and will shortly be equipped.

It is intended to form them into six Battalions; viz., two Battalions of Garrison Artillery and four Rifle Battalions.

The formation of the Great Western and other Railway Corps is in progress.

#### CIVIL SERVICE REGIMENT.

In like manner, to prevent the business of the Public Departments of the Government from being impeded, it was determined to organize the employés of the different Government offices, and those of the Queen's Printers establishment, into a Regiment to be called the Civil Service Rifle Regiment.

This also is in course of formation.

It is expected that when completed, these special corps—the Railroad and Civil Service Corps—will number nearly 5,000 men, which, being in addition to the 25,000 men of the ordinary Volunteer Force, will give to Canada a small but reliable army of 30,000 men.

#### MAGAZINES.

The sudden call lately for the first time made on the Volunteers, on a large scale, has revealed the want of Provincial Magazines adequate to the equipment of any body of men called out for service at short notice.

The Adjutant General, therefore, respectfully urges the necessity of forming and maintaining such magazines, in which supplies of all the articles required to complete the equipment of 20,000 men, should be constantly kept up.

It is probable that to lessen the first cost, all these articles now obtained by dribbles from the Imperial Government would, on application, be issued to the Province in the gross, on terms of easy payment by yearly instalments.

#### CAVALRY AND FIELD BATTERY EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of Cavalry Corps generally, and of the Field Batteries, is in a very unsatisfactory state. If corps of these two arms of the Service are to be continued, they ought to be properly armed and equipped.

Many of the troops of Cavalry have at present no arms but antiquated sabres; and are unprovided with military saddles and bridles.

The harness of the Field Batteries, except in one instance, is falling to pieces from age and rottenness, and it would be quite impossible to move the guns at all on any but the smoothest roads, and even on smooth roads, they could not be moved ten miles from home without breaking down.

#### CLOTHING.

To supply the want which has been much felt of an uniform system for clothing the Volunteer Force, a plan has been adopted which will be best explained by the General Orders which were published on the subject.

"With a view to placing those Volunteers heretofore supplied with uniform clothing at their own expense on a footing of equality as regards remuneration with Volunteers who have been supplied with clothing by the Government, and also with a view to greater economy in clothing the Volunteer Force, the following change in system is notified:—

1. Uniform clothing of a new pattern, consisting of tunic, trousers and shako, with great coat, will be issued by the Government and charged against the corps supplied, at the rate of ten dollars and fifty cents per man.

2. Corps desiring to be furnished by the Government with the more expensive pattern uniforms, may be so furnished by paying, out of their first year's drill pay, the excess in value of each uniform required (including the great coat) above ten dollars and fifty cents.

3. In addition to the yearly drill pay, a yearly allowance of three dollars per man, for the current financial year and thenceforward, will be credited to the Volunteers entitled to receive such allowance.

4. For the purpose of such clothing allowance, the Volunteers will be considered in three classes:

*1st Class.*—Corps provided with uniform heretofore at their own expense will be credited with the allowance of three dollars per man in lieu of clothing for the current financial year ending 30th June, 1866.

*2nd Class.*—Corps which have been heretofore clothed at the public expense, and who since such clothing was issued to them have been on Frontier Service long enough, in the opinion of the Adjutant-General, to render the clothing unfit for ordinary use, may receive uniforms on the new system of repayment.

*3rd Class.*—Corps which have been clothed at the public expense, and not having since been on Frontier Service, may have credit for the clothing allowance commencing with the financial year from 1st July, 1866, which sum is to be thenceforward annually placed to their credit for purchase from the Government of uniforms, as such corps may require them.

5. Corps having passed from any of these classes shall fall under the provision of being entitled to a credit of three dollars per man per annum for clothing allowance, which will be retained by the Government until the debit for any articles of clothing issued to the corps shall be liquidated, and that Volunteers not in debt for clothing shall receive the clothing allowance in money so long as their clothing remains efficient, and the same shall be paid at the same time as the drill pay.

6. Corps wishing to replace their own uniforms in preference to the purchase from Government, may receive six dollars for every new suit ordered and received by them, and reported as good and conformable to the Government pattern by the Inspecting Officer, which six dollars will in effect be the clothing allowance for two years."

#### REPAIR OF ARMS.

For the repair of the valuable arms issued to the Volunteers it is much to be desired, as a measure of ultimate economy, that the Province should employ permanent armourers, at least one in each Province, who would be constantly occupied in repairing arms which may have suffered damage.

#### DRILL SHEDS.

In no particular has the Volunteer Force generally been under greater disadvantage than has been occasioned by the absence of Drill Sheds in country localities. That companies in such localities have been able to attain even the smallest degree of proficiency in drill, is very creditable to their zeal and perseverance. The Adjutant-General respectfully recommends that provision should be made for the erection of Drill Sheds in all places where efficient companies are maintained, and where Drill Sheds do not now exist.

#### ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

In the event of war it would be of vital importance to Canada to have a Force of Garrison Artillery, well instructed in all the details of heavy artillery. The first operations of the Canadian army must, in all human probability, be defensive. The Adjutant-General respectfully and urgently recommends that a suitable provision be made for this most important object, viz., the thorough instruction of the batteries of Garrison Artillery to the service of great guns.

#### RIFLE MATCHES.

The Returns of Rifle Matches forwarded to this Department, for the past year, are satisfactory, as indicating the continued interest felt by the Volunteers themselves in these friendly contests, and also from the stimulus which such gatherings afford for the promotion of skill in the use of the rifle, the most important part of their instruction.

In Lower Canada, Rifle Matches have taken place in the localities, and to the number as follows. The detailed information respecting each, will be found in the Appendices under their respective numbers, viz:—

1. Victoria Volunteer Rifles, Montreal, August 18th, 1864.....	\$160 00
2. 5th Batt. Royal Light Infantry, Montreal, Sept. 18th, 1864...	315 00
3. Volunteers, Montreal, March to November, 1865.....	185 00
4. 1st Prince of Wales Regt., Montreal, March to Nov. 30th, 1865.	30 00
5. Frontier Rifle Association, Hemmingford, June 29th, 1865...	282 00
6. 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry, Montreal, July 15th, 1865	310 00
7. Volunteers, Montreal, August 7th, 1865.....	220 00
8. Rifle Association, Quebec, August 8th, 1865.....	370 00
9. 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, Quebec, August 26th, 1865...	141 00
10. Richelieu Rifle Association, St. Johns, Sept. 12th, 1865.....	64 00
11. Victoria Volunteer Rifles, Montreal, September 16th, 1865...	107 50 *
12. Brigade Garrison Artillery, do 23rd, 1865...	95 00
13. Volunteers, Montreal, October 5th, 1865.....	130 00
14. 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry.....	140 00

The aggregate sum thus collected amounts to \$2559.50, to which extent the Volunteers have willingly taxed themselves, receiving in a limited degree, such extraneous aid, as a few liberal and public spirited individuals have been willing to afford them, in furtherance of the objects contemplated by these matches. The total number of competitors

who assembled to compete for the prizes thus offered, were 1619. At the Hemmingford gathering, no less than 520 were assembled. These were to a man Volunteers, from isolated Rural Companies, scattered over the whole of that Frontier, from the Richelieu to the Chateauguay Rivers. Many of them coming distances varying from ten to thirty miles, to take part in proceedings which lasted three days, and their orderly conduct while present, was the subject of general remark, and worthy of commendation.

In Upper Canada, while the matches have been by a few more numerous, the amount collected has been a trifle less, reaching the sum of \$2529.37½, or about one half the amount collected and distributed in prizes the previous year. All the organized Associations have held their Annual Matches, excepting those at Toronto and Ottawa, these during the past year having failed in this their usual custom. The competitors numbered 1723, of which number 572 assembled at Prescott, where the St. Lawrence Rifle Association held its Annual Meeting, and 401 at Hamilton, where the 7th M. D., Rifle Association held theirs, while the larger organizations seem somewhat to have relaxed in their efforts, it is gratifying to have to record the increased vitality amongst the smaller bodies, and the different Volunteer Corps in the rural parts, to perfect themselves in the skilful use of the Rifle.

In the Appendices will be found the detailed information respecting each match in the order as follows:—

1. Volunteers, Carleton Place, May 24th, 1865.....	\$ 30 00
2. do Almonte, do .....	30 00
3. No. 9 Co., 2nd Batt., Q. O. Rifles, Toronto, June 6th, 1865.	170 00
4. Volunteers, Peterborough, June 21st, 1865.....	24 00
5. do Barrie, do 22nd, 1865.....	80 00
6. do Storrington, do 23rd, 1865.....	92 50
7. do do July 5th, 1865.....	35 00
8. do Seaforth, do 6th, 1865.....	20 87½
9. St. Lawrence Rifle Association, Prescott, July 4th to 10th, 1865	805 00
10. Volunteers, Fitzroy and Pakenham, July.....	75 00
11. 7th M. D. Rifle Association, Hamilton, August 14th, 1865....	584 00
12. do do 19th, 1865....	17 00
13. 2nd Batt., Q. O. Rifles, Toronto, September 6th, 1865.....	332 00
14. Volunteers, Kingston, October 18th, 1865.....	50 00
15. do Alton, do 24th, 1865.....	20 00
16. do Whitby, November 20th, 1865.....	28 00
17. do do during the year.....	166 00

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

In the Appendices will be found the usual synoptical return of all the Target Practice during the past year, as compiled from the Target Practice Registers transmitted to the Department. These show in detail the amount of ammunition issued, the amount returned as expended, the number of Volunteers who practised, and the highest average made by those Volunteers at such ranges as were practised at. It is a subject of regret that so many Commanding Officers still fail in so important part of their duty, either no

keeping proper registers of the Target Practice of the men under their command, or having done so, neglecting their transmission in due season to the Department. In Lower Canada, 23 Corps failed in this respect. In Upper Canada no less than 92 Corps have been guilty of this dereliction of duty. If Registers are not duly kept, and periodically transmitted by the Officers concerned, it is quite impossible that justice can be done to the Corps themselves, or anything like an approximation arrived at, of their respective merits in shooting. It is also to be regretted by the showing of the Registers, that anything like a systematic and gradual progress upwards from the shorter to the longer ranges seems to be entirely lost sight of, and nothing like a proper classification attempted. The main object for which Rifle Practice is inculcated, and ammunition gratuitously furnished, thus becomes in a measure neutralized, by an apparent want of system, that it is to be hoped those concerned will endeavor themselves to remedy hereafter. The St. Sylvester Infantry Company, Captain King, is the only Corps which seems to have conducted its practice with anything like system, going up by regular gradation from one hundred to six hundred yards, and its practice in this respect is conspicuous amongst the Returns.

In Lower Canada, 8,665 men is the number returned as having practised during the year, whereas if the men of the various Corps had attended in accordance with their nominal strength, each man using his allotted portion of ammunition as laid down in the printed instructions on this head, transmitted to each Commanding Officer when the annual issue is made, the numbers should have been 85,536. The ammunition issued for the years practice amounted to 222,150 rounds, the quantity returned as expended only reaches 43,325 rounds.

In Upper Canada the number returned as having practised is 14,636, by the same rule the number should have been 141,636. The ammunition issued amounted to 356,270 rounds, that returned as expended to 73,821 rounds.

When ammunition has not been issued, it is either because the Corps has not made application for it, or having made it, it has not been recommended to issue owing to inefficiency or some other valid reason.

The ammunition purchased from the Department for practice during the past year, is considerably under the previous year's purchases, being nearly two thirds less, or only 35,000 rounds, at a cost of \$558,00.

During the past year 55 iron Targets were received from England, and in the month of September these were distributed where most required in the rural parts. An endeavor has been made to locate them in such a manner as may make them most useful to the Volunteers, without entailing upon the latter the necessity of travelling long distances to reach the various practice grounds. This last inconvenience must however still continue to be the great practical difficulty, and which can only be thoroughly overcome by providing Targets and Ranges in the immediate vicinity of such rural Corps as from efficiency and high standing merit the consideration.

#### SERVICE MILITIA.

The existing Volunteer Force, admirable as it has been proved to be as a military police to protect the frontier from partial attacks, and amply sufficient to repress internal

disturbance, is yet utterly inadequate as a precaution against the attack of a powerful nation in a systematic war. In such a case the Volunteer Force should only be regarded as the advanced guard of the Canadian Army whose main body must be formed by the Service Militia.

In view of the difficulties with which the training of a large body of Service Militia in Canada is invested, the Adjutant-General has the honor to submit and to recommend the following proposal:—

1. That the Service Militia Battalions as now existing on paper shall be officered by the appointment to the different grades of graduates of the Military Schools.

2. That the captain of each company being supplied with a nominal roll of the men of his company whose names are now borne on the ballot rolls, should select with care from among them eight of the most intelligent as the sergeants and corporals of his company. In each Battalion this should be done under the general superintendence of the Lieut.-Colonel, and in each wing of a battalion under the particular superintendence of the Major of the wing.

3. That the skeletons or cadres of the Battalion being thus completed, the whole of the officers and non-commissioned officers so appointed shall be assembled during thirty days in each year in camps of instruction formed at convenient points in Upper and Lower Canada.

4. That for the present the whole of the balloted men of the Service Militia should be required to muster once a year at their respective Battalion Head Quarters under their officers and non-commissioned officers.

By the adoption of the above measure, the whole Force if called out for service could speedily acquire military organization and training.

The maintenance of an efficient force of 30,000 Volunteers, in conjunction with the adoption of the above plan, would provide Canada with an army at need at the lowest possible cost.

#### TAXATION FOR MILITIA PURPOSES.

The following remarks are respectfully submitted.

1. By the present Militia Law a large number of persons are exempt from service in the Militia, and the only contribution made by these persons towards the defence of the country is in the payment of their respective shares of general taxation.

2. On the other hand, every man of the remainder of the community, within certain limits of age, not only contributes towards the defence of the country in the same ratio as the privileged class above alluded to by the payment of general taxation, but he may be forced to contribute his personal service in addition.

3. All those men who have been drawn by ballot for the Service Militia do in fact pay both with purse and person towards the defence of the state; while the remainder of the community pay only with the purse and that not in a higher proportion than the others.

4. The pressure of taxation on different classes of the community is thus unequal, and therefore unjust. No calling or profession should exempt any man from bearing the same share in the defence of the country as all the other members of the community.

5. There are certain sects whose members have conscientious scruples against contri-

buting towards the maintenance of a military force. There might be some ground for such scruples if by any possibility the militia could be made the instrument of aggression against a peaceful neighbor. But it is the essential nature of a constitutional militia that it should be a purely defensive organization which can only be employed in resistance to unjust attack.

The members of the sects referred to do in fact contribute towards the maintenance of the Militia by the payment of their share in the general taxation of the Province; and even as regards particular taxation, they have no scruples against contributing to maintain a police whose functions are, on the smaller scale, the same in principle as those of a constitutional militia; viz., to repel unjust violence with the force which God has given to man for his self-protection.

6. It is therefore respectfully urged that all exemptions from Militia Service should be expunged from the Act of Parliament, and that every individual man in the community within the prescribed limits of age, who is not borne on the rolls of the balloted men of the Service Militia or of the Volunteers, should pay a certain tax in money each year towards militia expenditure, and it is worthy of consideration if this tax should not be fixed by a sliding scale according to individual means.

#### MILITARY SCHOOLS.

The results obtained by the tuition imparted at the Military Schools continues to be very satisfactory, and the Province is much indebted to the several Commandants and to the Staff of Instruction for the earnestness and efficiency with which they have discharged their duties.

During the year just terminated gratuities for first-class certificates have been abolished.

The Schools now in operation are those at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. Since the last report, the Schools at Hamilton and London have been closed, for want of a sufficient number of candidates to render their maintenance profitable.

The total number of pupils attending the four Schools on the 30th April was 245.

The total number who had obtained certificates up to the same date from the first opening of the Schools was:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.
In Upper Canada.....	199	800	999
In Lower Canada.....	507	607	1114
Total.....	706	1407	2113

The names of all those who had obtained certificates up to the 9th day of February, 1866, will be found in the Appendix at page 73.

#### THE LAPRAIRIE CAMP.

In obedience to the Orders of His Excellency the Governor General, and in order to test the efficiency of the training imparted by the Military Schools of the Province, a Camp



of Instruction was formed at Laprairie, the results of which are summed up in the following Report addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Minister of Militia:—

MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in obedience to the instructions of His Excellency Lord Monck, the Cadets of the Military Schools were assembled on the 16th ult. in a Camp of Instruction at Laprairie.

I appointed as the officer in immediate charge of the camp, Colonel Wolsley, Assistant Quartermaster General, whose services were kindly placed at my disposal by the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, and copy of whose report I herewith enclose.

The general staff was as follows:

Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen., Lt-Col Atcherly, late 30th Regt.

Brigade-Major, Maj. Browne, late 69th Regt.

Camp Quartermaster, Quartermaster Grant, late 100th Regt.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Lt-Col. commanding Right Batt'n., Capt. Shephard, 25th Regt.

Adj. Right Batt'n, Capt. Carter, 16th Regt.

Lt-Col. commanding Centre Batt'n, Lt-Col. Smith, Victoria V. R.

Adj. Centre Batt'n, Lieut. Nagle, 30th Regt.

Lt-Col. commanding Left Batt'n, Lt.-Col. Suzor, Volunteer Force.

Adj. Left Batt'n, Capt. Barnard, Volunteer Force.

Quarter-masters and Sergeant-Majors were also appointed permanently to Battalions from among the discharged non-commissioned officers resident in Canada. The remaining battalion officers and non-commissioned officers were furnished by the Cadets themselves in rotation, except that two Cadets were named permanently as Sergeants, and two as Corporals to each company.

The force was formed in three battalions, and to avoid all possible jealousy as to posts of honor, they were disposed in the order they would naturally assume facing the frontier of Canada to repel an invasion. Thus the Cadets of the Toronto School and of those Schools West of Toronto, were formed into the right battalion; the Cadets of the Kingston School, and the English-speaking Cadets of the Montreal and Quebec Schools, composed the centre battalion; the Cadets of French Canadian origin composed the left battalion.

By utilizing the small barrack at Laprairie, I was enabled to place each battalion under camp during two weeks; and in quarters one week.

Owing to the distance of Laprairie from Montreal, and the impossibility of obtaining the service of more than one small steamer, a large number of Cadets did not reach camp on the first day until after dark; and before they could be told off to their several companies it began to rain heavily. The rain continued all night and all next day, and on the second night, although fine overhead, the weather was cold and it blew hard from the North. Thus the spirit of these young soldiers was rather severely tested at the outset, and I am happy to say that nothing could exceed their cheerfulness and good humor under these rather trying circumstances. The first rations were served out to them on the morning after their arrival, and these they had to cook for themselves at the usual camp kitchens, under heavy rain.

The Cadets, a large proportion of them from the best families in the country, fell into the usual routine of camp life with surprising readiness. Their lives were precisely the same as those led by soldiers of the regular army in camp, and I must say that the demeanor of all throughout was beyond praise.

The second day after their assembly, the first being a Sunday, I ordered a brigade parade for the purpose of addressing the Cadets; I was quite astonished at their appearance and steadiness in the ranks, and although none of them had ever before formed part of a larger body than fifty men, not only the battalion but the brigade movements were performed with surprising accuracy and rapidity. The brigade physically presented a very fine appearance, and in all my experience I have never seen a finer battalion physically than the Upper Canadian Battalion, not even among the Regiments of Her Majesty's Guard.

For the detail of duties and parades I refer to Col. Wolsley's report. It will be observed that during the progress of the camp every Cadet had the opportunity for showing his ability in drilling a squad or company, as well as for acting as Captain and Covering-Sergeant of a company in battalion; and it was surprising to observe the aptitude and knowledge they generally displayed. It affords a gratifying testimony to the value of the Military Schools which have been established in the Province; and I am thereby confirmed in the conviction that so soon as we shall have obtained, through the agency of these schools, a sufficient number of officers and non-commissioned officers for the Service Militia, the assembling of them yearly in camps of instruction will render it possible to dispense with a large portion of the time during which the whole of the Service Militia Force ought otherwise to be called out yearly for training.

During the three last days of residence the Cadet Brigade was encamped with a brigade formed of the Montreal regular garrison. This force went through two divisional field days, commanded by Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, the last being in the presence of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, and I fully corroborate Col. Wolsley's opinion that the Cadets compared most favorably with the regular troops, an opinion that was shared in and expressed by both Sir John Michel and the Major-General.

To give the Cadets their just credit, it should be stated that while they executed all the movements of a sham fight with the same precision and quickness as regular troops; they suffered under the great disadvantage that the Captains and Covering-Sergeants were Cadets taken out of the ranks to act as such in rotation.

Among the Cadets who attended the camp were three French Canadian Members of Parliament, and one Upper Canadian Member, and I cannot speak too highly of the patriotic example exhibited by those gentlemen of cheerful submission to unaccustomed inconvenience, and of ready and willing obedience to authority.

Lord Aylmer was also present in the ranks, with several gentlemen holding the rank of Lt.-Colonel in the Sedentary Militia, besides many officers who had served in the regular army; and the same acknowledgment is due to all these, as to the French Canadian Members.

One very gratifying feature and consequence of the Camp of Instruction was the *entente cordiale* which was created between the French Canadian and English battalions.

The French and English were in the habit of serenading each other by turns, and the greatest good fellowship prevailed throughout, without any interruption. A gentle

man who happened to travel by the train which took some 200 French Canadians back to their homes, informed me that at all the stations they had joined in singing "God save the Queen," ending always with three cheers for their officers, who had commanded them at camp, and three cheers for the Upper Canada battalion.

I desire to record as strongly as possible my sense of the ability and energy with which the immediate command of the camp was exercised by Colonel Wolseley, and to which is attributable a large share in the success of the experiment. It was a charge requiring unusually delicate management; but in Colonel Wolseley's qualifications tact is combined with firmness, and both with an intimate knowledge of his profession in an uncommon degree.

I desire also to express my great obligation to the Lieut.-General commanding, and to Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, for the kind and ready aid they afforded me in every particular in which aid was required from the regular troops and stores.

Without their assistance it would have been impossible to carry out, satisfactorily, the wishes of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

P. L. MACDOUGALL,

Colonel, Adjutant General Militia.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia,  
&c., &c.

I have omitted to make that special mention of the French Canadian Cadets which is their just due. Laboring as they have done, both whilst under instruction at the Military Schools and during their exercises at the camp, under the disadvantage of, in many cases, a total ignorance of English, and as a general rule, a very imperfect knowledge of the language, it is most creditable to them that their proficiency in drill and manœuvres was not inferior to that of the English battalions. It is only to be explained by the fact that the French Canadians have retained those military instincts, and that *specialité* for military organization, which sent their countrymen of Old France conquerors over the whole of Europe with the exception of two small islands in the North Sea.

P. L. MACDOUGALL.

(ENCLOSURE.)

MONTREAL, October 10, 1865.

(Copy.)  
SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to make the following brief report with reference to the Camp of Instruction, established by your orders at Laprairie, which you did me the honor of placing under my immediate command.

At Laprairie there is an old wooden barrack that affords accommodation for 400 men; in front of it is a level square, large enough for drilling a battalion. Around the barracks is an extensive common, where a large force might encamp; it is admirably adapted for military instruction and the manœuvring of troops.

Enclosed is a list of staff and other officers appointed to do duty with the camp. Thirty non-commissioned officers from the various corps of Infantry in Canada were lent to act as drill instructors, by the Lieutenant-General commanding.

On the 15th ult., I proceeded to Laprairie with a fatigue party of 150 men, furnished

from the Montreal Garrison. I took with me camp equipment for two battalions, and blankets for three battalions. Upon the 15th the Camp was pitched by this detachment, latrines dug, field kitchens constructed, and every arrangement made for the reception of the Cadets, who arrived by the afternoon boats on the day following—997 having reported themselves before 10 p.m. that night.

According as each man gave in his name, and decided whether he wished to belong to the French or English battalions, he was attached to a company; the companies were composed of 40 men each. As you desired, I formed them into three battalions, forming those from the Schools of Western Canada into the right battalion, those from Kingston and the men of the English race from Montreal and Quebec into the centre, and those of French origin from the same districts into the left battalion. In order to somewhat equalize their respective strengths, I was subsequently obliged to attach the Cadets from the London School to the centre battalion, when their respective strength was as per margin. We had a heavy rainstorm on the night of the 16th, and as it was very dark there was some difficulty in supplying the Cadets with bedding, particularly as they kept arriving in small parties until near midnight.

Each Cadet, upon joining, was supplied with two blankets, a palliasse and bolstercase; a liberal allowance of straw to fill these was also given to them. In addition to the large amount of camp equipment, &c., &c., lent by the Imperial Government, wooden floorings were supplied for all the tents by order of the Lieutenant-General commanding. The bell tents used in camp were of several patterns, but all are adapted for the accommodation of 12 soldiers. In order to make the Cadets as comfortable as possible, 10 only were put into each tent.

1½ lbs. of bread.	Free rations on a most liberal scale (as per margin) were supplied, of
1 lb. of meat.	excellent quality, by Mr. Dunn, of Laprairie, who fulfilled his contract with
1 lb. of potatoes.	credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all.
Tea, sugar, salt.	

The routine of duties was almost the same as that generally adhered to in H.M. Regiments in this country. The hours of reveille and tattoo, for meals and parades, corresponded with those of the Montreal Garrison: the Cadets had five hours drill daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Roman Catholics and Protestants attended divine service on the latter day. The cooking was done by companies, the Cadets taking it day about; they also carried out themselves all the usual camp and barrack fatigues, &c., &c. Two and sometimes three laborers were employed daily upon menial duties, which I did not consider the Cadets should be subjected to. With this exception they were employed in turns upon all military duties, from that of regimental field officers down to that of private sentinels. One guard was furnished daily by each regiment, and one company was always upon in-lying picket. In each battalion two Cadets were named to act as Regimental Majors for two days at a time; they reported themselves daily to the regular Field Officer of the day, and accompanied him on his rounds by day and night. Two Cadets were named permanently as sergeants, and two as corporals for each company. At every drill different Cadets were called out of the ranks to act as captains and subaltern officers, so that opportunity was afforded to all to learn the duties of all regimental grades. For the first few days they were exercised without arms, and during the whole period of their stay in camp the early morning parades were without arms. After a few days' experience

I found that the theoretical knowledge of drill was much greater than I had expected it could have been; I thought it more advisable therefore to exercise them in the battalion and subsequently in brigade movements, than to keep them long at the monotonous employment of squad and company drill. When the camp broke up I have no hesitation in saying that they compared most favorably with regular troops. They daily acquired increased steadiness under arms and precision of movement which careful training under military officers only can effect. Their conduct was beyond all praise: their cheerful obedience and the respect they paid their officers, evinced a desire to learn a soldier's duties in all the various grades of our profession, and the quickness with which they learned showed an aptitude for military pursuits that augurs well for the future prosperity of the Militia of this country. The difficulties one always has to encounter in transforming the citizen into the soldier, in teaching him habits of order, precision and smartness in bearing, were consequently easily overcome. It seemed to be the desire of all to identify themselves with the army whose uniform they wore, and in my opinion they were most successful in doing so. The gentleman in medical charge of the camp was Dr. Dufresne, of Laprairie; he attended morning and evening to all reporting themselves sick. He performed his duties to my entire satisfaction. It is seldom that over 1,100 men remain together in one place for three weeks, with so little sickness as we have had at Laprairie. A return accompanies this, showing the numbers of each battalion admitted to hospital, from which it will be seen that the total admissions were only at the rate of  $2\frac{9}{16}$  per diem for all three battalions, and the average number dismissed from hospital as fit for duty was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per diem. Many of those admitted had joined with severe colds, and a few with other diseases of long standing. The prevailing complaints were those of the tonsils, diarrhoea, and rheumatism. All were of a slight nature.

Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay marched into Laprairie on Wednesday, the 4th inst., and encamped close to the Cadets. He had two divisional field days, when the Montreal Garrison acted as one brigade, and the Cadets, with a battery of Royal Artillery, attached temporarily to them, formed a second brigade.

At one of these field days Lieut.-General Sir James Michel, K.C.B., was present; both he and Major-General Lindsay expressed themselves highly pleased with the manner in which the Cadets manœuvred, and with their steadiness under arms.

The camp was broken up on the evening of the 6th instant, and all the Cadets had left for their homes by the following evening.

To the officers who commanded the three battalions, Captain Shephard, 25th Regt., (K.O.B.), Lieut.-Colonel Smith of the Volunteer Militia, and Lieut.-Colonel Suzor, Brigade Major of Militia, and to their respective Adjutants, Captain Carter, 16th Regt., Lieutenant Nagle, 30th Regt., and Captain Bernard, of the Militia, all who took an interest in the camp are deeply indebted for their zeal and energy. The services of Lieut.-Col. Atcherly, late of the 30th Regt., who acted as Assistant Quarter-master General, were invaluable. The comfort of each individual recruit depended greatly upon the manner in which the duties of that officer were carried out, and I do not think that any one could have been more successful in discharging them than he was.

Major Browne (late of the 88th and 69th Regts.,) displayed great tact in the manner in which he carried on his duties; he was peculiarly happy in dealing with the Cadets,

and I know of no officer better calculated for the post he filled. Mr. Grant, late of the 100th Regiment, was indefatigable in the discharge of his responsible duties as Quarter-master to the Brigade; he had to issue all the stores of every kind required by the Cadets; he was always ready to assist and was untiring in his exertions. To these officers much of our success is attributable, and I take the liberty of most strongly recommending them to your favorable consideration. Lieut.-Colonel Dennis, Brigade Major of Militia, displayed great zeal and much ability in assisting Lieut.-Colonel Atcherly in the discharge of his numerous duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

G. J. WOLSELEY,  
Colonel, Asst. Quarter-master General, Canada.  
(Late in command of Laprairie Camp.)

Colonel MacDougall, Adjutant General Militia,  
Canada.

In consequence of events which have taken place since the foregoing was printed, it has been found necessary to make some additional remarks, which will be found in following pages.

## ADDENDA TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

On the 31st May the Adjutant General received instructions to call out for actual service Volunteer companies numbering 14,000 men. These were all ready within 24 hours, and many of them had moved to the stations assigned to them. On the 2nd June the whole of the Volunteer force not already called out was placed on actual service, and on the 3rd of June the Province had more than 20,000 men under arms. The whole force has turned out not only willingly but eagerly, although the sacrifice involved at the present season on all merchants and other men of business, as well as on tradesmen, mechanics and farmers, is enormous. In estimating the cost to the country of the Fenian operations, the Government expenditure forms only a secondary consideration. It is probably within the truth to say that, on the average, every man now serving loses daily twice as much as he costs the Government. As it never can be the desire of the country that such sacrifices should be exclusively borne by Volunteers, the Adjutant General takes the present occasion again respectfully to suggest the justice and expediency of levying a certain yearly tax on every male inhabitant of Canada, within certain limits of age, who is not enrolled either in a Volunteer or in a Service Militia Corps, to be devoted to militia purposes.

Numbers of Canadians have hastened from distant parts of the United States to help in defending their country, and have sacrificed their situations to do so. It is especially worthy to be recorded that 60 young Canadians hastened from Chicago to Toronto to offer their services, and are now doing duty in that city as a Volunteer Corps.

It would be impossible to detail the many individual instances of devotion to Canada which have been afforded by her sons; but the behavior of a stranger not long arrived in the country from England, should not be left without notice:—Mr. Lockie, a young gentleman of the "London Scottish (Lord Elcho's) Regiment," who had distinguished himself at Wimbledon, came to Canada eighteen months ago. When the Fenians landed at Fort Erie he had been only a few weeks returned from England with a young bride. He immediately fell into the ranks of the Queen's Own as a private, and fought at the battle of Lime Ridge, where the grey color of his uniform, that of the "London Scottish," exposed him particularly to the fire of the enemy. His coolness and bravery were conspicuous, and during the retreat he was always seen in the rear, encouraging his comrades and leading and firing with as much deliberation as if on a field day.

Here follow two instances of devotion on the part of individual families which ought to be known.

The five sons of a widow lady, Mrs. McKenzie, of East Whitby, went to the front as volunteers, leaving one brother with their mother as a home-guard.

Another widow lady, whose name has not been reported, gave six sons to her country, she herself undertaking, in their absence, to look after their affairs. These six brothers are serving in the Hawkesbury battalion.

Lt.-Col. Armstrong, of Brockton, also sent five of his sons to the front as volunteers. The above are only particular and remarkable instances of a devotion which has been general.

When the Volunteers were lately sent to the front to meet an enemy in the field, and without an hour's notice, the state of their equipment for field service was necessarily very defective. A great many of the companies had never been provided with either knapsacks or haversacks, and there was no time for forwarding these from the Imperial stores in Montreal, even though there had been knapsacks sufficient in those stores. The troops which had Montreal for their base of supply were completed as far as possible with knapsacks, and all of them with haversacks; and supplies of haversacks were at once sent to Toronto and London. It is no part of the business of the Government to supply Volunteers with underclothing, or with boots. In the Regular Service, the soldier provides these out of his pay, from the Quarter-master's stores of Regimental necessaries. But as without boots a soldier is useless, and as many of the Volunteers were unable to purchase, the Government authorized the issue of boots to all Volunteers requiring them, who have been sent from their homes.

In order to render the Volunteer force efficient for service, it is indispensable:—

1st. That knapsacks and haversacks should be at once supplied to every man;

2nd. That a reserve supply of knapsacks and haversacks should be constantly kept up in the Provincial stores;

3rd. That a supply of what is called regimental necessaries should be kept up in the Provincial stores, comprising boots, socks, flannel shirts and drawers, &c. These are to be obtained from the Imperial Stores in England, of excellent material, and at a far cheaper rate than that at which the men could supply themselves; the article of boots, however, excepted, as they can be furnished cheaper in Canada and of as good material. These articles to be issued to the Volunteers, whether on actual service or not, on repayment, which would be a great boon to the men.

## COMMISSARIAT.

When Volunteers take the field with Regulars, or when they are acting in the same district with Regulars, as would always be the case, the Lieutenant General has consented that the regular Commissariat shall supply the Volunteers *in bulk*, the distribution of the same being confided to Volunteer Quarter-masters.

When Volunteers are detached in small numbers—say one battalion for example—the Commanding Officer and Quarter-master would provide for the wants of the men, and there could be no difficulty in doing this in any part of Canada. When Volunteers take the field for any length of time, and are lodged either under canvas or in barracks or in temporary billets under the Act, the men would receive only the daily sum distinguished as their pay, the Government undertaking to supply them with rations, &c. But this would require the organization of special departments. For a short and sudden effort such as was lately required, the creation of these departments was inexpedient. Each volunteer received twenty-five cents a day as pay and fifty cents a day was credited to him in lieu of rations and lodging. The latter allowance would form a fund at the disposal of the Commanding

Officer, which he would employ to the best advantage for the comfort of the men, in all cases where they are not permanently billeted and supplied by householders.

### MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Every Volunteer Battalion or force sent to the front has been provided with surgeons—the Imperial Medical Departments furnishing them on Provincial account, with the needful supplies of lint, bandages, medicines, &c.—and the general medical service of the Volunteers is carried on under the direction of the principal Medical Officer of the Queen's troops. In the case of any prolonged service, it would be absolutely necessary that a principal Medical Officer of Volunteers should be appointed, who would receive instructions direct from the Queen's Officer of the same denomination, and who would control the Volunteer medical service.

In Canada the whole labor which in regular armies is subdivided among the Adjutant General's, Quarter-Master General's, Medical, Commissariat, Finance and Transport Departments, is thrown on the one Department of the Adjutant General of Militia. On the late sudden calling out, therefore, of the whole Volunteer force for real service, for the first time in the present generation, it could not be expected that the above machinery would start at once in perfect working order. Every person thinks himself both called upon and competent to criticize military arrangements, and unfair criticisms have been made; but it is surprising and most creditable to the District Staff Officers, that with such imperfect means at command, they were able to do so much, and that their arrangements did not incur severer criticism than they have received.

On the present occasion the military arrangements of the Province were calculated to resist the desultory attacks of a band of ruffians of imperfect military organization and equipment, and unprovided with any military base; and were more than adequate to the emergency.

The military system of Canada, however, should be calculated with an eye to the future, to resist the regular warfare which might be waged by a powerful neighboring people, with immense resources in men and material. And these great Colonies cannot take the place they ought to occupy among the nations of the world, until that system is completed.

Experience has shewn that in the event of a regular invasion, 100,000 men in addition to the volunteer force would eagerly come forward in forty-eight hours, to aid in defending their country. But it is a matter for grave consideration, that in the present state of affairs, the Province would have no means of utilizing the strong and willing arms of the population at large. At present the depôts of arms and other warlike material are fixed at one end of our long frontier. In case of war an enemy might easily prevent us from transporting any part of these to the different districts west of Montreal, and to this end his first efforts would be directed.

It follows, therefore, that large depôts of arms and munitions should be formed at the centres of districts—London, Toronto, Kingston. For such a purpose proper buildings, as

store houses, should be acquired or erected without delay. But as it would be useless to put arms into the hands of men, without any previous training, for the purpose of opposing experienced troops, a further measure is necessary.—These depôts should be fortified. Application should at once be made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Imperial Government should establish, at each of those places, depôts of arms, ammunition, knapsacks, haversacks, kits, boots, and all other munitions of war, sufficient to equip 20,000 men; the Provincial Government providing the necessary buildings and paying the salaries of the Imperial store-keepers. Articles to be paid for by the Provincial Government only when issued.

The entrenched camps formed at the places above indicated would not only protect the depôts from sudden attack and capture, but they would form the rallying points for the fighting population of their respective districts, who would soon acquire a military organization within the secure area of the camps. The Volunteer force of the country which is the natural advanced guard of the Canadian army, would amply suffice to defend the entrenched camps, aided by some regular artillery in each.

The Adjutant General is deeply impressed with the vital importance of this measure, and he respectfully and most earnestly commends it to the consideration of the Canadian Legislature.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,  
Adjt.-General Militia.

Ottawa, June 14th, 1866.

No. 2.

### REPORT BY MAJOR-GENERAL NAPIER.

TORONTO, 23rd April, 1866.

SIR,—When the Volunteers in my district were relieved from active service on the 31st of last month, I told them that I would take an early opportunity of bringing their good conduct under the favorable notice of the Governor General.

I have now the honor to report, for His Excellency's information, that I have every reason to be well satisfied with the conduct of all the Volunteers serving under my command, who responded with the greatest zeal and alacrity to the Governor General's call for their services on the 8th of March. Their conduct both in quarters and at billet has been very good, and they have improved very much in their drill during the few weeks they were on active service.

Several companies left their homes within a few hours after receiving the order to hold themselves in readiness for service on the Frontier, and I am glad to say that I have received very favorable reports of their conduct from their commanding officers.

Owing to the reports about movements of Fenians, the Volunteers on the Frontier were constantly obliged to patrol, night after night, and the duties were very severe, but both officers and men performed them in a most cheerful and effective way, and deserve every credit for their conduct, in my opinion.

I beg particularly to bring to His Excellency's favorable notice the zealous and active services of Lieutenant-Colonels Jarvis and Hill, commanding Volunteer battalions at Sarnia and Windsor, who neither spared themselves or their men whilst protecting that part of the Frontier entrusted to their charge for several months during the winter season.

Great credit is also due to the commanding officers of the Volunteer regiments at Toronto, Hamilton and London, for the zeal they have shewn in getting their battalions into an efficient state of drill and discipline.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of bringing to the most favorable notice of His Excellency the Governor-General, the valuable assistance I have received from Lieut.-Colonel Durie, Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia. This officer, by his unwearied exertions, has been of the greatest use to me, and I consider him to be a first-rate staff officer in every respect.

I have also to thank Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General of Militia, for the London District, for his zeal and activity; and the Brigade-Majors of the several districts have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

The Volunteers are now drilling twice a week, and I am well satisfied with the marked progress they have made in their drill, and should their services be required against the enemy in the field, I can assure His Excellency that I would be proud to have them under my command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE NAPIER, Major-General,

Commanding Toronto District.

No. 3.

### REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL J. B. TAYLOR.

LONDON, 30th April, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward this short report of the Volunteer Force called out lately on service in my District.

At eleven p.m., on the 7th March, I received your telegram ordering me to call out 1,200 men from my district, to be ready within 24 hours.

I immediately called out by telegraph (where possible) 27 Companies, ordering them to muster in their full strength at their nearest Railway Stations. Seven of these, viz.: Guelph, New Hamburg, two Companies of Stratford, two Companies of Goderich, and Lucan, were on the Grand Trunk Railway between Guelph and the West.

Thirteen were on the Great Western Railway between Paris and Windsor, viz.: Princeton, Ingersoll, North Oxford, Delaware, Wardsville, two Companies of Chatham, and five City of London Companies, and the Field Battery Artillery of London. Two companies were on the line of the London and Port Stanley Railway, viz.: St. Thomas and Port Stanley. The five remaining Companies were at a distance of from five to eighteen miles from a Railway, viz.: Embro, Thamesford, St. Johns, Harriettsville and Drumbo.

Of these Companies 15 were reported ready mustered at their nearest Railway Stations, at noon, on the 8th, and the remaining except one Company were ready at seven, p.m., the same evening, there being at that hour mustered in London the five City Companies and Field Battery, and five Companies from the vicinity, being a force of 585 men, the remaining Companies, 660 strong, were billeted at their nearest Railway Stations that night, making a total of 1,245 men ready at their nearest Railway Stations by eight p.m., on the 8th March.

On the 9th March I had

14 companies in London,

5 in Woodstock,

2 in Chatham,

6 in Stratford,

which were on the 10th augmented by calling out the local Windsor, Sandwich, Sarnia and Seaforth corps.

On the 10th March these were removed to form the two Frontier Service Battalions at Windsor and Sarnia, with temporary reserves at London, and detachments at Stratford, Paris, St. Mary's and Chatham.

These companies were constantly augmented by men from their head-quarters who were unable to turn out at the first call, so that I found on the 20th March I had a force of 1501;—they were on the 27th reduced to 1200, my quota.

Regarding the behaviour of the men in billets, when so many young men were called from their country homes for the first time to withstand temptations of city life, I am happy to be able to report that their conduct has been excellent, and places the standard of the force in that respect in a very favorable position.

The Companies' arms, accoutrements and clothing were all in a fit state for service, (except the clothing of one company); but the want of knapsacks was much felt, since the men could not carry boxes with them, and they had no way of providing themselves with a change of underclothing.

The system of billeting men proved efficacious for the emergency, but for any length of time it is highly objectionable, both for health and discipline.

Although there are 51 companies in my District, there is only one battalion, that of the County Oxford, and I noticed the great advantage of having those companies in battalion by the ease with which they were called out and the quickness with which they mustered. I believe the extension of the Battalion system to the whole force, as now proposed, will be of great advantage.

I would beg to express my sense of the very valuable assistance which Colonel Hawley, 60th Rifles, the Commandant at this Station, has always rendered to me, not only by detailing officers and sergeants to assist in drilling the Volunteers, but also by giving me the aid of his experienced counsel, and by the marked interest which he has evinced in the efficiency of the Force called out.

I would also call your attention to the alacrity and zeal displayed by the Volunteers in at once replying to the call for duty; and would particularly mention the names of Lance-Sergeant Robert Atkinson, of the Chatham company, and Privates W. Walls and McKenzie of the Windsor company, who gave up situations in the United States and

came to join their companies on service. I must add the obligations which I am under to the Managers and Officials of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and London and Port Stanley Railways, who did everything in their power to aid the rapid transport of the Volunteers, and with such care that I am happy to report the absence of any accidents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

Lt.-Col. Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Militia.

No. 4.

#### REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL DURIE.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 1st May, 1866.

SIR,—In laying before you the state of the Volunteer Militia Force in the district over which my functions extend, composed of the 4th, 5th, 7th and 10th Military Districts, I have the honor to report that my district, extending over the middle area, or if one may so term it, the very heart of Western Canada, including in it the chief Cities of Toronto and Hamilton, smaller towns as well as a large well cultivated agricultural section of the country, embraces two distinct classes of the community, those who live in, and who are supported by the commerce and trade of large cities and towns, and those living purely by agricultural pursuits.

I may briefly state that the force in this district, when suddenly called upon for Active Service, was composed of the following corps, at the undermentioned places:—

*Toronto.*

1 Troop of Cavalry,	1 Battalion of Rifles,
1 Garrison Battery of Artillery,	1 Battalion of Infantry.
1 Naval Company,	

*Hamilton.*

1 Field Battery,	1 Battalion Infantry.
1 Naval Company,	

*Towns and Villages.*

3 Troops of Cavalry,	21 Companies of Infantry,
1 Garrison Battery of Artillery,	15 Companies of Rifles.

*Rural Districts.*

2 Troops of Cavalry,	18 Companies of Infantry,
1 Field Battery,	10 Companies of Rifles.

*Total.*

6 Troops of Cavalry,	1 Battalion of Rifles,
2 Field Batteries,	2 Battalions of Infantry,
2 Garrison Batteries of Artillery,	39 Companies of Infantry,
2 Naval Companies,	25 Companies of Rifles.

Say a force of 5,000 men of all arms, including all ranks.

Agreeable to your instructions, received by telegram late on the evening of the 8th March last, these districts were required to put into the field a force of 3,500 men of all arms, including all ranks.

It is a most gratifying fact, and one which speaks volumes for the noble feeling animating the whole Volunteer Militia Force of the country, and which, also, reflects the highest credit on the officers, non-commissioned officers and the men.

That although the Order for the embodiment for Active Service, was only received late on the evening referred to, the corps being selected, the necessary orders issued, the enrolment was at once promptly effected—cities, towns, villages and rural districts alike, responding with equal and zealous alacrity as an illustration of that feeling. I may mention, that at 10.30 a.m. on the morning following the order, Toronto had furnished her required quota. The difficulty being to limit, not only in Toronto, but in all parts of the entire district, the number of the Volunteer Militia offering service. The force required was enrolled and concentrated at the points required, in cities and towns in a few hours, from the rural districts in 12 and 24 hours, according to the distance required to be travelled by land and rail.

I beg herewith to transmit a return of the Volunteer Force called on for Active Service, shewing the relative strength of each corps (at that time), their stations and commanding officers.

It is doubtless true, that the force placed on service was larger than that required, which can only be accounted for by the great desire, on the part of the men, joining unexpectedly, their respective corps called out, from distances never anticipated. Instances have occurred where men have been known to have come from distant parts in the United States—giving up situations in order to take their part in the defence of their Flag and Country, which they considered it was their bounden duty to do, gratifying at the same time their love for the land of their adoption.

The organization and discipline of the force, was at once carried out and effected agreeable to your instructions. The different corps moved to those points ordered with steadiness and obedience, reflecting much credit on the staff officers, officers commanding corps, and the men themselves. That when placed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under the orders of Major General G. Napier, C.B., Commanding 1st Military District, C. W., well knowing that they were under the Articles of War and Mutiny Act, were perfectly satisfied and gratified to serve under a General Officer, who has ever taken such a deep interest in their discipline and welfare. A general desire appearing, that it was felt to be necessary that discipline and implicit obedience to orders was absolutely necessary to be upheld for their well-being and credit, as a military force called out in defence of their Queen, their hearths and homes.

Not a single instance of insubordination was reported to the Major-General commanding, during the time the force was under arms, from the 8th to the 31st of March last, when the force was partially relieved from permanent duty, permitted—with the exception of a small force at Niagara and Dunnville—to return to their respective homes; there to drill, agreeable to the General Orders issued on that occasion, two days in each week, thereby including the whole Volunteer Militia Force in the entire District, which still continues, and, judging by the Weekly State Returns, makes very satisfactory progress in further effecting the efficiency and wellbeing of the force.

It is very satisfactory to be able to record, that not a single casualty or accident occurred in moving the various corps from and returning to their respective Head Quarters, along the different lines of railway to the points of concentration; thus shewing the careful management of the authorities of these Railways, who have always afforded every facility in promoting and carrying out the different movements and changes.

In conclusion, I beg leave to place in your hands copies of two Brigade Orders thereunto annexed, issued by order of Major-General Napier, C.B., on the relief of the force from permanent duty, thus shewing the opinion entertained by the Major-General commanding, of the conduct and good behaviour of the Volunteers during the time they were on active duty in Toronto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. S. DURIE, Lt.-Col.,

Asst. Adjutant General Militia.

Colonel MacDougall,

Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 28th March, 1866.

[Brigade Orders, No. 1.]

Major-General Napier, C.B., Commanding the 1st Military District, C. W., cannot permit the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer Militia, just relieved from active service, to return to their homes without expressing to them his very great satisfaction at their good conduct when on duty, and although relieved, the same credit is due to them in so nobly coming forward and enrolling themselves for the defence of their country, which has been accorded to the whole force.

And the Major-General feels quite sure from his own knowledge, having had many opportunities of witnessing the good feeling shewn by the Volunteer Force, that if required, the same alacrity, the same zeal, will be manifested again, which has already been shewn and proven.

By Order,

(Signed,)

W. S. DURIE, Lt.-Col.,

Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of Militia.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 29th March, 1866.

[Brigade After-order, No. 1.]

The Volunteer Militia Force lately embodied for active service, being about to return to their homes, Major-General Napier, C.B., Commanding the 1st Military District, C.W., avails himself of tendering his thanks to the Commandant, Colonel G. T. Denison, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, not only for the prompt manner in which they responded to the Governor General's call, for active service, but also for their uniform good conduct during the time they have been under his command, which he will not fail to bring to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Major-General feels confident that should the services of the Volunteers be again

required, they will not fail to rally under their colours for the defence of their Queen and Country, and he assures them he will be proud to have them, once more, under his immediate command.

By Order,

(Signed,)

W. S. DURIE, Lt.-Col.,

Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of Militia.

No. 5.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL SHAW.

BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS,

Kingston, 12th May, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, with reference to the ordering out for active service of a part of the Volunteer Force of this Division, to report as follows:—

1. In the first place it may be proper to state that Kingston is situated where Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence may be said to unite, and is distant in a direct line across the river, ten miles to Cape Vincent a town on the United States frontier, with Wolfe Island, Garden Island, and others of the Thousand Island group between the two places. The river in winter is always frozen over for months, and a thoroughfare established on the ice to all parts of the United States, East, South and West; therefore when the navigation closes, this vast ice bridge renders Kingston imminently open to attack from the United States shore, and under the threatening aspect which the Fenian excitement in that country presented, it was considered prudent as a measure of defence, prior to the receipt of any instructions from Head Quarters, to put the Volunteer Force in this immediate vicinity in a state of preparation for whatever might eventuate, and the following Brigade Order was issued.

BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS,

Kingston, 12th January, 1866.

Brigade Orders.

1. The Brigade Orders, under date of the 27th January, 1865, with reference to an apprehended raid, are hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof.

2. On the firing of three guns from the Fort or Market Battery, the several corps named in the margin will assemble as follows:—

*14th Volunteer Rifles.*—Three Companies in the drill shed. Three Companies in the City Hall.

*Battery of Artillery.*—Kingston Field Battery of Artillery in the Artillery Barrack Square.

*Troop of Cavalry.*—Kingston Troop of Cavalry in the old Commercial Bank Yard, Princess Street.

*Garden Island Company.*—On Garden Island.

*Past Cadets.*—All past Cadets of the Military School not holding Commissions in the Volunteers in the drill shed.

*Head Quarters.*—The old Commercial Bank, Princess Street, to be the Head Quar-



ters of the Force when called out, where commanding officers of corps will report for orders.

(Signed,) DAVID SHAW, Lieut.-Col.,  
Brigade Major Militia.

On the issuing of which Order the Field Battery of Artillery was put on sleighs with limbers packed and ammunition served out to the several Rifle and Infantry corps, while the drill of the force throughout the whole Division was advanced to as efficient a state as possible.

These arrangements were made early in January. Early in March your telegraphic order was received drawing upon this Division for 750 men, for active service.

2nd. At midnight, or between twelve and one o'clock of the morning of the 8th of March, your despatch was received. It gave no information as to where the service was to be, but limited me to corps nearest Railway Stations. That the call was urgent, the terms and time of the communication left no doubt, so first ordering to be in readiness messengers and conveyances to notify outside companies, I went to the Town-Major, and with him to the Commandant of the Garrison, Col. Gibbon, C.B., R.A., and shewed them my orders; and though the Volunteer Force at this time was acting independently of the Regular Military Authorities, under the circumstances I considered it my duty to adopt this course and place myself under the advice of these officers. The alarm guns were ordered to be fired, and while the Volunteers were assembling, the Commandant who had notified the Recorder of the City, James O'Reilly, Esq., and the Police Magistrate John Creighton, Esq., these gentlemen, together with Town Major Geraghty and myself, had a conference at the City Hall, as to what was best to be done otherwise. At the Brigade Office the Commandant and Colonel Moffatt, commanding Royal Canadian Rifles, with other officers, were assembled and every assistance offered me necessary. Col. Gibbon supplying from the Imperial Magazine all the ammunition required to fulfil your order, and remaining until my whole arrangements were completed.

The quota of men required 750, to make which certain the following were ordered to report for service, viz. :—

Kingston.—The 14th Battalion Rifles, 6 Companies, 65 each =	.....	390
Belleville.—The 15th do Infantry, 5 do 55 " =	....	275
do Belleville Rifle Company, 1 do 65 " =	....	65
Millburn.—1st Storrington Rifles, 1 do 55 " =	....	55
Inverary.—2nd do do 1 do 55 " =	....	55
	14	840 men.

At two p.m., on the 8th, I was enabled to telegraph to you that the force required was complete and ready for service.

And then began the difficulty of having to refuse the services of other corps, for officers and men who had not been placed on the service list felt disappointed, and expressed themselves warmly at being passed over. A more general desire to go to the front could not be shewn, and had the whole force been ordered out there would not have been a spare rifle, sword, or set of accoutrements in the Division.

The promptitude with which replies were received from commanders of corps, was

most gratifying, and without being invidious where all did so well. I cannot but refer to the Belleville Volunteers having received orders at nine o'clock in the morning, and being reported ready to march at noon, (three hours) wherever they were wanted.

3rd. Besides this alacrity and enthusiasm on the part of the Volunteers, an excellent spirit prevailed everywhere on the part of the people, the step taken by the Government was invariably approved, this feeling predominating without any regard to political or other differences of opinion that the honor of the Empire was at stake, and cost what it might Canadians must hold British authority supreme where the defence of it fell to their lot.

4th. During the excitement, meetings of the citizens were held for the purpose of organizing Home Guards, but there being no means of equipping them, and as the Volunteers were not moved away further action was postponed; as an auxiliary force however for local defence an organization of the kind can at any time be formed to take the place if necessary of the Regular or Volunteer Forces ordered elsewhere.

5th. The summons to arms having been unhesitatingly obeyed, then came the working out practically of military details, the Commander-in-Chief of the Regular Troops had become the Commander-in-Chief of all, and the Volunteer now found himself in reality a soldier, the question then was how would his zeal and determination to avenge threatened insult to his country *wear*? How would it stand the test of parades, guards, drills, and all the details of a soldier's duty? I am happy to have to report that the test has resulted very favorably both to the service and the man, the general behaviour was very good, crimes and punishments not on the record, and efficiency daily became more marked. The order to disband was received with mixed feelings at once of regret and gladness, and at a moment's notice every one is ready to resume his place in line.

The effect of calling out the force has been good from every point of view; and it is admitted both by officers and men that the short time they were on active service it did them more good and made them more efficient than all the years previously spent in drill.

6th. Before concluding this report, I have to refer with great pleasure to the hearty support rendered to myself and to the officers and men of the Volunteer Force at this station by the officers of the Regular Service during the late Fenian expectation, the pressure on the Brigade Office from the receipt of your telegram of 8th March onwards has been very great, constant attention nearly all the time being necessary, by night as well as by day, during the whole period the Commandant and the Town-Major have given me every assistance in their power. The force also at all times has had their services and advice, and Col. Moffatt, Commanding Royal Canadian Rifles, most generously placed his quarter-master's stores at the disposal of the Volunteers, on the same terms as to his own men, a very great boon at any time, but more especially with the expectation of receiving marching orders at any moment; consequently the feeling existing between the Queen's Troops and the Volunteers is of the very best kind, and cannot but be productive of the most harmonious results to all concerned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DAVID SHAW, Lt.-Col.,

Major of Brigade.

Colonel MacDougall,

Adjutant General of Militia, Montreal.

## REPORT BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL ATCHERLEY.

PRESCOTT, 14th May, 1866.

SIR,—In obedience to your instructions, I have now the honor to submit this my Report of the Volunteer Militia on service in this my district, (No. 1.) The district extends from Kingston (but does not include that city) East, as far as the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, including Gananoque, Brockville, Prescott, Iroquois and Cornwall along the banks of the St. Lawrence; and to the North, Hawkesbury, East Hawkesbury, Vankleek Hill, L'Original and Henry's Corner, also Ottawa, Bell's Corner, Merrickville, Burriett's Rapids, Perth, Pakenham, Almonte, Carleton Place, Fitzroy, &c.

The Batteries and Companies at present on service are, at Brockville—the Brockville Rifles, the Brockville Infantry Company, the Perth Rifles, the Perth Infantry Company, and the Gananoque Rifles, the whole being formed into one Battalion under the command of Lieut-Colonel Crawford. At Prescott there is a Brigade of Artillery, comprising the Ottawa and Morrisburgh Batteries, also the Iroquois, and Prescott Batteries, the whole under command of Major Forrest; at Prescott there is also the Infantry Battalion comprising Nos. 1 and 2 Prescott Rifles, the Merrickville Rifles, and the Burritt's Rapids Infantry, the whole under the command of Lieut-Col. Jessup. At Cornwall there are No. 1 and 2 Cornwall Rifles, the Cornwall Infantry Company and two Companies of the Hochelaga, forming one Battalion, under the command of Lieut-Col. Hawkes. At Ottawa there are no Volunteers on permanent service, but there is a guard found every day from the local force there, for His Excellency the Governor General's residence, and also his office. The Volunteers on service were called out on the 9th March last, and those at Brockville and Prescott have been on duty ever since. There has been a change among some of the companies at Cornwall, the two companies of the "Hochelaga's" at present there having relieved a detachment of the Victoria's and Prince of Wales's, which a short time before that relieved two Companies of the Hawkesbury Battalion that went home. The force on service at Ottawa were relieved from active duty, except the two days' drill a week and the guards they now furnish. At the end of March last, also the companies at Pakenham, Almonte and Carleton Place, were also relieved from active duty about the same time.

At the early part of the winter, the greatest uneasiness prevailed all along the frontier, and the Brockville Rifles offered their services to the Government, to form a night guard for the town of Brockville; this offer was made by Colonel Crawford and the officers of his company, and was accepted,—the officers gratuitously, and the men to receive 25 cents per diem. They were to sleep in the large drill-room or armoury, except those who lived quite close, and were to drill for a certain time every night. They furnished sentries and patrolled every night all through the winter, and the officers were on guard in town; this guard they furnished and continued to keep on until the garrison of Brockville was increased, and all put on service the same as in the other frontier towns in March last, when they were placed on exactly the same footing as the other Volunteers on service.

The Volunteers who were sent to Prescott, as also the local force called out there, were hailed with great satisfaction by the population of Prescott, and of the surrounding country. The reports about the Fenians had produced an alarm all along the frontier,

and the fact of the Volunteers being sent so numerously and so quickly to the front, *at once* produced entire confidence. I attribute in a very great measure our immunity from attack to the fact of there being troops well armed, well equipped, and *now* well instructed in gun drill in Fort Wellington, and for this I cannot speak too highly of Major Forrest, Captain Gallwey and the officers, and the whole detachment of Volunteers under them, whose steady perseverance in the performance of their duties has had a most beneficial effect upon certain classes in the States, and also has created a feeling of complete security on this side. On several occasions during the winter before the force was called out for service, the Volunteers at Cornwall, Prescott and Brockville have been under arms for several nights, when an attack or raid had been thought probable, and the officers and men, although not paid, answered the call, and one and all turned out for night, and all other duties required of them, in a most praiseworthy and exemplary manner.

At Prescott, on the night of the 16th March, when I received information of an attempt to be made to land at the Windmill near Prescott, and plant the Fenian flag there, the inhabitants in the neighborhood of Prescott turned out and offered all the assistance in their power. Several instances occurred of the anxiety of all to render every help and assistance in their power. One man on the night of the 16th, was met by a piquet on the road to the Windmill, who was coming into Prescott in all haste with a rusty musket that had not been fired for a long time, and who said upon being interrogated by the piquet, that he was going to offer his services to Colonel Atcherley, as he understood there was a "raid." Another man came in with a long pitchfork and reported himself to me with that formidable weapon, as ready to fall in, and regretted that he was not better armed. I am much indebted to the Rev. Mr. Roche, Mr. Ellis, Dr. Boswell, and several other gentlemen too numerous to mention, who all came forward and offered their services, the first of the three offered to join the ranks, and was most active and valuable in his services.

When the order was received for 800 men to be called out in this district, more than double that number would have and in fact did turn out, and we had some difficulty in at first keeping the numbers down to the required quota, as the whole district rushed to arms and offered their services. I had offers from two districts, Edwardsburgh, and also Spencer-ville, to send in 75 men in one place and 100 men in the other at any moment, should their services be required, and these two districts have since volunteered through me their services to the Government, and raise a company each immediately.

The Mayor and Town Council at Prescott, gave the use of their Town Hall most willingly, and also contributed refreshments to the Volunteers on duty, when I thought it expedient on several occasions to call for their valuable aid to guard against any surprise or attack, before they were regularly called out for service in March. At Brockville, the Mayor and Town Council and the inhabitants at large behaved most handsomely, and did all they possibly could to contribute to the comfort of the Volunteers. They subscribed and bought "forms" and "trestles" for the Brockville Rifles, when first called out as the guard for the town, and have since contributed in every way that was possible to render assistance. At Cornwall, the same energetic and loyal spirit, for which this town has been so long noted, has been evinced by the Mayor, Town Council, and the leading gentry and inhabitants.

I much regret that a wish on my part not to be absent from Prescott more than was

actually necessary, prevented my being oftener at Cornwall, but I feel satisfied that this town has been as forward as the others in rendering all the assistance to the Government and Volunteers that was possible. It affords me great pleasure to be able to testify to the excellent conduct and behaviour of all the Volunteers in this district, and the almost total absence of crime. They have wonderfully improved in drill, and have shewn the greatest anxiety and wish to improve. The two weekly drills have had a most beneficial effect. The whole of the Volunteers in the district have shown the very best spirit, and the little annoyances and discomfort to which many of them have been subject since they came on service, have all been borne with the utmost contentment and good nature, and an anxious wish to learn their drill and do their duty, has been shown by all ranks of both officers and men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

F. T. ATCHERLEY, Lt.-Col.,

Dep. Asst. Adjutant General of Militia.

Colonel MacDougall,

Adjutant General of Militia, Montreal.

No. 7.

### REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BROWNE.

MONTREAL, May 7, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information, that the following companies of Volunteer Militia in my District were called out for actual service on the 8th March last, viz.: 11th Battalion, "Argenteuil Rangers," consisting of eight companies; the Buckingham Infantry Company; the Como Rifle Company; and the St. Eustache Rifle Company, from Brigade Major Hanson's District; and the two companies from Three Rivers, the Ste. Thérèse Company, and the Terrebonne Company, from Brigade Major Masson's District. These companies were distributed as follows:—

2	Companies	"Argenteuil Rangers"	at Ottawa.
1	"	"	Lacolle.
3	"	"	St. Andrews.
2	"	"	West Gore.

The Como Rifles, for a period of ten days, furnished a party of one officer, two sergeants and twenty-five men at Vaudreuil.

The St. Eustache Company was stationed at St. Ann's, relieving the detachment of the Como Rifles stationed at Vaudreuil.

1st	Company,	Three Rivers,	was stationed at St. Armands.
2nd	"	"	" Frelighsburg.
	Rifle Company,	Terrebonne,	" Waterloo.
	"	Ste. Thérèse	" Frelighsburg.

All these companies, with the exception of those stationed at Ottawa, (which were under the command of Lieut. Col. Wily,) were removed to Lt. Colonel Smith's District, and have been reported on by him.

I am however happy to be able to state that, with one solitary exception, (a case tried by Detachment Court Martial,) there was a total absence of crime among the companies above referred to, and in only one case, (that of the Terrebonne Rifle Company,) was any trouble experienced in obtaining the required number of men for duty.

By the order of Major-General Lindsay, commanding 2nd Military District, I proceeded to Sherbrooke on the 26th of March last, for the purpose of inspecting the force at that Station, Stanstead, Melbourne, and Richmond, on which I had the honor of reporting most favorably to the Major General on the 29th March which  
29th March 1866. report I have now the honor to enclose for your information.

I also personally inspected all the companies in my District proceeding to, and returning from frontier duty, and was much pleased in noticing a marked improvement in their appearance; and the officers commanding the different companies assured me that they had made great progress in drill during the time they were on frontier service,—and I have reason to believe that they all performed their duty cheerfully and well—not a single complaint of any kind having come to my knowledge during the whole time these troops were out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BROWNE, Lieut.-Col.,

Dep. Asst. Adjutant General of Militia.

MONTREAL, March 29th, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor, for the information of the Major-General commanding the 2nd Military District, to state that, in compliance with instructions received from the Major General, I left Montreal on the afternoon of Monday, the 26th instant, for the purpose of inspecting the companies of the Volunteer Force named in the margin.

I arrived at Stanstead about 2 p.m., on Tuesday the 27th, and the companies turned out for inspection shortly after my arrival. After making a most minute inspection of the arms and accoutrements, which I am able to report favorably upon, I put them through a few movements of drill, and have every reason to believe that they have made the best of the opportunity afforded them for increasing their efficiency.

I then proceeded to inspect the billet accommodation afforded them in the town. Two large warehouses have been placed at their disposal, both of which have been fitted up as barracks; the Artillery company occupying one, and the company of the Prince of Wales' Rifle Regiment occupying the other. The rooms are clean, lofty, and well ventilated, and the men are in no way crowded. I then went around the suppers, which I found to be of good quality, and on asking the men they appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the quality and quantity of their rations. Captain Dowker, commanding this detachment, assures me that the men have exhibited the most cheerful spirit in the performance of their duties; and beyond one or two ordinary cases of drunkenness, there has been no crime in the detachment.

The arrangements for duty are as follows: One main guard, consisting of an officer (subaltern), two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty men; and one detached guard at the Stanstead Bank, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal and eight men; the main guard furnishing a patrol, patrolling hourly towards the limits. Both these guards are accommodated with guard rooms.

I am able to express my entire satisfaction with the appearance of the men, and am perfectly satisfied that the duties are carried on in a proper manner.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 28th, I inspected the three companies called out for service at Sherbrooke—one company of Artillery, and two companies of Rifles. The appearance of the Artillery company is in every way creditable; their arms, accoutrements and clothing being in a high state of efficiency. They executed the several movements in battalion drill steadily and well.

Of the two companies of Rifles I am unable to report favorably, the arms and accoutrements being barely serviceable, and no pains seem to have been taken in attempting even to keep them clean. Their clothing has been in their possession for upwards of nine years, and consequently the little that is left of it is totally unfit to appear on parade in.\* These two companies are very backward in their drill, and there is great room for improvement in every respect.

The men of the Sherbrooke force living, with a few exceptions in their own homes, no arrangements for providing billets have been found necessary. The same complaint regarding the non-receipt of pay was made at this Station.

There is a main Guard, consisting of an officer, two sergeants, two corporals and twenty men, which furnishes double sentries on each of the two banks. A piquet, composed of one subaltern, one sergeant, one corporal and ten men patrols near the Railway Station nightly, and inspects the night trains.

The force at Sherbrooke is under the command of Major Ibbotson, commanding 1st Rifle company. This officer has taken no certificate, either from the Military School or the Board of Examination, and his knowledge of military matters and drill is consequently very small.

I then proceeded the same morning to Melbourne, a distance of twenty-five miles, and there inspected the Danville Rifle Company, under the command of Capt. Hanning. This company is very weak, only having forty-two on parade; the cause of this, Captain Hanning assures me, is the fact of their having received no supplies of tunics or trousers for the last six years,\* which prevents recruits joining the company, who would otherwise do so. Of the state of this company's arms and accoutrements I cannot speak too highly. The manner in which their rifles are kept would be a credit to any corps in Her Majesty's service. They executed the movements in company drill with accuracy and precision, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with their billets and rations, both of which I minutely inspected, and am able to report favourably upon. This company furnishes one guard at the bridge-head which connects Melbourne with Richmond.

I then proceeded to Richmond, and inspected the Megantic Infantry Company, under the command of Captain A. G. Irvine. This company has only been organized within the last few days, and have only gone through the preliminaries of drill. They are a fine,

\* Clothing has since been supplied:

soldierlike body of men, and Captain Irvine assures me they are all most willing and anxious to acquire a perfect knowledge of their duties. The *material* is all that could be wished, and I have no doubt that under the able tuition of Capt. Irvine, an officer thoroughly acquainted with his duty, this company will shortly become equal to any in the Province.

I then inspected the billets, which I found in some instances too small to accommodate the number of men, the men being too crowded. I gave instructions for the necessary alterations, which will be carried out forthwith. The men expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the quality and quantity of their rations. This detachment furnishes one guard at the Bridge; Capt. Irvine has also organized six military police, who are employed on the railway to inspect each train on arrival and departure.

All the companies that I inspected are complete as regards ammunition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BROWNE, Lieut. Col.,

Dep. Asst. Adjutant General Militia.

Capt. Healy, Major of Brigade,  
Montreal.

No. 8.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. O. SMITH.

MONTREAL, May 7th, 1866.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report concerning the Volunteer Militia Force lately called out for service, which was placed under my charge, in the district comprising the Regimental divisions south of the St. Lawrence, from Stanstead westward to St. Régis, and the post at St. Ann's, on the Ottawa.

In this District the following Companies were stationed, viz:—Nos. 4 and 6 Companies, 21st Battalion, "Richelieu Light Infantry," the St. John's Troop of Cavalry, the Varennes Infantry Company, the 1st and 2nd Granby Companies, the 1st and 2nd Waterloo Companies, the Ste. Thérèse Company, the 1st and 2nd Three Rivers Companies, No. 2 Company, 11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers," the Lacolle Company, 2 Companies 6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry," the Athelstan Company, the Durham Company, the Beauharnois Company, the Hemmingford Company, the Roxham Company, the Havelock Company, the Franklin Company, the 1st and 2nd Huntingdon Companies, the Rockburn Company, the Hinchinbrooke Company, the Terrebonne Company, the St. Eustache Company, the Danville Company, the Megantic Infantry Company, Captain Dowkers Company of Garrison Artillery, Montreal, one Company of 1st or "Prince of Wales" Regiment, Montreal, Company Garrison Artillery Sherbrooke, and 1st and 2nd Rifle companies, Sherbrooke, making in all a strength of 109 officers, and 1810 non-commissioned officers and men.

This force, by direction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, was for the most part distributed at various points along the boundary line with companies in support, whilst small provisional battalions were formed at Sherbrooke, St. John's, Hemmingford and Hu-

tingdon, the whole being placed under the immediate command of Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, commanding the second Military District.

The duties consisted chiefly in piqueting and guarding the lines of railway and the roads leading into Canada from the United States. Military discipline was strictly enforced from the time of embodiment, and drill was assiduously carried on.

By reference to the return of the force, it will be seen that a very large proportion consisted of the local frontier and neighboring corps between Frelighsburg in the East, and Beauharnois in the West, and, with the exception of the Ste. Thérèse, Waterloo and Three Rivers Companies, it was by these that the actual frontier line above named, from Frelighsburg westward to the St. Lawrence, (a distance of 81 miles) was guarded.

The necessity of watching every accessible road of communication from the United States, made this duty heavy, whilst the state of the country and the inclemency of the season rendered it unusually severe, particularly to men who, leaving home at a few hours notice, were necessarily unprovided with many of the ordinary comforts of regular soldiers.

I cannot report too highly to you of the companies who were thus employed; either as regards the alacrity with which they complied with the orders for their embodiment, or the manner in which, by night and day, personal experience proved to me they performed their duties.

Possessed of great intelligence and splendid physique, intimately acquainted with the country, proud of the position which they occupy as being locally among the vanguard of Canadian defence, amenable to discipline, implicitly obedient to orders, equally expert with the rifle and the axe, these fine frontier troops are of the highest promise; and, I respectfully submit to you, deserving of every encouragement.

I have also to report to you most favourably of the remainder of the force which was under my charge, each company appeared to vie with the others in assiduity both on duty and at drill, and the whole have met with the high commendation of the Major-General Commanding.

It is gratifying to be able to inform you that, with a few rare instances, crime or even military irregularity was entirely absent; whilst notwithstanding the season of the year, and the unavoidably insufficient billet accommodation in some cases, the general state of health was remarkably good.

Although, with scarcely an exception, I have the greatest pleasure in reporting to you most favorably on all the officers employed in the Companies enumerated, I would especially bring to your notice Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, Commanding, and Majors Marchand and Massue, of the Provisional Battalion at St. John's, and Major Evans and Captain McNaughton, who respectively commanded at Huntingdon and Hemmingford.

Of the companies stationed at the points south of Melbourne and Richmond to Stanstead, I have the honor to refer you to the report of Lieut.-Col. Browne, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of Militia, who with the approval of the Major-General Commanding, supervised and inspected the force at those posts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,

Assistant-Adjutant-General of Militia.

Colonel MacDougall,  
Adjt.-Gen. of Militia, Montreal.

No. 9.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SUZOR.

QUEBEC, 7th May, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, in connection with the Volunteers of this division called out for active service.

On receipt of your midnight telegram, dated Cornwall, 8th March, 1866, requesting that I should call out, for immediate service, the Quebec and Lévis forces, the men to be ready to leave for any part of the Province in the ensuing twenty-four hours, I immediately proceeded to the Commandant of the Quebec Volunteer Force, requesting him to call the men under arms, and to indicate the St. Lewis Drill Shed as the general rendezvous. The order was immediately complied with, and conveyed by Brigade-Major De Montenach to heads of corps, and two hours after, five hundred men had collected and were awaiting orders.

In connection with this night parade I wish to make an honorable mention of No. 1 Company, Eighth Battalion Stadacona Rifles, Captain Charles Alleyn, which corps was first at the rendezvous, fifty-two men strong, one hour after the alarm had been given.

At four in the morning the men were ordered to return to their homes, and to parade again at 10 a.m., fully equipped and ready to leave.

This second parade brought under arms, both in Quebec and Lévis, the whole of the men then present at the different head-quarters. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to be able to say that, in no instance, coercive measures had to be resorted to.

At the 10 o'clock parade, both at Quebec and Lévis, the able Commandants, Colonel Sewell and Blanchet, read the 27th clause of the Volunteer Militia Act, by which Volunteers called out for actual service are subject to the rules and articles of war, and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion. There was also read to the men a list of the personal under-clothing they required to procure before leaving. Twenty rounds of ball ammunition were served out to each man. Officers of the force were also served out, by my order, with revolvers and twenty rounds of ammunition. Carbines were also issued to the men of the Cavalry, and to a portion of those of the Field Battery, with a certain quantity of ammunition, and instructions given to these corps to practise carbine drill.

Indeed, at noon of the same day (twelve hours after the first alarm had been given), the Quebec and Lévis forces, comprising:—

One Field Battery.....	Major Lamontagne,
One Squadron of Cavalry.....	Captain Scott,
One Battalion of Garrison Artillery.....	Major Bowen,
Three Regiments of Infantry.....	{ Lieut.-Colonel Blanchet, " Reeve, " Thomson,

fully equipped, were ready to march to any part of the Province.

To arrive at a result of such a magnitude, it would be exuberant for me to say that from commandants down, none spared themselves. Majors De Montenach and Légaré in Quebec, and Major Duchesnay in Lévis, rendered good services, and were indefatigable.

BILLETING OF THE TROOPS.

In consequence of your subsequent order of the preceding day to billet the force, I took the necessary steps to procure the services of a Magistrate (J. Bowles, Esquire, kindly consented to perform this arduous duty), and, together with Colonel Sewell and

Brigade Major de Montenach, proceeded to the billeting. I had also given your orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Blanchet to billet his men.

Before describing the operation of the billeting, I think it necessary to state the circumstances under which this cantonment had to be effected.

At this stage of the proceeding (Friday, 9th March), considerable excitement prevailed in the City of Quebec. The Commandant of the Garrison had ordered the gates of the City to be closed during night, large look-out parties were to be kept on commanding sites beyond the line of fortifications; an uninterrupted chain of sentinels were to surround the city; strong piquets, rifle in hand, under command of officers, were to patrol the streets at night, &c., &c. I had been requested by the Honorable Premier of Canada, Sir N. F. Belleau, to order a strong force for night patrol in the vicinity of the banks. The same demand had been made to me by heads of several banking institutions, &c.

Under all these circumstances, and in the absence of positive orders, no other course was left to me but that of acting as if hostilities had actually broken out.

It being your imperative orders to keep the men together, ready for any emergency that might arise—the Quebec and Lévis Drill Sheds being the only places where, in the midst of winter, a force of men such as that we had then under arms, could be brought and kept together for a length of time without expense—I ordered, both for Quebec and Lévis, a close cantonment of the troops in the vicinity of the Drill Sheds, and dispositions made as if expecting immediate hostilities.

The circumference of the cantonment in Quebec extended not over one quarter of a mile; in Lévis, a few acres.

The operation of billeting the men was conducted as follows:—Each house was entered into by the magistrate, a medical officer and the staff; the inmates informed by the magistrate that the Volunteers were to be quartered in their district without any distinction as to householders. Only those houses where there were but females, and where there had been or was at the time pestilential diseases, were excepted. The surgeon reported also as to the extent of accommodation each house could afford. The number of men billeted in each house varied from four to sixteen. I owe it to the citizens where the men were billeted, to say, that the Volunteers were received more like friends than soldiers, and in many instances they were entertained as would have been guests. The behaviour of the men in billets was all that could be desired. After the first three or four days, your instructions permitted me to allow the cantonment to be extended, in order to afford to the men all desirable comfort. Efforts were also made to induce our principal hotel keepers, Messieurs Russell, Bourassa and others, to board and lodge our men, a most liberal compensation being offered, but our exertions were vain.

The kind treatment received by the force at the hands of the citizens was acknowledged in a becoming manner by the publication of cards of thanks, in the leading newspapers of this city, the proprietors of which kindly opened their columns gratuitously.

#### VICTUALLING OF THE TROOPS.

During the night of the 8th, steps were taken to provide the men with the necessary rations, and, thanks to our indefatigable Provincial Storekeeper, Major Lamontagne, rations were served out the same morning at nine o'clock. The articles provided were—

Meat or fish..... 1 lb.

Bread.....	1½ lb.
Potatoes.....	1 lb.
Sugar.....	2 oz.
Butter.....	1½ oz.
Tea and Coffee.....	½ oz.
Pepper and salt.....	¼ oz.
Vegetables.....	.....

No complaints were made on this score; on the contrary, the arrangements gave the utmost satisfaction.

#### GUARDS AND PATROLS.

As a measure of precaution, strong guards (25 men each) were mounted at the Quebec Drill Shed, Quebec Provincial Armoury, and Lévis Drill Shed; and strong armed piquets patrolled the streets of Quebec, *extra muros* during night. This duty was performed by cavalry and infantry in a becoming manner. Subsequent orders were given to Lieutenant-Colonel Blanchet, by Colonel Lord A. Russell, to detail strong guards over the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Lévis.

#### THE HOSPITAL.

In consequence of the healthy state of the force for the first few days, the necessity of Hospital accommodation was not seriously felt. However, after a while several men having been taken ill, an Hospital was established in Sewell's Building, Esplanade, for the Quebec and Lévis Forces.

As it had become apparent that this was to be only a temporary arrangement, in order to avoid useless expenses, application was made to the directors of the Marine Hospital for the loan of twenty-five beds and accompanying implements, which articles were immediately granted.

On application, His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec condescended to allow the Reverend Ladies of the grey nunnery to act as nurses for our sick. Indeed to the able and motherly care of these Ladies we owe it, if during the time our hospital was opened we had no loss of lives to lament, day and night these Reverend Ladies gave their care to the sick (one of whom died afterwards in the Military Hospital at Quebec,) affected with pestilential disease.

The kindness of His Lordship the Bishop, and the devotion on the part of the Reverend Ladies of the grey nunnery, was acknowledged by His Excellency the Governor General, who through the Adjutant General of Militia, commanded me to convey to His Lordship the Bishop, as well as to the Reverend Ladies his thanks, as also his high appreciation of the services rendered on this occasion by the Sisters of Charity. Much interest was also evinced by the Rev. Mr. Edmond Langevin and Dr. Sewell in the organization of the Hospital. I also think it my duty to make an honorable mention of the Surgeons of the Brigade, Drs. Montizambert, Sewell, Blanchet and Lindsay, who were indefatigable in the performance of their duties.

#### DRILL AND DISCIPLINE.

The progress made in drill was generally satisfactory, but no doubt if the season had permitted out of door drills the efficiency of the force might have been very materially increased.

The behaviour of the men has been up to the present very good.

Although the gallant Commanders of Corps were all equally attentive with more or less success to the instruction of the troops under their respective command, I nevertheless wish to make a special mention of Captains Scott and Turnbull of the Quebec Cavalry, who have been untiring in their endeavours to increase the efficiency of their respective commands, and whose zeal and activity were only equalled by their munificence.

PROOFS OF LOYALTY TO OUR QUEEN.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the proofs of fidelity to our beloved Queen evinced on this occasion by all classes. To speak of the Volunteers alone, many poor fathers abandoned their families to respond to the call of their Government, leaving numerous children insufficiently provided for. Many young men left lucrative situations to follow the colors of their regiment, and that with an apparent joy and satisfaction. Many of our fellow country-men at the time in a foreign land, rushed to the succour of their native country threatened with invasion. Among others I may be permitted to mention the name of Mr. Albert Humphrey, who at the time happened to be employed in South Carolina.

A patriotic fund, amounting to several thousand dollars, was raised by means of subscriptions, for the assistance of the families of those who were engaged in the defence of their country, and this unlooked-for succour brought comfort to many fire-sides. I regret exceedingly not to be able from want of time and space, to give the names of those generous men who thus spontaneously came to the assistance of those of our Volunteers who were needy. Were I to mention all the offers of services received I could scarcely terminate this already too long report.

I wish to express my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec, who again on this occasion placed at my disposal a portion of their University for drill purposes, and that gratuitously.

Before terminating this report, I beg to assure you that in all I have done I acted to the best of my abilities, and that I spared no personal sacrifices to carry out what I thought to be your views, and sincerely hope that my conduct will be approved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. T. SUZOR, Lt.-Col.,

Asst. Adjutant General Militia.

Colonel MacDougall,

Adjutant General Militia, Montreal.

## APPENDICES.

No. 1.

## LOWER

MEETING OF THE 3RD BATTALION  
Held at Montreal, on theSize of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c.,  
{ At 200 yards,  
" 400 to 600 yards,  
" 700 to 1000 yds.

## PRIZES.

## WINNERS.

Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Annual Rifle Match of the Victoria Volunteer Rifles.....	\$ cts.		
Match No. 1. Prizes presented by the Officers.			
1st Prize.....	10 00	J. Barnjum.....	Col. Sgt. Victoria Rifles.....
2nd ".....	5 00	W. Henderson.....	Corpl. ".....
Match No. 2.			
1st Prize.....	10 00	T. Workman.....	Corpl. Victoria Rifles.....
2nd ".....	5 00	J. Charnley.....	Private ".....
Match No. 3.			
1st Prize.....	20 00	J. Tandy.....	Private Victoria Rifles.....
2nd ".....	10 00	M. Roberts.....	" ".....
Match No. 4.			
1st Prize.....	20 00	J. Charnley.....	Private Victoria Rifles.....
2nd ".....	10 00	T. Corran.....	" ".....
3rd ".....	5 00	W. Benalleck.....	Bugler ".....
Match No. 5. A Medal, by Wyon.....	30 00	J. Charnley.....	Private Victoria Rifles.....
Match No. 6. Winner's Prize, a Signet Ring, presented by Mrs. W. Osborne Smith. }	15 00	J. Barnjum.....	Col. Sgt. Victoria Rifles.....
Match No. 7. Winner's Prize, a Silver Cup..... Adjutant's Prize.....	20 00	J. Charnley.....	Private ".....
Total value.....	\$160 00		

Note.—Transmitted too late for last year's Militia Report.

No. 2.

MEETING OF THE 5TH BATT.  
Held at Montreal, on Aug. 6th & 18th.Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eye, Centres, &c.,  
{ At 200 yards  
" 400 to 600 yards  
" 700 to 1000 yds.

Rifle Match between No. 8 Company, Scots Fusilier Guards and No. 7 Company, Royal Light Infantry, Montreal, Money prize.....	20 00	No. 7 Company, Royal Light Infantry.....	
Rifle Match between men of Highland Company, Royal Light Infantry, Montreal. Captain's Gold Medal.....	30 00	Stenhouse, J. S.....	Captain Grant, Commanding-Private, Royals.....

## CANADA.

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

18th August, 1864.

4 feet x 6 feet }  
6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.  
8 " x 6 " }

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Open to Members of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal only.....	Yds.			Marks.			
do do	200	5	25	{ 16 14	20	8.60	Long Enfield.
do do	200	5					
do do	400	5	31	{ 14 13	20	6.58	do
do do	400	5					
do do	600	5	26	{ 8 7	20	3.00	do
do do	600	5					
do do	400 & 600	10	26	{ 25 23 20	40	11.00	do
do do	400 & 600	10					
do do	400 & 600	10					
do do	2, 4 & 600	9	24	26	36	11.91	do
do do	400 & 600	6	9	14	24	8.11	do
Hythe position, 3 rounds per man.....	400 & 600	6	7	13	24	6.57	do
Total number of Competitors.....			148				

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt. Col.,  
Brigade Major.

ROYAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

Sept. 17th, 24th &amp; Nov. 5th 1864.

4 feet x 6 feet }  
6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.  
8 " x 6 " }

{ Five Competitors from each Company five rounds at each range.....	200, 400 & 600	15	10	205	300	41.00	Long Enfield.
Open to Highland Company only.....	200						
		10	16	28	40	18.70	do



## MEETING OF THE 5TH BATTALION

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
Corporation Challenge Vase, presented by the Corporation of Montreal, at the Rifle Tournament, in 1863.	250 00	Royal Light Infantry Montreal.	Lt. Col. Routh, Commanding
Competition between No. 5 Company Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, and No. 7 Company Royals, Montreal.	.....	No. 7 Company Royal Light Infantry .....	Capt. Grant, Commanding...
Competition between Volunteers of several Corps in Montreal. A Field Glass .....	15 00	Duncan .....	Private, Royal Light Infantry
Total value .....	315 00		

Note.—Transmitted too late for last year's Militia Report.

No. 3

MEETING OF SEVERAL CORPS  
Held at Montreal, on March 11th

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c.,  
 { At 200 yards,  
 " 400 to 600 yds.  
 " 700 to 1000 yds.

	\$ cts.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
A Rifle given by Capt. Forsyth, Volunteer Engineers .....	25 00	McWilliams .....	Sergt. Volunteer Engineers...
Match .....	.....	Volunteers, Montreal.....	Five, selected from several Corps.....
Match for a Turner Rifle.....	35 00	White.....	Sergt. Volunteer Militia .....
Match for a Turner Rifle.....	25 00	Quinn .....	Pvt. Prince of Wales Regt...
Match for a Gold Watch.....	50 00	Varin, B. Private.....	No. 7 Company Royal Light Infantry .....
Match for the Company Medal, Volunteer Engineers.....	40 00	Taylor .....	Corporal, Engineers.....
Total value.....	\$185 00		

## ROYAL LIGHT INFANTRY.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible Score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Competed for by five men from each Battalion Volunteers in Montreal, viz: Royals, Garrison Artillery, 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal Light Infantry, Victoria Rifles, Chasseurs, to be won two, years in succession, before becoming the property of the Battalion. Five rounds at each range.....	Yds.			Marks.			
	{ 200, 400 & 600 }	15	30	193	240	38.60	Long Enfield. Battalion Artillery, short Enfield Rifle.
{ Competed for by six men from each Company, the firing to take place respectively at Toronto and Montreal. Ranges five rounds at each range....	{ 200, 300 & 400 }	15	12	225	360	37.50	Long Enfield.
	Five rounds at each range.....	{ 3,5& 700 }	15	12	43	60	do
Total number of Competitors.....			80				

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt. Col.,  
Brigade Major.

## VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Nov. 3rd, 10th, 11th, 18th &amp; 27th, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }  
 6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.  
 8 " x 6 " }

{ Open to No. 1 Company Engineers, and the members of other Volunteer Companies Montreal. Five rounds each range.....	{ 200, 400 & 500 }	15	9	39	60	31.22	Long Enfield.
{ Open to five Volunteers and five Non-commissioned Officers of H.M. 30th Regiment.....	{ 400 & 600 }	10	10	141	40	28.20	do
{ Open only to members of Volunteer Militia Montreal. Five rounds each range.....	{ 2, 4 & 600 }	15	27	42	60	34.81	do
{ Open only to Volunteers of the City of Montreal. Five rounds each range....	{ 2,4& 600 }	15	15	42	60	30.60	do
{ Open to Volunteers of the several Corps in Montreal. Five rounds each range.....	{ 2, 4 & 600 }	15	20	45	60	29.31	do
{ Open to competition by members of Capt. Forsyth's Company, Volunteer Engineers, 5 rounds each range.....	{ 2, 4s & 600 }	15	12	32	60	15.58	do
Total number of Competitors .....			93				

No. 4. MEETING OF THE 2ND COMPANY

*Held at Montreal, on*  
 Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,  
 " 400 to 600 yds.,  
 " 700 to 1000 yds.

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Match for a Company Medal, given by Captain Pearson.....	\$ cts. 30 00	C. Wilson.....	Serjeant No. 2 Company Prince of Wales.....
Company Match Prize.....		Ferguson.....	Private No. 2 Company P. of Wales.....

No. 5. THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

*Held at Hemmingford, on the*  
 Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards  
 " 400 to 600 yds.,  
 " 700 to 1000 yds.,  
 Volley Firing " 400 yards.

1st. Frontier Match. Seven prizes, \$15, \$10, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, total value.....	50 00	1 Private John Stewart.....	Roxham Infantry Company.....
2nd. All Corners Sweepstake's. Three prizes, \$22.20, \$14.80, \$7.40, total value.....	44 40	2 Private G. Wright.....	Durham do do.....
		3 Serjeant Blaik.....	Athelston do do.....
3rd. Challenge Match. Six prizes, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3, total value.....	61 00	4 Private Tennyson.....	Roxham do do.....
		5 Private Wm. Wilson.....	Hinchinbrooke Rifles.....
4th. Company Match. Five prizes, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$7, \$5, \$5, total value.....	57 00	6 Private A. Stewart.....	do do.....
		7 Captain Lucas.....	Roxham Infantry Company.....
5th. Bronze Medal given by Lieut. Col. Wily.....	10 00	1 Serjeant Lucas.....	do do do.....
		2 Private J. P. Fletcher.....	No. 4 Company St. Johns... Huntingdon
		3 Private R. Cowan.....	No. 2 do do
		4 Private J. Harrigan.....	do do do
		5 Captain Reid.....	Athelston Infantry Company
		6 Private G. Wright.....	Durham do do
		7 Private R. Strikes.....	Roxham do do
		8 Private John Stuart.....	do do do
		9 Private C. Levers.....	Hinchinbrooke Rifles.....
		10 Athelston Infantry Company	Hemmingford do do
		11 Roxham do do	do do do
		12 Havelock Rifle do	do do do
		13 No. 2 Huntingdon Infantry...	do do do
		14 Serjeant Blaik.....	Athelston.....

1ST OR PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.

*March 30th, and April 14th, 1865.*  
 4 feet x 6 feet }  
 6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.  
 8 feet x 6 feet }

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Open to Competition by Members of No. 2 Company only. Ten rounds each range.....	200 & 400	20	8	47	80	25.87	Long Enfield.
Open to Members of No. 2 Company Prince of Wales Regiment. Ten rounds each range.....	200 & 400	20	11	43	80	25.54	do
Total number of Competitors.....			19				

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt. Col.,  
 Brigade Major.

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

*27th, 28th and 29th June, 1865.*  
 4 feet x 6 feet }  
 6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.  
 feet x feet }  
 12 feet x 6 feet, Bull's Eye 12 feet x 2 feet.

{ Enfield Rifles, 5 rounds at each range. Open to all members of the Association. Entrance 25 cents.....	{ 200 & 300	10	150	{ 30 29 28 25 25 25 25 25 25	{ 40	15.00	Long Enfel
{ Any Rifle, all corners, three shots at each range. Entrance 50 cents.....	{ 400 & 600	6	78	{ 16 13 13	{ 24	6.10	{ Enfield. Turner. Enfield.
{ Enfield Rifles, open to all Volunteers and Regulars, 3 shots at each range. Entrance 50 cents.....	{ 200, 400 & 600	9	104	{ 31 28 22 22 21 21	{ 36	10.50	Long Enfield.
{ Enfield Rifles, volley firing, 10 men from each Company, 5 rounds each, to fire in double rank. ....	{ 400	50 p.c.	11 c.or 110 m.	{ 100 74 74 68 66	{ 200	62.70 per co. 6.70 per m	do
{ Col. Wily's Champion Medal, to be fired for by the 10 men who fired in the match, 5 rounds at 400 yards.....	{ 400	5	10	{ 14	{ 20	7.00	do

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
6th. Major Fletchers Cup.....	10 00	Private J. Harrigan.....	No. 2 Huntingdon .....
7th. E. Parsons Cup.....	50 00	Private A. Stewart.....	Hinchinbrooke Rifles.....
Total value.....	282 00		

No. 6. MEETING ON THE 5TH BATTALION  
Held at Montreal, on July 15th,

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 200 yards,  
" 400 to 600 yds.,  
" 700 to 1000 yds.

No. Match.	\$ cts.		
No. 1 Match. Prize.....	20 00	Royal Light Infantry.....	Lt.-Col. Routh Commanding.
No. 2 Match. Prize.....	20 00	{ Non-Commissioned Officers, H.M. 25th Regt. K.O.B.....	} Montreal.....
No. 3 Match. Prize.....	20 00	Royal Light Infantry.....	Lt.-Col. Routh Commanding.
No. 4 Match. "Corporation Challenge Vase"† won by the Royals last year, to be competed for again this year, under the conditions of the Rifle Tour- nament, held in 1863, at Montreal.	Solid Sil- ver Vase, value \$250 00	Royal Light Infantry.....	Lt.-Col. Routh Commanding.
Total.....	\$310 00		

\* The average made by the Royal Light Infantry in these Matches is supposed to be the best ever made  
† The Corporation Challenge Vase, having been won by the Royal Light Infantry two years in suc-  
cession, —the contest in this last match was very close between the Royals and the Brigade Garrison Ar-

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winners' Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Best aggregate score in 2 and 3 matches..	Yds.			Marks.			Long Enfield.
Enfield Rifle, open to the Volunteers of the Company of Huntingdon, 3 shots at each range.....	200, 400 & 600	9	68	40	60		do
Total competitors.....			520	23	36	10.00	

JOHN FLETCHER, Major,  
Brigade Major.

OR ROYAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

Aug. 12th, 26th, and Sep. 20th, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }  
6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.  
8 feet x 6 feet }

{ Open to six members of the Royal Light Infantry and six Non-Commissioned Officers of H.M. 25th Regt, K.O.B. Five rounds at each range.....	200 300 & 400	15	12	241	360	40.16	Long Enfield.
{ Six members of Royal Light Infantry and six Non-Commissioned Officers, H.M. 25th Regiment. Five rounds at each range .....	200 300 & 400						
{ Six members of Royal Light Infantry and six Non-Commissioned Officers of H.M. 25th Regiment, K.O.B Five rounds at each range.....	200 300 & 400	15	12	242	360	40.33	do
{ Competed for by four men from each of the following Corps, viz:—Royals, Engineers, 1st Prince of Wales, Victorias, Garrison Artillery and Hochelagas. Five rounds at each range...	200 400 & 600						
Total Competitors.....				257	360	42.63	do
				182	240	36.40	{ Long Enfield except Artillery short Enfield Rifle.

in the Province by six men of one corps.  
sion, under the rules and conditions under which it was put up for Competition, now becomes the property of  
tillery.

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.,  
Brigade Major.

No. 7. MEETING OF SEVERAL CORPS  
Held at Montreal, on July 29th, August

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., }  
At 200 yards,  
" 400 to 600 yds.,  
" 700 to 1000 yds.

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
No 1 Match. Company Medal, given by Lt. Mason..	\$ cts. 30 00	Smeets .....	Corporal, Artillery.....
No. 2 Match. A Company Medal, presented by the Officers of No. 2 Volunteer En- gineers .....	30 00	John Young.....	Private, Engineers.....
No. 3 Match. A Company Gold Medal.....	40 00	John Young.....	Private, Engineers.....
No. 4 Match. Lt. Col. Devlin's Prize, a Gold Medal	50 00	Johnson .....	Sgt., No. 6 Company, Prince of Wales Regt.....
No. 5 Match. No. 6 Company Prize, a Gold Medal...	40 00	Quinn .....	Prvt., No. 6 Company, Prince of Wales Regt.....
No. 6 Match. No. 7 Company Prize, a Gold Medal...	40 00	Walton .....	Prvt., No. 7 Co. P. of Wales.
Total value.....	230 00		

No. 8. FIFTH MEETING OF THE QUEBEC AUXILIARY RIFLE BRANCH ASSOCIATION.

Held at Quebec, on the  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., }  
At 200 yards,  
" 400 to 600 yds.,  
" 700 to 1000 yds.

1st Prize, Money.....	60 00	D. C. MacDonald.....	Pte., No. 1 Co. 8th Battalion.
2nd do Medal.....	15 00	E. Doudiet.....	do do do
3rd do do .....	15 00	Sgt. J. S. Ferguson.....	Sgt., Garrison Artillery.....
4th do do .....	15 00	A. N. Shrapnel.....	Pte., No. 1 Co. 8th Battalion.
5th do do .....	15 00	Capt. Turnbull.....	No. 2 Troop Cavalry.....
		Sgt. J. S. Ferguson.....	{ No. 3 Co. Volunteer Gari- son Artillery.....
		H. Doudiet.....	No. 1 Company 8th Battalion
		Frr. Garipey.....	Private, 9th Battalion .....

OF THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

7th, September 9th and October 18th. 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }  
6 " x 6 " } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.  
8 " x 6 " }

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Open only to Members of the Garrison Battery Artillery, Montreal, five rounds each range.....	Yds. 200 & 300	{ 10	18	24	40	9.78	Artillery Carbine.
{ Open to Members of the Engineer Company, No. 2, 5 rounds each range.....	200 & 400	{ 10	20	30	40	13.15	Long Enfield.
{ Open to Members of the Engineer Company, No. 2, 5 rounds each range.....	200 & 400	{ 10	26	29	40	14.60	do
{ Competed for by the Members of No. 6 Company, 1st or Prince of Wales Regiment, 5 rounds each range.....	200, 300 & 400	{ 15	8	22	60	15.49	do
Same conditions as above.....	200, 300 & 400	{ 15	8	27	60	15.49	do
{ Open to Members of No. 7 Company only, 1st or Prince of Wales Regiment, 5 rounds each range.....	200, 300 & 400	{ 15	13	37	60	23.30	do
Total competitors.....			93				

JOHN MACPHERSON,  
Lt. Col., B.M.

ILIARY RIFLE BRANCH ASSOCIATION.

8th August, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet }  
6 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.  
8 feet x 6 feet }

{ Open to all Comers. Entrance fee 50 cents.....	400, 500 & 600	{ 9	28	26, 26, 22, 21, 36	36	10.20	{ Enfield. Turner. Long Enfield. Withworth.
{ Open to the Quebec Cavalry only. Entrance fee 25 cents.....	200, 300	{ 10	13	21	40	10.45	Carbine.
{ Open to the Quebec Volunteer Garrison Artillery. Entrance 25 cents.....	200, 300	{ 10	6	25	40	15.5	Short Enfield.
{ Open to the 8th Battalion or Volunteer Stadacona Rifles. Entrance fee 25 cents.....	200, 400 & 600	{ 9	21	19	36	13.70	Long Enfield.
{ Open to the 9th Battalion or Voltigeurs de Quebec. Entrance fee 25 cents.....	200, 400 & 600	{ 9	11	13	36	3.00	do

FIFTH MEETING OF THE QUEBEC AUXILIARY

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
6th Prize, a Silver Cup.....	\$ 50 00	{ Ed. Doudiet..... A. Frew..... D. C. MacDonald..... H. Cotton..... E. Scott..... }	Five men from the 8th Batt.
7th do Money, \$30, \$15, \$5, total..	50 00	.....	.....
8th do do .....	40 00	{ 1st Prize, Sgt. Doudiet..... 4th do " Barrett..... 3rd do " Day..... 2nd do Jos. Ferguson..... }	No. 1, 8th Battalion..... do do .....
Champion Prize, Medal.....	40 00	Sgt. Doudiet.....	No. 1, 8th Battalion.....
Consolation Prize.....	20 00	{ W. Down..... J. Kirk..... O. Donald..... }	Royal Engineers..... do .....
Total value.....	370 00		7th Fusiliers.....

No. 9.

MEETING OF THE 8TH BATT.

Held at Quebec, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres, &c., { At 300 yards,  
" 400 to 600 yds.,

Silver Cup.....	50 00	Alexander Frew .....	Corporal, No. 1 Company..
Pic-Nic Basket.....	15 00	H. Alexander.....	Private, C. S. R.....
Dressing Case .....	15 00	W. J. Barrett.....	Sergeant, No. 1 Company..
Claret Jug.....	12 00	J. Walsh.....	Private, C. S. R.....
Ale Mug.....	8 00	Wm. O'Neill.....	Sergeant, Major.....
Candlesticks (plated).....	5 00	Morgan.....	Private, No. 4 Company...
Breakfast Cruetstand.....	10 00	J. Magee .....	Corporal, No. 1 Company..
Meerschaum Pipe and Tobacco Jar...	6 00	H. Cotton.....	Private, C. S. R.....
Meerschaum Pipe.....	5 00	J. F. Gibsons.....	Captain, No. 4 Company...
Cash, given by the Officers of the Batt.	5 00	J. Baxter .....	Sergeant, No. 1 Company..
Bronze Medal, given by Lt.-Col. Wily.	10 00	J. Walsh.....	Private C. S. R.....
Total value.....	141 00		

RIFLE BRANCH ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Open to five men from each Battalion of Canadian Volunteers. Entrance fee \$5 for each Battalion.....	{ Yds. 300 500 700 }	{ 45	{ 3 Batts.	{ 49	180	6.7	Long Enfield.
{ Open to ten men from each Regiment of Her Majesty's Forces stationed in Quebec. No entrance fee.....	{ 500 700 900 }	{ No	{ entries	{ were	{ made.		
{ Open to all Comers. Entrance fee 50 cents.....	{ 200 300 400 }	{ 9	{ 45	{ 26 24 24 24	36	11.10	Enfield.
{ Open to winners of prizes. Entrance fee \$2.....	{ 700 & 900 }	{ 10	{ 5	{ did not	6	2.2	{ do
{ Open to Regulars and Volunteers present—winners of prizes excepted. No entrance fee.....	{ 400 }	{ 5	{ 10	{ 12 11 11	20 20 20	6.7	{ do
Total.....			142				

L. T. SUZOR, Lt.-Col.  
Brigade Major.

TALION "STADACONA RIFLES."

26th August, 1865.

4 feet x 6 feet } Bull's Eyes and Centres Square.  
6 feet x 6 feet }

Open to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 8th Battalion, 3 rounds at each of the 2 first ranges, and four at the last.....	{ 300 400 600 }	{ 10	{ 47	{ 30 28 25 22 22 18 18 18 17 17	{ 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	{ Enfield Rifle Govt. issue.
{ Open to winners of prizes. Firing 2 rounds and running 100 yards—Running 100 yards between each two shots. Prize to be awarded to the competitor making the greatest number of points in five minutes.....	{ 150 }	{ 10	{ 10	{ 25	{ 40	{ do
Total Competitors .....			57			

S. J. REEVE, Lt.-Col.  
Comd'g. 8th Battalion.