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Official Notifications appearing in this Paper, duly authenticated, are to be received as such by the persons whom they may concern.



BY AUTHORITY.



By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the fourth day of July next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the seventeenth day of August next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and in the twenty ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

A. H. GILLMOR, JR.

10th July, 1865.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the following correspondence to be published for general information.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 2nd March, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch of the 4th February, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the War Department, covering copies of the Minutes of the Inspector General of Militia and the Inspector General of Volunteers, on the subject of the changes which it may be advisable to make in the Militia Law of New Brunswick.

I also enclose a printed copy of Colonel Jervois' letter, to which Colonel Erskine refers.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieutenant Governor Honorable Arthur Gordon.

[Enclosure.]

Sir E. Lugard to Mr. Elliot.

War Office, 24th February, 1865.

SIR,—I have laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing copies of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and of the Resolutions of a Commission which had been appointed to consider the changes which it may be desirable to effect in the Militia Law of that Province.

In reply I am to transmit to you, for the consideration of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, the accompanying copies of Minutes by the Inspector General of Militia and the Inspector General of Volunteers, to whom Earl DeGrey has caused these papers to be referred.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD LUGARD.

F. F. Elliot, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

[Sub-Enclosure 1.—16th February, 1865.]

MINUTE.

With regard to training one Company a year for twenty eight days, I think it far preferable that the cost of that system should be devoted to the annual training of the whole Regiment for a lesser number of days.

I think that all lads between the ages of 14 and 17 should be drilled — days in the year as lads, (recruits), and that service in the Militia should be limited from the age of 18 to 45; if numbers are wanted, men beyond that age and up to 55 or 60, might be formed into veteran Companies; a man after 45 is not, as a rule, very serviceable for active operations in the field. I presume that "persons" exempt by law, &c., who are to pay \$2. are male persons only. Query.—Should persons exempt by law from service be called upon to pay at all?

I think that the contribution of aliens should not be required until after 12 month's residence.

(Signed)

J. K. PIPON.

[Sub-Enclosure 2.—18th February, 1865.]

MINUTE.

The object of the Committee in proposing the instruction in Camp of one Company per Battalion for 28 days seems to be to obtain a sufficient number of trained men to act afterwards as Drill Instructors of the Battalion.

But I should think that the Regiment of the Line which is quartered in the Province would be able, under proper arrangement, to furnish the required number of Instructors for the Militia, and in that case I quite concur in the view taken by Colonel Pipon; according to the plan proposed by the New Brunswick Committee, it would require several years to drill all the Companies of a Battalion, since only one would be instructed in each year. Nothing worthy of the name of instruction could be imparted in the three days of training for the whole Battalion mentioned in the scheme, for the first day would probably be spent in assembling and mustering the men, and the last in dismissing them to their homes, so that only one day would be left for the purpose of training. I am of opinion that the Province of New Brunswick could not do better than follow the suggestion made by Lieut. Colonel Jervois for the organization of the Canadian Militia. (See his letter of last month addressed to the Secretary of State.)

GEORGE ERSKINE.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 27th March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 2nd instant, transmitting to me copies of the Minutes of Colonel Pipon and Colonel Erskine upon the scheme for the better training of a portion of the New Brunswick Militia, forwarded to you in my Despatch of the 12th January.

2. I have perused the observations made by them with the attention and respect due to the opinion of two distinguished officers holding posts of so important a character, and I am fully prepared to admit that the plan proposed by Colonel Pipon appears to me to be in itself preferable, in some respects, to that recommended by the New Brunswick Militia Commission. So far as I can see, it has but one defect,—that one, however, is of a somewhat important character—viz. that its execution is wholly impracticable!

3. It appears to be difficult to convey to those unacquainted with it, an accurate idea of this Province, or obtain a full appreciation of the significance of the fact that its population is in number that of a large English manufacturing Town, not collected into small clusters, but thinly scattered over an area as large as Ireland. The difficulties of assembling such a population are enormous. They would be but faintly represented by imagining the whole able bodied population of the Highland Counties of Scotland, compelled to assemble, for a fortnight at a time, in two or three hamlets on the western coast. How they should be lodged,—how they should be fed,—how all the ordinary industrial employments of the country were to be carried on in their absence,—are