

NOVA SCOTIA.

The militia of Nova Scotia consists of all males, between sixteen and sixty, except clergymen, members of the Executive Council, and Jurys of the Supreme and Admiralty Courts, are divided into two classes, the first of which consists of those between sixteen and fifty-five. The militia in each county are formed into regiments, and the regiments into companies and squads. The Commander-in-chief may order each company to assemble once a year for enrolment; penalty for non-attendance \$2.00; and he may call out the militia for any number of days, not exceeding 28 in a year, for drill; but no man is required to attend squad or company drill for more than two hours in one day, nor to travel more than four miles to attend squad drill, 12 miles for company drill, or 20 miles for battalion muster; penalty for non-obedience of order to drill, \$2.00 for the first offence, \$3.00 for the second, and \$4.00 for each subsequent one. Militia men on duty pass free by railway, across ferries and bridges, and are free from arrest on civil process.

The Commander-in-chief may authorize the formation of volunteer corps in the several regiments, but not without the sanction of the Commanding Officers of the militia regimental district.

Whenever any militia organization builds a drill room, the Province is obliged to pay one-third the cost, and whenever any company has subscribed one-third of the expense of uniforms, the other two-thirds may be drawn from the Provincial Treasury.

In the event of war, the militia are called into active service by ballot. If disabled while on duty, men are to be supported out of the public funds while such disability continues. If killed, provision must be made in like manner for their wives and families.

The Commander-in-chief "may accept the "voluntary service of any of the embodied "militia, for the defence of New Brunswick, "against the common enemy." Nothing is said in the act about any of the other colonies.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, is not only theoretically, but actually Com-

mander-in-chief, and no interference with his duties in that capacity is attempted by the ministry of the day.

The colony is divided for militia purposes into four districts, of which Cape Breton is one.

By the report of Sir R. G. Macdonell for 1865, there were, independent of the volunteer companies, 110 regiments, which Sir Richard was getting into pretty effective training. The volunteer companies seem to be a sort of training school for officers of the militia.

The state of the Nova Scotia forces in 1865 was as follows:—

	Numerical state of Militia	Inspection state of Vol'ts
Lieut. Colonels..	99	1
Majors .. .. .	172	2
Captains . . . .	788	13
1st Lieutenants..	687	16
2nd Lieutenants.	535	10
Staff. . . . .	221	7
Sergt. Majors... .	34	0
Qrt. M. Sergeants	23	0
Sergeants . . . .	2182	60
Rank and File...	40,875	708
Total . . . . .	45,616	817
Absent from In- spection.. . . .	13,763	81
All ranks*.....	59,379	898

\* This is the total of the "1st class militia," which consists of all ranks between 16 and 45 years of age.

The government grant to the volunteers was \$5.00 per head to companies containing 60 effectives, and the amount drawn was \$3,104. They had 880 rifles, 320 sets of accoutrements, and 6 3-pounder guns.

The estimate for militia service for 1865 was no less than \$81,578, independent of more than \$12,000 paid for swords, which, with the permanent expenses under the act, raised the total expenditure to nearly \$95,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Until within a month or so, there was not a single company of militia uniformed and armed in Prince Edward Island. The militia being now only in process of organization, no definite information concerning it can be given. At the last session the General Assembly

placed "the whole revenue of the Island" at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, for militia purposes, but as it also appropriated the usual amounts (which consume the entire revenue) for other purposes, there seems to be something inconsistent in the enactment.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANIES.

The report of the D. A. A. G. of Volunteers, published in the official "Journal" of Newfoundland, for 1865, gives as the total strength of the volunteer force in that colony, 300 in the four companies of the St. John's Battalion rifles, and 90 in the Harbor Grace company, (also rifles,) together 390 of all ranks, with 315 stand of arms. Total cost to the colony \$1000.

OFFICERS.—Commander-in-Chief: Anthony Musgrave, Governor; Major and Deputy Assistant Adjt.-Gen.: Charles Mesham; Major: Henry Renouf.

St. JOHN'S COMPANY.—No. 1: Capt., Henry Stabb; Lieut., E. M. I. Delaney; Ensigns, Chs. Pinsent, Thomas Brown. No. 2: Capt., Matthew Walbank; Lieut., Thomas R. Smith; Ensigns, John B. McLea and Wm. Thorburn.

No. 3: Capt., Thos. Stabb; Lieut., Nicholas Stabb; Ensign, Chas. Bowring. No. 4: Capt., Robt. J. Parsons; Lieut., Henry Dryer; Ensign and Adjutant, Wm. O. Wood.

HARBOR GRACE COMPANY (RIFLES).—Capt, John Haywood; Lieut., Henry T. Moore; Ensign, Robt. S. Mann.

There are no war or revenue vessels owned in the Colony. The Government hire two vessels to cruise during Summer and Autumn on the western coast, and on that of Labrador, for the protection of the revenue. The former is under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Reddin, and the latter under that of Mr. James Winter, officers of Customs at St. Johns.