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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1868.

No. 47.

[For "THE REVIEW."]

FIRST AND LAST.

BY MARY A. M'IVER.

One bright dream of my boyhood
I would not have return,
Though once its very mem'ry
Could make my bosom burn
With wild and vain regretting
O'er Love's abandoned urn.

In dreams I never see her,
The lost star of my youth,
Yet her's was dazzling beauty
Such beauty as in sooth
Had been like that of angels
If but allied with Truth.

I passed the stately mansion
In which she dwells to-day,
Around its fair wide portals
The tall elms wave away,
I saw her lovely children
Upon the lawn at play.

I saw her noble consort
For whom she broke the vow
I thought would last forever—
All, all, is altered now;
My step was light and joyous,
He had a troubled brow.

For she is but a statue
Though very fair to see,
The marble heart she gave him
Was never meant for me,
The warmth of my wild worship
Was not for such as she.

With calm control I met her,
She bowed with gracious pride,
Then viewed with dazzling glances
The maiden at my side,
She saw her girlhood's lover
And his young, promised bride.

Thank Heav'n my better nature
Has depths she could not stir;
Thank Heav'n on one true spirit
My heart can yet confer
A deeper, holier passion
Than that I gave to her!

Ottawa, November, 1866.

For "THE REVIEW."

THE PLURALITY OF WORLDS.

"In my fathers house are many mansions."—
John 14, Verse 2.

No one who has viewed the vault of the stars in the stillness of night, can be insensible to the impression the survey imparts. It separates man, in thought from the spot upon which his foot is planted, and by its vastness and splendor affords the highest example of the sublime. It reminds him

of his ephemeral character, and that the globe he tenants instead of being "Greatest in the kingdom of Heaven" is in reality one of the smallest in the empire of nature. Not only is such a view calculated to reveal the littleness of man, but also to give high and exalted ideas of the power of Him, at whose fiat they were launched into space—whose breath enkindled their perpetual fires, and whose hand, ever upholds, and directs in their various courses, through this universe.

The spacious firmament, in which a million of million of miles is as a grain of sand to the sun itself, is filled with a countless number of stars. On directing the eye to the celestial concave, the impression upon the mind is that of an incalculable number of stars being visible, this is, however an optical delusion—the deception arising from their twinkling and disorderly position in the sky. On the most favorable night, an ordinary eye will not perceive more than a thousand in our firmament; and including both hemispheres three thousand will be the outside number which a keen and experienced gaze can reach. But with the aid of a telescope, Herschel saw 50,000 within an hour. Of the milky way, Ovid wrote as the path leading to Olympus whose ground work is of stars." Milton likewise speaks of "That broad and ample road," whose dust is gold and pavement stars! These poetical conceptions become verities through the aid of the Telescope. This Zone has been found to be composed of an innumerable host of stars; some faint conception of which may be formed from the fact, that Herschel was led to the conclusion that in some parts of it no less than 50,000 were included in a Zone of two degrees in breadth which passed under his review in a single hours observation with a telescope of only 15 aperture. Yet this is but a specimen of countless combinations which are visible in other parts of the Heavens, and as rich in stars as the zone itself! A second of a degree fifty billions of miles from the earth, may be proved to be equal to 242,400,000 miles consequently at one hundred billions of miles distance, it becomes equal to 484,800,000 miles or up-

wards of 29,088,000,000 miles per minute, so that what appears as a minute of a degree is in fact 60,000,000,000 miles in diameter! Hence at the distance of four thousand billions of miles. All objects less than twenty four million of millions of miles in diameter are invisible; thus, while millions of stars may be seen with assisted vision, there are in the same extent of space, millions more which the eye can never reach, owing to their great distances, and comparative smallness. On this point Doctor Halley advances his Metaphysical paradox, viz: "That the number of fixed stars must be more than any finite number and some of them are at more than finite distances from each other" "A thought says Addison" far from being extravagant when it is remembered that the universe is the work of infinite power prompted by infinite goodness, and having an infinite space to exert itself in.

To measure the distance of these numerous orbs it is a task which has baffled the ablest men; and until our own day, the conclusion arrived at, was only a negative one, namely—that the nearest fixed star must at least be removed from us a certain space which requires the billions of our Arithmetic to express. It has been shown that the enormous interval between us and Uranus, is but a narrow chasm compared with the interval between the planet and the most contiguous of the stellar orbs! The usual method to ascertain the distance of a star; is to determine its annual parallax; even to a single second has been detected, supposing however, a parallax of one second to be perceptible—that by the rules of trigonometry would give a distance from us of more than nineteen billions of miles, but as there is no such quantity detectable, there is no star lying within that range—they all lie beyond it! Professor Bessel after repeated attempts by means of his Fraunhofer Heliometer, in 1834 succeeded in determining the annual parallax of the Star Cygno to be 0',3136 or somewhat less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of a second which places it from the earth. At the distance of 657, 700 times the radius of the earths orbit, or nearly 62½ billions of miles. To aid the imagination in forming

some idea of this interval, it may be stated that a cannon ball discharged from this would not reach the earth in a less time than 14,000,000 years, nor would the flash be visible till after a period of 10 years, though travelling at the rate of 12,000,000 of miles per minute. One delicate thread of a spider's web, placed before the eye of a spectator at the star, would hide from his view the whole orbit of the earth and a single hair of the head would conceal the entire solar system.

Yet what are these distances to those of the Nebula, from which light according to Sir William Herschel is 48,000 years in travelling to the earth, since light travels at the rate of 6½ billions of miles per annum, in 48,000 years it will have traversed through a space of three hundred and four billions of miles! the actual distance of some of the Nebula from this globe. Hence the remark of Huggens, in a sober speculation—that there may be worlds in the immensity of space which have long been created yet whose light owing to their distance has not reached our Globe, though still destined to come within the range of the eye.

"How distant some of the nocturnal suns!
So distant says the Sage, 'twere not absurd
To doubt of beams, set out at nature's birth.
Are yet arrived at this so foreign world?
Though nothing half so rapid as their flight."

However marvellous the statement, it is strictly true that when we gaze upon the stars, and note down their position, we are witnessing and chronicling their appearance in by gone times, and not the present aspect of the phenomena. The ray that meets the eye from the nearest sidereal object, brings intelligence of the past! and that past includes years, in relation to the front ranks of the stellar array, and ages with respect to the general body. When we reflect upon these facts, and remember that the faint nebulous clusters are far more remote from the distinct stars than the latter are from us—that the light which manifests their presence now, may have left its source when the Tudor, Norman or Saxon race occupied the throne of England;—then do we catch a glimpse of the immensity of space, and of the infinity of the Being who originated the great government of which it is the scene, and who conducts it with such nicety "That a Sparrow falleth not to the ground without his notice."

Respecting the magnitude of the stars, we have nothing to guide us beyond their visibility when so vastly remote, the simple aspect of their being visible cross the mighty expanse which exists between them and us, gives us high ideas of their dimensions. Calculations have been made from a comparison of their light with that of the sun. This orb has been shown to be 500 times greater than all the planets in its own system put together, or equal to 130,000 globes of the size of our own. Vast as this appears the dimensions are insignificant when compared with those of Sirius, which possesses

a brilliancy equal to that of 14 suns, a diameter 38 times larger and a solidity of 19,579 trillions of miles or 54,872 times that of the sun! Nor can we suppose the magnificent orb Sirius to dwell alone in this respect, for it has been proved that there are few of the fixed stars which do not surpass both in magnitude and lustre our own bright orb of day. Who, with a knowledge of these astounding particulars, can refrain from exclaiming "How wonderful are thy works O Lord! in wisdom hast thou made them all."

What then, "It may be enquired, was the purpose for which these mighty orbs were created?" in general terms it may be answered, it is doubtless an end proportionate to their size and grandeur. The skilful artist in the construction of an Orrery, does not employ wheels of one thousand yards in circumference to turn small balls round a circle only two feet in diameter! nor in the manufacture of a timepiece, use 500 springs, pinions and wheels, when less than a dozen will suffice, and when it is remembered that the Almighty stretched out the Heavens by His understanding! "That He has made nothing in vain," there appears to be strong presumptive evidence that higher ends, and more extensive designs, were contemplated in their creation, than merely "To give light upon the earth," or as the Koran expresses it, "To be guides in the dark both by land and by sea."

As our smaller sun has planets with their satellites circulating round him, it is only reasonable to infer that a much larger globe serves a similar purpose, and is the common centre of a numerous family refreshed and beautified by the glorious beams that emanate from it. The inference holds good with every star, for that all are suns admits not of a moment's doubt, and we are justified in attributing to each its dependent Jupiters and Saturns. Thus we gain some insight into the economy of the universe and gather rational ideas of its immeasurable amplitude—its multitude of worlds—its myriads of sentient beings. Sir John Herschel soberly answers the enquiry "For what purpose are we to suppose such magnificent orbs scattered through the abyss of space? Surely not to illuminate our nights which an additional moon of the thousandth part of size of our own would do better, nor to sparkle as a pagent void of meaning and reality, and bewilder us among vain conjectures. Useful it is true they are to man as points of exact and permanent reference, but he must have studied Astronomy to little purpose, who can suppose man to be the only object of his Creator's care, or who does not see in the vast and wonderful apparatus around us provision for other races of animated beings. The Planets derive their light from the Sun, but that cannot be the case with the Stars. These doubtless are themselves suns, and may perhaps, each in its sphere, be the presiding centre round

which other planets may be circulating.

Though none of these planets, owing to their distance are visible to the Earth, yet certain Phenomena have been observed, which indicate their existence is a certainty. One of the variable stars Algol, is found regularly to pass through a change of lustre, from the second to the fourth magnitude, in 2 days 21 hours, and afterwards resume its original brightness. A star in Sobieski's Shield, passes from the 5th to the 7th magnitude every 62 days, these changes can only be satisfactorily ascribed to the intervention of opaque bodies of a large size, passing directly between our line of vision and the star, when revolving through that half of the orbit lying next to the earth.

In regarding the planetary worlds as the abodes of sentient life, and forms of existence kindred to those which occupy the earth, we are in advance of what is written but not beyond what the sobrieties of reason will justify. It may be hard to imagine how life can be sustained under the apparent heat of mercury, or amid the seeming cold storms and rapid atmospheric changes of Jupiter. But, ignorant of facts, a parallel difficulty would be a stumbling block to us, in relation to our own planets, when we consider the high temperature of the equatorial regions, and the intense cold of its Polar Circles. We meet with human life upon the sultry plains of Delhi, and on the ice bound shores of Greenland, and where the Citron, the Myrtle, and the Palm will not flourish the Mosses, the Pines and the Liches grow. We cannot naturalise the Elk in England, or rear the Giraffe in Iceland. Yet each animal in localities to which it is adapted, is stately and vigorous. The analogy between the planets of the Solar System with respect to their physical constitutions reasonably leads us to suspect other analogies, the fact that Mars, Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn, are surrounded with atmospheres, strongly indicates their occupancy with some varieties of organized being. The important uses of the atmosphere in maintaining animal life, transmitting sound and light, and in advancing the arts which tend to civilize society—are universally admitted without such agaceous envelope bound inseparably round the earth, its partner in all its motions, yet a separate element—the ear would have no office to perform. The tongue would be speechless, and the service of the eye greatly abridged, the song of birds, the hymns of religion, the eloquence of senates, and the utterance of relative kindness would all perish the fiercest waves (could they exist) would dash in sullen silence upon the strand, and mankind would have no medium of intercommunication beyond that of sign or gesture. We may well believe therefore that our world has been furnished with this elastic and essential apparatus, in order to adapt it for the reception of animal existence, and intellectual inhabitants, and the inference is great that

similar arrangement distinguishing other planets points to the same destination. It is a possible conception, but we should smile at the credulity of him who believes it real—that a fleet of ships navigate the ocean with sails unfurled and pennons flying and so without a cargo in hold, a crew on board or an object in view.

And if our planetary worlds be the theatre of life? why deny to the planets of other systems their numerous populations; why conclude the earth, a lesser orb, of perhaps a lesser system to be the only theatre of life, and that the myriads of worlds which twinkle in the Heavens, are unpeopled wastes, the abodes of unbroken stillness; suppose the blast of death to have overswept the globe leaving behind one extensive track of eternal solitude, would it not lose a thousand and fold of the loveliest displays of its creator's wisdom and goodness? the moon might traverse the vault of heaven, and shed on earth her gentle rays, but she would shew no peasant his homeward track, or brute creation whither to roam the sun might rise in all its loveliness and grandeur but not to illuminate the abodes of man, or vivify the earth's productions, the seasons might roll round in exact succession, but no vegetation would be found to meet the opening spring or fruits to crown the waning autumn. The silence of an unbroken spell, would rest on all, and if such a sight would afford a gloomy and untrue idea of the character of the earth's creator what must be the impression could it really be supposed, that the universe presented such a scene.

Could the fact of the boundless extent of the stellar universe be only realized, were it possible for the rapidity of a sun beam to traverse the regions of the Solar system—glance at the myriads of magnificent orbs which gild the milky way, pause on yon distant islet at the furthestmost boundary (to us) of the stary archipelago, and with a single glance, survey the Empire of Creation, in its height and depth, its length and breadth, then would the supposition that this vast amount of matter was unconnected with mind—appears morally impossible. It would throw a veil over the most glorious perfections of the Infinite, and virtually rob Him of His goodness and wisdom, since throughout the mightiest and most extensive of His works there remains no scope for the display of either, it would lead us to contemplate a being who has brought into existence a magnificent assemblage of means, without a corresponding end or design, and who has prepared glorious habitations fitted for the enjoyment of rational creatures, but has failed to people them.

But whilst the denial thus appears fraught with insurmountable obstacles, and irreconcilable inconsistencies, the admission of the association of mind and matter in the stellar universe, is calculated to exhibit as prominently the Divine character, as the other to veil it. It is consistent with sober

reason—sanctioned by Holy Writ—and the concurrent testimony of ancient and modern Astronomy and involves no absurdities. And while on the one hand, its contemplation affords lofty and exalted ideas of the power of Him who conceived the plan of their vast fabric, executed it by an act of His will, and whose hand supports it every moment, on the other it furnishes man with humble yet not debasing views. "The Heavens declare the Glory, of God and the Firmament sheweth his handywork."

J. D. G.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

NEW DRILL.

I rejoice to observe, from the article extracted from the London Times, in the Review of the 19th inst., that pressure on the Military authorities in the matter of Drill Reform is not confined to the Volunteer Organs of England and Canada. Little as Canadians will generally acquiesce in the utterances of the "Thunderer," Canadian officers will cheerfully endorse all that is contained in the article under notice, which shews that the "ball is not only rolling," but has acquired momentum which it will tax the activity of the Horse Guards to dodge. As this is a quality in which that respectable institution scarcely shines to greater advantage than does its sister the admiralty, it is devoutly to be hoped that it will take to heart the concluding sentence of the Times article, and, for once in its existence, be wise in time, and avoid the fate therein shadowed forth as impending over it, i. e., that of becoming a laughing-stock to foreign officers.

In view of the almost certainty of the introduction of new principles of drill before the Canadian Force is again called upon to perform its annual exercise, perhaps the majority of your readers will consider that enough has been said in the way of speculation by those who will bear no part in maturing a new system. There is, however, a point on which I confess I should like to learn at greater length the opinions of your correspondent "Veteran" i. e., his advocacy of "threes."

There are certainly two objections to the formation of fours by the forward wheel of sections. One would be that of insufficiency of space in close column; the other, that the rule which laid down the number of paces to complete the wheel of a quarter circle to be that which equalled the number of the wheeling file from the pivot, no longer holds good. The time consumed would not be greater than in the present formation, but it is undesirable that "threes" wheeling on their centre file would not be open to either of these objections and perhaps *piling arms* might be made to work very simply with them, if some of the formality of the present "pile" were dispensed with. I have no desire, however, to do more than throw out the merest suggestion.

"Victoria Cross," in *The Pall Mall Gazette* of Oct. 20, replies to the question, "Can any single officer, non commissioned officer, or man in the British service tell us how, if Private Brown runs out of cartridges in action, he can get any more?" He says: "Nothing is so simple, and I can not only explain to you the process, but also give you a case in point. I happened to form one of the storming party at the capture of the Quarries (an advanced work of the Russians in front of the Redan) on June 7, 1855. On this occasion there was a slight mistake in the orders given to our 'supports,' who, instead of 'supporting' us as soon as we took the work, at 5:30 in the evening, only arrived to 'relieve' us at 9:30 the next morning. Owing to this little error, and to what I may call other natural causes, Private Brown of my company, as well as most of his comrades, ran out of ammunition. I thereupon sent a sergeant and two men to rear with orders to bring a supply as fast as possible. They returned with a polite message from the officer in charge of the magazine to the effect that I should have what I required if I would send the proper 'requisition' in writing. In the meanwhile we had been driven out of the Quarries, and were holding on by the reverse of the work, and just when my messenger returned we had to recapture the work at the point of the bayonet; but I have no reason to suppose that the officer would not have fulfilled his promise had I sent him the proper document which you will observe I was only prevented from doing because I happened to be otherwise occupied. You will see from this, Sir, that nothing is simpler than the process of supplying ammunition to British troops in action. The only point I am not quite clear about is the proper breadth of margin of the paper on which the necessary requisition should be written, but I have reason to believe that 'half-margin foolcap' is the proper form of the document, and I will state my reason for thinking so. After the fall of Sebastopol, I was one day on guard in the Redan, and shortly before I was relieved I discovered that one of the unexploded Russian magazines was on fire. I placed my guard and sentries in safety, warned the officer who relieved me, and as soon as I returned to camp wrote a hurried report of the circumstance, which was returned to me because it was written upon 'quarter-margin' foolcap instead of 'half margin.' I am therefore of opinion that the proper form of a requisition for ammunition for British troops in action is 'half-margin foolcap.' I have omitted to state that on the occasion referred to Private Brown was unfortunately killed while engaged for the third or fourth time, I forget which, in retaking the work at the point of the bayonet. As he was dying he requested me (verbally, not in writing) to send his prayer-book to his mother at home, which I did.

History proves there is a certain fatality attached to the occupation of the Papal chair by a Pius VI. Napoleon I. was exiled to St. Helena under Pius VII. Charles X. lost his crown under Pius VIII. The occupation by Pius IX. has been curiously prolific in political disasters. Louis Philippe, Francis II., of Naples, King Otto, of Greece, the King of Hanover and Isabella of Spain, have been overthrown, and the pages of history are darkened by the violent deaths of President Lincoln, Maximilian of Mexico, and Prince Michael of Servia.

THE MONCRIEFF GUN.

The military world has had two matters to occupy its attention of late, viz., the Moncrieff gun-carriage, and the new Infantry drill proposed by Lord Elcho in a memorandum addressed to the Volunteers. I propose first to speak briefly of the former. There have hitherto been but two systems ever employed for the firing of heavy guns from batteries. The one is to mount them *en barbette*, so as to range freely from right to left on a low parapet, the other to endeavour to protect the gunners by aiming through an embrasure, or other opening. It need hardly be pointed out that to each of these, there is at once a most serious objection. The former afford so little cover to the artillerymen employed that it must always have been used at a serious disadvantage where a heavy fire had to be encountered, and now the rapidly increasing power of the modern rifled weapons, would of itself be sufficient to condemn this principle, whenever the parapet is within an enemy's range. A few years since some of the important naval fortresses of England had their long lines of guns raised on high iron platforms, so that the gunners (I write here for those who have no professional knowledge of the subject) might drop out of sight between intervals of serving their piece, and so to be safe for a time. But their platforms only improved upon the plain *barbette* by substituting a quantity of gingerbread-looking iron structures of which a single shot enfilading the line might have destroyed two or three. The *barbette* system in any form is being abandoned now as admittedly unequal to the defensive requirements of the age.

It would seem therefore that heavy artillery for defence or attack, would have to be used in future entirely through embrasures or other similar openings. But then there is the obvious objection that a gun looking through any thick wall or parapet by means of an embrasure, can have but little range to right or left: It can only be used in fact over a very moderate arc of the whole horizon, and becomes a useless piece of metal directly the enemy pass beyond this. In addition to this great evil, embrasures have the further objections that they form pleasant targets at which the enemy aims, and which guide his shot to the inside of the work, and that they are liable to constant wearing and damage from the guns firing through them. It has been the dream of Engineers to dispense with them, or at least to cover or conceal them between the interval of fire, but until late it seemed but a dream. Captain Moncrieff is an active and intelligent member of the Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers, who has long been giving his attention to the subject of protection from fire, and believes he has at last found the Eureka which will make works almost invulnerable. The key to this pro-

posal is that the gun, of whatever weight, should have a counterweight suspended below it, and so nearly balanced that the recoil of the gun should just suffice to carry it a way from the parapet and down a piece of machinery, a large complicated carriage in fact, which supports it. In doing this the gun rather revolves than slips, the recoil being most ingeniously received by the machinery, and the counter-weight rising as the gun descends from the parapet in a cycloidal curve. Brought thus securely under complete cover, the gunners below receive and load it. A single man managing the counter-weight raises it with ease, and no person is in the least exposed during the operation, but the individual who trains it on the object. But Capt. Moncrieff was not satisfied to rest even here. He has another perfectly distinct invention for laying the gun by a system of reflectors which will enable the marksman to see and level at his object from below. The inventor began, of course for cheapness' sake, with models of moderate dimensions and weight. He knew very well how often these would work when the real machine fails, and went on therefore only gradually to try real guns, until he succeeded with a 32 pr., to his own satisfaction. Then, and not till then, he vigorously pressed his invention on the Government, and not in vain. His ideas were coldly received it is said, at Woolwich, and for some time the affair was bandied about the offices in letters, until, I believe, a distinguished Engineer, who has the name of being a very practical, as well as a scientific soldier, took it up and urged it on the direct attention of the Minister of War. The result of this was that official permission was granted to Capt. M., to prepare, at the expense of Government, with the aid of the Woolwich workshop, a carriage for one of the new seven ton 7 inch guns, which was the *least weight* that the War office would fix for practical proof of the value of the suggestion. When it is noted that but a few years since the five and a half ton 8 inch gun was spoken of as too unmanageably heavy for a practical purpose, your readers, have a good measure of two things, the progress made in working heavy ordnance and the increased weight of metal in proportion to the bore which is the necessary consequence of rifling and elongated projectiles. For a twelve month the inventor has been busily engaged, and having advanced sufficiently for a trial, the first one took place at Woolwich in presence of a very large assemblage of artillery officers, and of a select party of Engineers.

The results of the two shots fired was perfectly satisfactory to the inventor and his friends; for, though the machinery did not work perfectly, its incompleteness in certain details was admitted to be the cause, and not any fault in the system. Further trials have proved the triumph of this invention. The carriages indeed will be

expensive, but they may be buried behind a 12 feet parapet of any thickness or material, *with nothing left exposed to hostile shot* except to the inferior agency of vertical fire. Next week I may have something to say about Lord Elcho's new infantry drill.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
Montreal, Nov., 16th, 1868.

RIFLE MATCHES.

FROM PRESTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A Rifle Match between 12 men belonging to the head quarters companies of the Huron Batt., and 12 belonging to the 28th (Waterloo) Batt., took place at New Hamburg on the 7th inst. The match was a very close one, the Goderich men winning by only an "Outer." The weather was very unfavorable and the shooting in consequence was poor.

The following is the score:

HURON BATTALION.			
	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
Lieut. Col. Ross...	32334	40030	22
P M Seymour....	00223	00322	14
Adj. Cook.....	22044	20200	16
Qr.-Master Jordan.	32244	03200	20
Q.M.S. McPherson	24322	32020	20
Sergt. Walker....	24440	24202	24
" McIntosh....	03402	33203	20
Corpl. Hart.....	03324	34020	21
" Tobin.....	04002	00030	9
Pvte. Passmore...	44242	20240	24
" Potts.....	43322	32444	29
" McDonald....	00003	02442	17
Total.....			236

WATERLOO BATTALION.			
	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
Lt.Col. Goodman..	20323	30233	21
Sergt. Wright....	22324	40203	23
" Campbell....	24404	20222	22
Corpl. Raney....	32420	03002	16
Pvte. Cook.....	22424	24203	25
" Germann....	43423	03220	23
" Burnett....	32420	43442	29
" Manser....	24303	02034	21
" Patterson...	32222	00200	13
" Huggert....	40424	00232	21
" Wallace....	22302	00000	9
" Mathison....	02222	00030	11
Total.....			234

Leaving the Goderich companies victorious by two points.

Persent to previous arrangements a Rifle Match took place at Oakville, on Thursday fortnight, between eight men from No 2 Company and an equal number selected from the other Companies of the 20th Battalion. The day was cold, wet and disagreeable, and a strong wind blew across the range, rendering good scores almost impossible. The shooting, therefore, was below the average. Preparations for the match were made by the Oakville men, who spared no pains to make all parties as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The arrangements were very complete, and were carried out in a manner which reflects much credit on Captain Chisholm and other members of his company. At the close of the shooting, the competitors adjourned to

Teeter's hotel, where an excellent dinner was provided; after ample justice had been done to the good things, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, and short speeches made. On the whole a very pleasant time was spent. At about eight o'clock, No. 2 Company started for home, feeling greatly pleased with the manner in which they had been entertained, and resolving to treat their Oakville friends handsomely at the return match which will take place at Stewarttown, on Monday next. If the arrangements are as good, and are carried out as well as were those of their opponents at Oakville, they will have much reason to congratulate themselves on the result. Below me give the score, it will be seen that No. 2 won by 39 points:—

No. 2 COMPANY.

	300y.	400y.	500y.	T ¹
Capt. Johnston	10	11	8	29
Lieut. Campbell	5	15	10	30
Sergt. Tost	9	16	14	39
" Wilson	8	14	10	32
" Morrow	14	13	10	37
" Mitchell	9	15	7	31
Corp. Harrison	10	11	3	24
Private Craig	11	13	15	39
Total				261

UNITED TEAM.

Major Murray	4	16	13	33
Adj. Keating	2	14	12	28
Capt. Chisholm	5	16	16	37
Sergt. Litchfield	6	12	7	25
" McLaren	4	8	4	16
Corp. Cooper	8	15	9	32
Private Pollard	8	13	8	29
" Hilmur	10	8	4	22
Total				222

—Halton Herald

RIFLE MATCH AT NORWICH.

The third match between the East Oxford and Norwich Rifle Companies, came off at Norwich on Thursday the 5th inst., resulting in the defeat of the former company by 46 points. The weather was very cold, and a strong breeze blew diagonally across the range, thereby rendering the aim very uncertain. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the subjoined list will compare favorably with the scores of any corresponding number of men selected from any two companies in Canada, there being an average of nearly 34 points to each man, out of a possible 60, as shown in the following:—

EAST OXFORD.

	500	400	200	T ¹
Sergt. Chambers	13	15	11	39
" Howell	5	17	17	39
Corp. Case	6	10	16	32
Pt. Corbin	4	10	14	28
" T. Hall	12	12	12	36
" H. Hall	12	9	18	39
" Mulvin	4	10	6	20
" Ekins	2	10	6	18
" Welford	0	15	17	32
" Allanby	4	5	16	25
" Underhill	11	13	12	36
Total				344

NORWICH.

	500	400	200	T ¹
Lieut. Blakely	7	12	17	36
En. Nesbitt	7	14	10	31
Sgt. Tidey	16	16	13	45
" Mullins	5	13	17	40
Pt. McAfee	17	9	11	37

" Burtless	4	6	16	26
" Lumsdon	12	14	14	40
" Groves	8	12	15	35
" Tapley	7	14	18	39
" Burgess	6	13	18	37
" Fero	3	10	16	29
Total				395
				344

Majority for Norwich. 51

It will be seen that in the autumn of '67 the Norwich company carried off the Battalion prize, and, when in the first match with the East Oxford boys, they came out second, it was but natural that they should feel very much annoyed at their defeat, and unanimously resolved to exert themselves to the uttermost, to regain their position as the champion company of the 22nd Battalion: and the result has even exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

After the match was over the two parties, accompanied by their Captains and friends, proceeded to the "Bleakley House" and partook of dinner, followed by the usual toasts, and by several patriotic and comic songs.

As on former occasions the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed from first to last among all parties.—Woodstock Times.

RIFLE MATCH AT PRINCETON.

On the morning of the 7th, prior to going to the match, Capt. Stett called the men together, according to the requirements of the new Militia Act, when 51 men re-enlisted. Capt. Stett and his subordinate officers have reason to feel proud of the prompt manner in which so many of the men came forward to sign the new Militia roll. The match came off as previously arranged, the wind blowing very high; nevertheless the scores will compare favorably with any match which has taken place in the Dominion. Subjoined is a list of the prizes contributed, with the names of the donors:

First prize, W. H. Landon's clock \$6; 2nd, Scott & Bro's pair pants, \$7; 3rd, Major Cowan's silver cup, \$4; 4th, Kelly & Son's box cigars, \$3.50; 5th, John Stroude, cash \$2; 6th, Captain McCleneghan, the Woodstock Times for one year, \$2; 7th, Robert Patterson, the Princeton Transcript for one year, \$2; 8th, A. W. Gessings, \$1; 9th, Albert Shy, \$1; 10, James Todd, \$1; 11th, F. Galbraith, \$2; 12th, Mann & Travers, \$1.50; 13th, S. McKay, 75c; 14th, William Davis, \$50; 15th, J. Dake, \$1; 16th, Henry Winters, \$3.50; 17th, J. Loveys, \$2.50; 18th, Wm. Parkinson, \$2; 19th, Matthews & Lindsay, 65c; 20th, John Ehle, 50c; 21st, Frederick Chesswright, 50c.

The following is the score at 200 and 300 yards;

Major Cowan	33	points.
Sergt. Aulsebrook	32	"
" Howse	31	"
Pte. Shy	30	"
Corp. Hymers	29	"
Pte Hobbart	29	"
" Davis	29	"
Capt. Stett	26	"
En. Williamson	26	"
Pte Wise	26	"
Bugler Henderson	23	"
Pte Truckla	22	"
" Horner	22	"
" Hicks	22	"
" Starr	21	"

" Mercer	20	"
" Pringle	20	"
" Wilson	18	"
Sergt Kipp	17	"
Pte McDonald	17	"
" Longstreet	15	"
" Kelly	12	"

—Woodstock Times.

GUELPH RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

The first two matches of the grand annual rifle tournament took place at the Rifle Range, on the York Road, on the 5th inst. The weather, although damp and uncomfortable, was on the whole not unfavorable to good shooting. There was sufficient light, and except during the last few rounds, very little wind—quite an important matter in rifle practice. The scores are exceedingly good, and will not suffer in comparison with those of former occasions. Indeed when we consider that the bull's-eye was only eight inches square, instead of twelve by twenty-four inches as formerly, we are justified in saying that the shooting was much above the average. There were few spectators on the ground, the result, not of indifference, but of the unpleasant state of the weather. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and although the competition was keen, the greatest good humor prevailed throughout the day.

The first match, open to members of the Guelph Rifle Association, was concluded about twelve o'clock. The ranges for this match were 300 and 400 yards, five shots at each range. The rules and targets were those of the Canadian Wimbledon Club, rifles and sights according to the rules of the Association. There were eleven prizes to be competed for in this match, and eighteen competitors. The ties having been shot off, the prize list stood as follows:—

Charles Heath 29, D. McRae 29, W. Sunley 29, H. L. Walker 28, J. Hazleton 28, John Stewart 28, E. Newton 27, A. H. McDonald 26, A. McKenzie 25, Geo. Hough 24, J. T. Nicholls 22.

ALL COMER'S MATCH.

Immediately after dinner, which was served up at the Rifle Range Hotel, and at about half-past 12 o'clock, this match open to residents of the County of Wellington, Volunteers and Civilians, was commenced. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. Targets eight inch Bulls-eye. Five shots at each range. Canadian Wimbledon Rules. There were 53 competitors, and 11 prizes to be shot for. The following is the score of the winners, and after the ties had been decided the prizes were distributed as below:

H. Smith, Eramosa, 31, Charles Heath, 31, J. Hazleton 30, R. Tribe 30, H. Swinford 30, J. Marsh 30, C. Caglin 29, H. L. Walker 29, J. Robinson 28, J. Weir 27, M. Deady 27.

The third and fourth matches of the Tournament were concluded on Friday. The day, though perhaps rather cool, was dry, and on the whole not to be complained of. The regulations and targets were different from those of the first two matches; and this must be borne in mind when comparing the results of the the two days' shooting. The target to be shot at the first day was four feet square, with an eight inch bull's eye, while that employed yesterday was, for the 300 yards range, 4 feet by 6 feet, with a bull's-eye of one foot by two; and for the 400 yards range six feet square. On the other hand, on the second days shooting at the shorter range was off hand, while on the

first day competitors were allowed to choose their position at both ranges that is, might shoot with the elbow resting on the knee or on the ground.

The following is the prize list and scores of the winners in the Third or Volunteer Match. The figures speak for themselves as to the excellence of the shooting.

3RD MATCH.

Volunteers match, 47 entries, 13 prizes.

Privates—Hadden, 29; Marsh, 28; Moore, 28; Walker, 27; Haliday, 27; Wishart, 27; Lieut. Bruce, 27; Ser. Hughes, 27; Lieut. Beattie, 26; Cap. Thompson, 26; do Young, 25; Ens. Hopper, 25; Private Grieve, 24.

At about three o'clock, the Volunteers match having been concluded, the unsuccessful competitors sought a little solace for their disappointed hopes in the Consolation match, with the following results. Five shots were allowed at the longest range.

Privates—Young, 13; Byrge, 12; Ens. Wilson, 11; Priv. Nelson, 11; Ser. Day, 11; Priv. Lennie, 11; Corps. Trapp, 10; Maddock, 10; Privs. Howitt, 10; Masters.—*Elora Observer.*

COL. BRUNEL'S NON-PIVOT DRILL.

NOTE.—With the exception of some details, the following memorandum has been compiled from papers on the "Simplification of Infantry Drill," by Lt.-Col. J. H. A. Macdonald, of the Queen's R. V. B., Edinburgh, published in the "Volunteer Service Gazette" in 1857, and from a memorandum issued by order of Lord Elcho, for the guidance of the "London Scottish" in the experimental drill of that corps last May, and published in the "Volunteer Service Gazette."

The leading object is to elaborate such a system of drill as will enable a regiment to effect most quickly any required change of formation, and bring the men most speedily, and by the shortest lines, into any desired position. It is believed that nothing is proposed which cannot be mastered during two or three hours' practice by any one of ordinary intelligence, who understands squad drill as heretofore taught.

It may be necessary to modify some of the details, and it is for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent that the ADJUTANT-GENERAL has authorized this Regiment to adopt the drill. While, therefore, these instructions are to be closely adhered to until changes are authorized, every officer or instructor is expected to report his observations and opinions as to its working, and in the hope that the Regiment may be able to contribute something towards an admittedly important object, every suggestion will receive the most careful consideration.

Head Quarters, 10th Royals.

Toronto, July 14, 1868.

1. The facings, formation of fours, marching in quick and double time, and dressing in line, will be taught and practiced as heretofore.

2. The diagonal march assumes increased importance in this method of drill, the men must therefore be taught to march diagonally without losing distance. They must also be taught to dress on any named file with readiness and correctly.

3. Companies will be told off and proved in "fours, sections and subdivisions" as usual, except:—

(a) When the parade is formed the then right subdivision must be told off with an even number of files, as 6, 8, 10, 12; so that either subdivision may form fours independently of the other.

(b) When proving in fours, instead of "Front or Rear Turn," the command should be Right—form or Left—form.

(c) Instead of "Rear—Turn," and proving to the rear, the command will be "Right about—Front." On the word "Front" the men will face to the right about and the front will be changed to the rear. The company will then be proved in fours, sections, and subdivisions, each file retaining the same number as before.

(d) The left file of the right subdivision will always be the centre file of the company or squad.

(e) The divisions will be right or left subdivisions, according as the front is changed.

(f) When the company is "fours deep," instead of "Front," the command will be Re-Form, Two deep.

4. The company will be taught to wheel as follows:

From the Halt.

On the caution the officer (or serjeant) on the right (or left) of the company will face to the right (or left), and then take a short pace of ten inches to his front. The remainder of the company will make a half face to the right (or left) and on the word march will step off at a full pace in a diagonal direction, and each file as it comes up to the alignment will make a half turn to the right (or left), halt without further word of command, and dress on the files already halted. If not ordered to commence firing as they come into line, the captain (or instructor) will direct the dressing of each file in the proper direction.

On the March.

On the caution, the officer, or serjeant, on the named flank will turn in the named direction and step short; the remainder of the company will make a half turn in the same direction, each file continuing at a full pace until it comes into the new alignment, it will then make a second half turn in the same direction, step short, and dress on the files already up. The captain may direct the dressing of the files as they come up, and as soon as the wheel is complete he will give the command "Forward," when the whole will resume a full pace.

When it is not intended to wheel the full quarter of a circle the officer on the named flank will face or turn, in the required direction, and the remainder of the company will dress on him as before.

When it becomes necessary to change the direction of a column, the leading company will be wheeled in the desired direction under the supervision of the field officer directing the movement, and each successive company will conform to the new direction as it comes up to the wheeling point. Each company will gain sufficient ground in advance of the wheeling point by stepping short during the wheel, to clear the ground for the following company to commence the wheel at the same place.

If necessary the wheel may be made at the double, in which case the officer on the named flank will proceed as above described, in quick time, the remainder of the company doubling up and taking up the quick time as they come up, if on the march, or halting if wheeling from the halt.

When wheeling into line by this method, each file may commence firing as it comes up; thus in a battalion of 600 men, 300 rifles may be at work by the time the wheel is one half completed.

5. The command Right About—Front will always signify a change of front to the rear.

The command Right About—Face will always signify a temporary retirement.

In either case the squad or company will step off on the word quick—march, as heretofore.

6. A company or squad formed in column of fours may be fronted in either direction. On the word right or left form, the men will form two deep, fronting in the direction named, the supernumeraries will take post accordingly.

7. The front will always be in the direction in which the men are facing or moving except during a temporary retirement.

8. The right and left hands of the men will always for the time being be the right and left of the company or Battalion, and their backs will always be the rear, except as before during a temporary retirement.

9. The words "proper right, proper left right in front, and left in front" will no longer be necessary or have any significance.

10. Squads, companies, and the battalion, will be drilled without reference to the front or rear rank. Either rank will be front according as the men are faced for the time being.

11. Countermarching by "ranks," by "files," or by "subdivisions on the centre" will be discontinued as a means of changing front.

12. There will no longer be a reverse flank, as heretofore understood; the formation of line may be to either flank, either by wheeling into line or by forming line to the right or left by successive companies or the front company.

13. Columns of companies or subdivisions may wheel into line to the right or left, and with either rank in front.

14. A company on parade, whether a line or in column, will be formed as follows:

(a) The men will fall in with ordered arms in two ranks, the cover being placed on the right; the men should be sized from the flanks to the centre of the company, but no selection of men is to be made for the front or rear rank.

(b) The lieutenant will be in the front rank on the right.

(c) The ensign will be in the front rank on the left.

(d) A cover serjeant will be placed in the rear of each of the subalterns.

(e) A supernumerary serjeant will be placed in the rear of the centre of each subdivision.

(f) The captain will be in rear of the centre of his company, but may move to either flank as his presence becomes necessary.

(g) Neither the subalterns nor serjeants will change flanks during any movement.

- (h) In the absence of subalterns serjeants will take their place, and the place of the serjeants will be filled by corporals.*
 - (i) When marching past in open column the captain will be six paces in front of his company. He will not salute.
 - (k) In taking open order the whole will proceed as heretofore, except that the captain will pass through the centre of his company.
15. To CHANGE FRONT TO THE REAR.

When halted in Column.

On the word front the men will face to the right about. The front rank man of the centre file takes a pace to his front, his rear rank man takes a pace to his rear, both take a side pace to the right. The captain passes through and the centre file immediately resumes its place. The cover serjeants move out so as to permit the subalterns to step into the front rank; the cover serjeants will take their places in rear of the subalterns. The supernumerary serjeants will pass around their respective flanks at the double, and take up their proper places in rear.

Right About—
Front.

When halted in Line.

A battalion in line will change front to the rear in exactly the same manner. The subalterns and serjeants in either flank will, when changing places, remain out until the supernumeraries pass through.

When on the March.

A battalion in line or in column will change front to the rear when on the march in the same manner, except that the officers and supernumeraries who change places will, after turning to the right about, mark time until the company passes them.

- 16. A company (or battalion) when moving in column of fours, or halted in fours, may be fronted in either direction by the command Right (or Left) Form. The men will immediately form two deep in the direction named. The captains, subalterns and supernumeraries taking post accordingly (as described in sec. 15).
- 17. When taking ground to a flank, or otherwise moving in fours, the subaltern at the head of the column will lead, and will be responsible for distance, dressing and direction. The captain will occupy such position as he deems most convenient.
- 18. Columns will march by either flank directed, the officer (or serjeant) in the named flank will then be responsible for distance and covering.
- 19. When firing in line the subalterns will take the places of the supernumerary serjeants in rear of the centre of the subdivisions. The serjeant will step up into line and fire with the men.
- 20. Companies when in battalion will retain during that parade or duty the number or letter assigned to them when first told off.

* NOTE—A fifth Serjeant is necessary. The Color-Serjeant should then be with the Captain.

- 21. The men must not move with trailed arms when loaded. They must always be either at the slope or the advance, except only when extended as skirmishers: the rifles may then be carried at the trail.
- 22. Bayonets are not to be fixed except:
 - [a] At inspection.
 - [b] When ordered to prepare to charge.
 - [c] When formed in square.

23. Cover serjeants when taking up ground for their companies will move out from either or both flanks as required, but will always act on the flank to which they properly belong.

24. When forming a halted line, either from echelon or by deployment, both coverers of the company of formation will give the points, but only coverers from the outer flanks of the remaining companies will take ground and covering for their companies.

25. When forming line to a front, if the companies are required to commence firing as soon as they get into line, no coverers will go out.

26. In all changes of formation on the march the leading company or fours will step short.

THE BATTALION.

1. The battalion will be formed on parade in open column of companies dressing by the right.

2. The battalion will be told off in the usual manner, numbering the companies from the head or front of the column. The battalion may also be told off when in line numbering the companies from the right.

Tell off the
Battalion.

Three
Companies
First Wing,
Remainder,
Second Wing,
Eyes—Front.

[The battalion is assumed to consist of six companies.]

3. The wing at the head of the column or on the right of the line will always be the right wing, and will of course change when the front is changed to the right about, but all orders will be addressed to the wings as First or Second Wing, and these designations of the wings will not be changed with the change of front.

When in line, the "right company" will always be that on the right of the line as it stands. The "left company" will be that on the left of the line. The "right centre company" will always be that on the right [or if in column in front] of the colours; and the "left centre company" will always be that on the left [or if in column, in rear] of the colours. The company at the head of the column will be the right, and the company in rear of the column will be the left Company.

4. The colour party will, as soon as the battalion has been told off, move to the rear of the right wing, at wheeling distance from the right centre company, and will

always dress by the flank by which the column is dressed or is marching, and will take up a corresponding position whenever the column is changed.

6. A column may be wheeled into line to either flank. If the companies are unequal, and it becomes necessary to wheel to the flank opposite to that by which the column is dressed, it will not be necessary to change the dressing of the column, but the officer or serjeant on the named flank of the weaker companies will move out from their companies until in line, dressing on the two strongest companies. When the wheel of a quarter circle is completed, the two strongest companies will be in line, and if on the move will mark time until the word Forward is given by the commanding officer. The files of the weaker companies will advance until in line, and dress on the officer who has moved into line, and they will also halt as they come up, or if on the move mark time until the word Forward is given by the commanding officer.

In parade movements the coverers may be dressed in the usual way by the field officers. In the field this is not necessary. When wheeled into line from the halt, each company will be dressed by the captain as the files come up.

6. The position of the field officers will be as heretofore. The senior major will always be in rear of the centre of the "first wing," the junior major will always be in rear of the centre of the "second wing," and with each change of front will pass around the flank to his proper place, always remaining with the same wing.

7. The commanding officer will not usually name the companies by numbers, as he will only have occasion to designate the "right, left, right centre, left centre, leading company, or rear company."

8. When forming quarter distance column from line, the command will be to form "in rear or in front" of a flank company, or on a right or left centre company. When formed on a centre company all the companies on the right of the named company will, unless otherwise ordered, form in front of it, and all the companies on the left will form in rear of it.

9. Deployments will always be made on a front company as at present, and always so as to avoid mixing the companies of one wing with the companies of the other. Thus a column of six companies may deploy one or two companies right [or left] and remainder left [or right].

10. A column of eight companies may deploy one, two, or three companies right [or left] and remainder left [or right] but never "four" companies right [or left] and remainder left [or right].

11. A column of ten companies may deploy one, two, three, or four companies to either flank, and the remainder to the opposite flank, but never five companies to one flank and the remainder to the other. By observing these rules the companies will always remain in the wing in which they were told off.

(To be Continued.)

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 21st inst., as follows:—

- PORT ROBINSON.—Capt. F. K., \$2.
- TILSONBURG.—Corpl. J. H., \$2.
- TORONTO.—W. P. M., \$2.
- WINDSOR.—R. A., \$2.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

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IN THE DOMINION,

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1868.

We beg to inform our friends in New Brunswick that Mr. ROGER HUNTER of St. John is appointed Agent for THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW for that Province, and will receive subscriptions and transact other business

connected with the paper. The extensive circulation of the Review throughout all parts of British America, gives the members of the Force the best medium of intercommunication, and being the acknowledged organ of the Dominion Forces we are happy to offer our friends in the East a means of becoming better acquainted with their brethren of the West.

Our Montreal Correspondent in default of a letter this week owing to dullness in Volunteer matters, gives us a few original remarks upon the Moncrieff Gun, which will doubtless interest our readers.

This great question for military men of the present day is doubtless—in what way and to what extent should the existing system of drill be altered to meet the requirements of improved firearms. That a change is imperative we believe is now conceded by all, and it only remains to establish by experiment the most simple and effective modes of formation and movement. In view of the proposed revolution in Infantry drill we have much pleasure this week in presenting our readers, by permission of the Author, Col. Brunel's non-pivot system as arranged by him; under the sanction of the Adjutant General, for the Corps under his command. Although we do not admire some portions of the system as promulgated, yet, as it is a step in the right direction, we are happy to give the Force the benefit of it. In reference thereto Col. Brunel has said that it is his "Aim to build up a system of simplified drill upon the sure foundation of practical experience rather than upon theory;" which is certainly the best means he could take to advance the end proposed. Many suggestions, we have been informed, are already offered for the improvement of this drill, and as its author desires to obtain as much practical information as possible we have no doubt but he will succeed eventually in compiling a system which will go far to meet the exigencies of the time. In England we find the drill reformers are anything but agreed in a great many essential matters, and we believe in things of this kind there is much room for the play of opposite opinions. However it is very probable that before long competent officers connected with the regular service will be appointed by the Horse Guards to revise the existing system of drill, and if such should be the case we hope they will go at once to the root of the matter, and "Reconstruct" the whole system, for to attempt to graft portions of the new upon principles now obsolete would be to complicate instead of simplify. A thorough remodelling is what is required. Such may be brought about by degrees in the British Army, which is most likely; but from the peculiar constitution of the Volunteer Force it is much easier to introduce fundamental changes without danger.

We are glad to see this taken up in Canada, and wish Colonel Brunel all success in the task he has undertaken.

It was a becoming and graceful act on the part of His Excellency Lord Monck, to address, ere his departure from the Dominion, A kindly farewell to the Staff, Militia and Volunteers. Since the memorable year of 1857, there has been no period of Canadian political history which demanded from the representative of Her Majesty greater coolness, tact and judgment than that during which Lord Monck administered the government. During the term of seven years just past our country has risen to a position of high importance, and, from a parcel of isolated colonies he has seen us peacefully unite into a grand confederation, great in youthful vitality, increasing resources and public happiness and prosperity. During that time also he has seen us afflicted; he was among us when our faith was tried by ruffianly invasion, and our young men were called upon to shed their blood for their country, and he found us, as Canadians have ever been found, faithful to our land, our parentage and traditions. In leaving Canada then, he cannot but bear away with him a lively recollection of the unswerving loyalty, patriotism and devotion of Canadians to the empire and to the liberties they enjoy under it.

The lofty idea of duty which has ever animated the British Army, and which has made it the most formidable and admired foe or friend on earth, is a governing impulse in the mind of every Canadian, and the belief that each individual owes a personal duty to his country is familiar to the minds of our people. Consequently whenever our rights have been invaded either from within or without, that impulse aroused them to action, and we see at every period of our history the same high sentiment of patriotic responsibility find utterance in the most unmistakable manner whenever events of sufficient importance demanded its expression.

From the position he has occupied amongst us, Lord Monck is well enabled to judge the value, labors and sacrifices of the Volunteer Force, and in acknowledging these things as he has, he does no more than an act of simple justice. The greatest reward for a volunteer is to know that his services are appreciated by his fellow citizens and by the authorities under which he gives willing service, and the force will in this respect fully value the parting words of the late Governor General. If, during his stay amongst us, he did not as often as we would wish make himself personally familiar to the people at great volunteer gatherings, the fact is to be regretted, for we believe there is no way in which a governor of the Dominion could make himself so popular as by patronage of the Volunteers and frequent attendance at their gatherings. In leaving our country he takes with him our best wishes for his happiness and if his name awakens no enthusiasm it will at least be remembered with kindness.

In Saturday's Official Gazette we find a

dispatch from the Duke of Buckingham to Lord Monck, thanking him for the manner in which he discharged his duties during his governorship of these provinces. The high compliment therein conveyed is not altogether undeserved, and it must be gratifying to his Lordship to know that his services have won the recognition of Her Majesty.

The United States has ever been rich in the possession of a class of gentlemen sadly in want of a legitimate field for the exercise of their warlike proclivities, and consequently are ever ready to flourish their free lances for the realization of that most preposterous effort of Yankee buncombe—the Monroe doctrine. The miserable failures and defeats, even the sufferings and violent deaths of the great apostles of Filibustering is insufficient to deter these "fighting men out of a job" from making fools of themselves, and thus we are gravely informed by the New York papers that an expedition is on foot for the invasion of Cuba; the wildest and most absurd, with exception of the Fenian raid on Canada, that could be undertaken. The leader of this crusade we are told is one Colonel G. W. Gibbons an American Volunteer officer who served his apprenticeship under the notorious Walker while a mere boy. This hero, in conjunction with Hays and Henningson, the latter of whom has shivered a lance in every political row and revolution which has taken place during the last twenty years, into which he could poke himself on either side of the Atlantic. These are certainly the fellows to fight when fighting is required, the great pity is that they cannot find congenial employment without breaking the laws as well as running the chance of breaking their own foolish necks.

The story which has been circulated to the effect that 2,500 men were to sail from New York, 800 from Boston, and 3000 from New Orleans, turns out to be a huge effort of imagination on the part of newspaper caterers to the public appetite for sensation. In reference to this expedition the U. S. *Army and Navy Journal* pithily remarks:—"The United States Marshal will take very good care that the fillibusters never get away from our shores. Though, after all, would it be entirely patriotic to stop them? They could not hurt Cuba, and it is certain we should never see any of them back here again."

In the current number of the *Journal of Education*, published in Quebec, we find the first portion of a lecture delivered at the Canadian Institute in this city by the Rev. E. McD. Dawson on Canadian Poets. The lecturer, who has made his mark in the literature of our country by many able translations from the French and remarkable original productions, enters upon his theme in a manner which shows that he is not only thoroughly acquainted with his subject but

that it is to him a labor of love. Having read extensively and being possessed of that genial and appreciative nature which so often accompanies poetic sensibility, and having in addition acquired "the lore of many tongues" he is all qualified to do justice to his important theme.

It is well known to those who have observed the growth of our literature that Canada has produced many remarkable poets whose works, were they presented to a larger reading public—in fact had they been issued by the publishing potentates of England or the United States would have won for their authors enduring reputations. Whereas, we believe, that, of all the poetical works published in Canada, very few have been financially successful. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that we are afraid to trust our own judgment in matters of taste and criticism, but take for granted opinions imported from abroad. Provincial like we are each so puffed up with our own little self conceits that we will not acknowledge superior excellence in those whom we are accustomed to meet in the daily intercourse of life. Thus whoever aspires to fame as a poet in Canada must be prepared to endure neglect until his merits are acknowledged abroad, for we need not expect consideration from people whose ideas on literary subjects are imported as regularly as the European news. It gives us great pleasure to note the publication of this lecture, for it shows an increasing interest in the public mind for those higher efforts which have been and are now being made by the cultivated intellects amongst us. And it is by men of ability, like the Reverend lecturer, bringing the subject before the public that an interest will be awakened, for those who have as yet toiled, not only without reward but almost without acknowledgment.

As we are indebted to Mr. H. J. Morgan, whose labor and research has rendered invaluable service to Canadian Literature, for the preservation of much that is valuable, so are we indebted to Mr. Dawson for calling public attention to those amongst us who have done honor to Canadian letters. As we intend at some future time to give extracts from this remarkable lecture we will content ourselves for the present by what we have written, hoping that it will be echoed throughout the length of the land—"Giving honor to whom honor is due."

The charge of seven dollars for the use of tents by the Ottawa Garrison Artillery during their late annual course of instruction, is rather a small affair. The tents belong to the Imperial Government, and we suppose the charge is sent from the Quarter Master General's Department. This, we understand is altogether distinct from the usual "Camp Damages." When we remember the sacrifices made by the Volunteers in putting in their annual drill, we cannot but regard this paltry charge as something exceedingly small.

The recent election contest in Great Britain is regarded with great interest by all classes of the community of those countries. The new reform bill for the first time comes into force, and it is confidently predicted that the liberals, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, will obtain a complete victory over their opponents in the new House of Commons. For the first time for many years Irish affairs take the lead in the minds of English politicians, and Mr. Gladstone is striking at the Church establishment takes the long fostering subject of Irish grievances boldly under the knife, and, if he succeeds in uprooting this evil, the way will be easier to the adjustment of land tenure and tenant right, which, after all that has been said and sung, is really at the bottom of the great evils that have so long afflicted the unhappy island. When Mr. D'Israeli to retain power introduced and passed a reform bill far more radical in its provisions than that which led to the defeat of the Whigs, he sacrificed the future of his party at the shrine of expediency, and laid a trap for himself into which he must inevitably fall. Forasmuch as the franchise extends downwards, it naturally increases the number of supporters of the opposition and advanced liberals. But despite this we catch occasional rumors of another grand *coup d'etat* by the astute leader of the Tories, which is no less than to steal a march upon the Whigs by subverting to them the very measure about which they are clamoring so much. The following, copied by the *Quebec Chronicle* from a Dublin paper, is a good specimen of these rumors:

"I have very good reason to believe that the Premier is contemplating a great *coup*—another feat of strategy by which he will once more dish the Liberals. This is not the adoption of the ballot, though that may probably be very shortly an article of the Conservative creed, but the introduction of a large measure of Tenant-right in Ireland. He believes that the land, far more than the Church question, is the source of Irish discontent. While Mr. Gladstone is hammering away in speech after speech at the Irish Church, proving that which no real statesman can deny, though he may affect to do so, Mr. Disraeli is quietly engaged in working out a great measure for pacifying Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, which will probably be laid upon the table on the first night of the session. With this measure he hopes to render it impossible for the Liberal party to act together. The Irish Liberal members and the Irish Radicals will, he believes, refuse to support a want of confidence in the Ministry which was to bring forward such a bill. It will be the old policy again—a professedly Tory Ministry dividing his opponents by offering them Liberal measures which they cannot reject, and persuading his supporters to accept his measures as the best means of keeping him in office. *Divide et impera* is Mr. Disraeli's motto and policy."

"We have heard a great many inquiries concerning the appropriation made by the Dominion Government in aid of Rifle Associations. In answer to which we are at liberty to state that the delay so far has been unavoidable, but that the money will be forthcoming before very long.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for the current quarter, republished by the Leonard Scott Company, New York, contains some very able papers among which we find a review of Mr. Kinglake's last volumes on "the Invasion of the Crimea," from which we take the following extract:—

"Everybody who read Mr. Kinglake's former volumes—and everybody did read them—agreed in thinking them interesting, brilliant, and attractive. The style, not always accurate, was at once careful and lively. The lamp that had for so many years shed light upon his work had imparted none of its fatal odour. The union of finish and ease was all the more remarkable since the labour appeared to have been chiefly bestowed not on sifting, composing, and condensing the materials, but on the structure of the sentences, the pointing of epigrams, and the heightening of effects. It is quite conceivable that an historian, after bestowing vast labour on ascertaining facts and investigating authorities, may still be enabled, chiefly indeed as a consequence of the confidence and certainty thus attained, to spend but a comparatively brief time on the composition, and that thus, however long the period of preparation, he may bring his work to light with the sparkle still on its surface. But here most of the patient industry had been bestowed in brightening the lights and deepening the shadows, in bringing this or that incident into more telling relief, in twisting the facts to suit a purpose; and yet the air of freedom and facility had been perfectly preserved. And along with grace of style it had other elements of popularity. Two prominent objects had been specially selected for attack and dealt with after a fashion that might suggest, according to the sympathies of the reader, extreme courage, or reckless aggressiveness. One of the foes thus selected was the 'Times' newspaper, the other the Emperor of the French. The great journal was described as the property of an unscrupulous company composed of country squires and widows. Who these rural potentates and bereaved females might be was not revealed, and, in the absence of particulars on these points, many well-informed people believe the whole idea to be one of those singular hallucinations to which the writer is evidently subject. Whatever the grounds for the assertion, Mr. Kinglake, however, evidently enjoyed the exercise of the combat, belabouring the squires and widows with great zeal and persistence, while the world looked on amused to see the champion doing such vigorous battle with his shadowy foes. But it was for the French Emperor that he reserved his special store of invective. With a degree of caricature that rendered the picture, if less authentic, yet far more amusing than an honest portrait, the monarch was painted as a grotesque Mephistopheles, wily, base, grasping, sanguinary, and cowardly. The bare idea of Louis Napoleon seemed to enrage the author as the wooden admiral which resembled Kit Nubbles roused Mr. Quilp to fury; at the mention of the hated name he appeared to lay aside the pen, seize the poker, and deface his adversary's image till he was exhausted. This was found highly entertaining; and when it was known that the historian was keeping two noble lords, of sensitive and excitable temperaments, like rats in a cage, ready to be worried, public curiosity was greatly stimulated. It is true there were a good many people who questioned the expediency of encouraging such attacks, and who were disposed to side with the rats; but there were also many

more who looked forward with pleasure to the promise of sport thus afforded, and who might indeed have pleaded, in justification, that their enjoyment entailed no serious injury on the victims, since it did not appear that the French Emperor had suffered in the least by the severe treatment of which he had been the subject;—

'Never was heard such a terrible curse,
But what gave rise
To no little surprise,
Nobody seemed one penny the worse.'

REMOVAL OF WHELAN.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last Friday night the Convict Whelan was removed from the Jail in this city and conveyed to the Railway Station where a special train was in waiting to take him to Prescott, connecting there with the Grand Trunk for Toronto. His removal was in compliance with the writ of *habeas corpus* issued on Thursday last, and it is probable the case will come up for argument before the Court early this week. Our readers are doubtless aware that the point in dispute is one which does not affect the evidence given at the late trial, but a demur to the ruling of the Judge regarding the prisoner's right of challenging Jurymen for cause before exhausting the number allowed him.

Opinions are divided as to the probability of a new trial being granted, but, however the point may be decided, it is gratifying to know that the prisoner has had every benefit of law, council and justice extended to him.

No. 4 Battery O. V. G. A., met at the Drill Shed in this city last Friday evening, when Captain Adams, read and explained the new Act to the men who, to the number of over 40, all who were present, took the required oath and re-enlisted. After which the Battery adjourned to Gouldthrite's Saloon where they partook of an Oyster Supper, provided by the Officers of the Battery. We congratulate No. 4 Battery for being the first to show a good example in the Capital by re-enlisting under the new law.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the "Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons &c for the Province of Ontario, 1867-8"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the Volunteer Review must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer to insure attention.

"A. W. W.," Preston.—You will receive a letter from this office giving the information you require.

"Capt. O'M.," Wardville.—The same terms as before are extended to your company.

"D. B.," Montreal.—Certainly, send them along. See Col. Brunel's Drill in the present issue.

"CAPTAIN MON.," Cavignol.—Address changed as requested.

"G. W.," Campbellford.—Your communication will appear next week, it was received too late for the present issue. Many thanks. We are sorry to have it to state that our old correspondent "Veteran" is dead.

"BULL'S EYE."—The amount is about \$100 to each of the affiliated associations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The citizens will miss greatly Captain Moorsom A. D. C. to General Stisted and has been ordered to rejoin his regiment in consequence of their intended departure. Much of the success due to the numerous undertakings in the sporting circle has been due to the excessive politeness and energy of that able officer. He carries with him our best wishes.

General O'Connor, C. B.—commanding the forces at the West Indies with his wife and Captain Cairns A. D. C. have been paying our city a visit and are at present staying at the Rossin House. Colonel Anderson took the Artillery School out for practice the other day when 32 rounds were fired at 1400 yards from a couple of 32 pounders with great precision.

Eight companies of the 29th Regiment passed down the lake per steamer *Magpie*, en route for Montreal. We have had very stormy weather lately—no less than 5 vessels are at anchor at the bar awaiting favorable weather. With reference to the Laprarrie meeting what has become of the Association and Government appropriations for the affiliated Associations? and "Largfords" History of the Tournament.

Military matters are very dull here at present; just to keep ones' hand in we have to attend the Rev. Dr. Butler's lecture on the Senoy Rebellion this evening. Will mistake not Colonel Anderson C. B., R. I. now stationed here played an important part in the mutiny by blowing from the guns a few of the principal scoundrels.

FROM CAVIGNOL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEATH OF AN OLD HERO.—On Sunday the 5th inst. we interred the mortal remains of Col. JOHN AGUSTUS MATHIESON, of Cavignol, Vaudreuil, for many years commanding the Militia of the district.

Col. Mathieson was one of the signal midshipmen under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805; (Medal) and served in the Peninsular, as Lieut. with H. M.'s 7th Regiment, and was present at the sieges of Ciudad, Rodrigo and Badajoz, and at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenes, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse, for which he received the War Medal and seven clasps.

Col. Mathieson, also served during the Canadian Rebellion in command of Volunteers. His body was escorted from his late residence to the grave by the Vol. 2nd Company under the command of Captain D. P. McNaughten, where the last honors were rendered to this old hero.

D. P. McX.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 12th November, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Governor General desires, before leaving Canada, to address a few words of farewell to the members of the Staff,—Officers,—and men of the Militia and Volunteers, whom it has been his high privilege to command during the last seven years.

A comparison of the condition of the force as it now exists with that which obtained when the Governor General assumed the command in the year 1861, would show an enormous improvement in numbers, efficiency and equipment.

On more than one occasion while His Excellency has been in Canada, circumstances have compelled him to call for the active services of the Volunteers.

The manner in which on those occasions they sacrificed time, money and convenience for the public service, is now matter of history and has won for them the admiration of the public and the warm commendation of the Imperial authorities.

The Volunteers are embodied for no aggressive purpose, and are organized solely for the defence of their native land and the maintenance of internal order and peace.

While His Excellency trusts and believes that the Volunteer force will never be called upon to display their efficiency in the prosecution of actual hostilities, the experience of the last seven years proves that the existence of such a force of citizen soldiers may at times avert from the country many of the disastrous consequences of a state of war.

His Excellency therefore trusts that the officers and men of the Volunteer force, while not withdrawing themselves from their civil avocations, will esteem it a sacred duty which they owe to their country, to maintain their organization and to keep up that discipline without which the largest force of men is useless for military purposes.

His Excellency cannot conclude without expressing his satisfaction at the alacrity and readiness with which the orders which he has seen fit to issue from time to time, for the government of the Volunteers, have been obeyed by the Officers and men of the force generally.

The Governor General wishes the force farewell and will always continue to watch with interest their future progress.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General.

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

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 14th November, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Officers Commanding Corps of Volunteers in Ontario and Quebec, will so soon as they have complied with the law relating to the re-enrolment of their Corps, send to the Staff Officer of their respective districts the duplicate copy of the Service Roll of the corps as re organized, which is required for transmission to the Adjutant General.

No. 2.

Sherbrooke Troop of Cavalry.

The resignation of Lieutenant Jno. Halloway is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

*Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.**No. 1 Battery.*

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant Jno. A. Gemmill is hereby accepted.

St. Catharines Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant Thomas Oswald, vice J. Wilson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Josiah G. Holmes, vice Oswald, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant acting till further orders:

Sergeant Major Jas. Bradley, vice Holmes, promoted.

4th Battalion 'Chasseurs Canadiens' Montreal.

The resignation of Lieut. Colonel Jean L. Tetu, is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

No. 3 Company.

The resignation of Lieut. Q. de Beaujeu is hereby accepted.

*5th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.**No. 4 Company.*

The resignation of Ensign T. G. Hunter is hereby accepted.

17th Battalion of Infantry, Lewis.

The resignation of Major Jas. Patton is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

*18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 8 Company, Plantagenet.*

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Color Sergeant A. S. McLennan, M. S., vice J. Van Bridger, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

J. L. Woodley, Gentleman, vice A. W. Anderson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*20th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 3 Company, Georgetown.*

Lieutenant Robert D. McMaster having obtained a Second Class Military School Certificate, on the 5th October last, is now confirmed temporarily in his rank from that date.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter Master:

John Batt, Gentleman, vice C. G. Rich, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*26th "Middlesex Battalion" of Infantry."**No. 7 Company, Strathroy.*

The resignation of Lieutenant T. A. Tarrant is hereby accepted.

*35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."**No. 1 Company, Barrie.*

The resignation of Ensign G. A. Woodward is hereby accepted.

*44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 7 Company, Stovensville.*

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Samuel Johnson, Gentleman, vice Newbigging, resigned.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Joseph G. Beam, Gentleman, vice Caham, resigned.

*49th "Hastings" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 1 Company, Bellefille.*

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Hutchison Carruthers, vice A. T. Petrie, who is allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Ensign, (temporary):

Edward Harrison, Gentleman, M. S., vice Carruthers, promoted.

Portage du Fort Infantry Company.

This Company having become disorganised is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General.

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

The 100th will be quartered at Glasgow relieving the 1st Battalion of the 25th, which is ordered to Aldershott.

Captain Stoney, 25th K. O. B's, has been appointed Aide-de-camp to Major General Russell, in place of Captain Malan, appointed Senior Major 75th Regiment.

It has been ruled that a non-commissioned officer, while with his regiment, or any part of it, is at all times to be considered in the execution of his office.

ROME AND THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The Spanish revolution has created the utmost consternation in Rome. The Pope constantly demanded the cipher telegrams received at the Office of Foreign Affairs, and inserted in his daily celebration of mass, the prayer *ad defendas rebelliones*, as Queen Isabella had implored him to do. The Spanish Embassy was three days without official news from Madrid, and only learned the Queen's flight through the newspapers. His Holiness has given orders for preparing the Quirinal Palace for her ex-Majesty; but, should the latter go to Rome, it is supposed that she will prefer residing in the Palace belonging to Queen Christina. But she will hardly be inclined to take up her abode so far from Spain until the course of events shall have clearly proved the impossibility of her return to the throne from which she has been ousted. The dismay of the Clerical Rulers of the Eternal City is sufficiently explained by the revolution to which they find themselves reduced by the loss of the last ally on whom they could count; or they are too sagacious to reckon upon a long continuance of the reluctant help of France, detested for the constant urging to reform with which she qualifies her assistance. The Pope is said to hope much from the meeting of the Ecumenical Council; but the world is moving quickly; and what may not have happened before the expiration of the fourteen months that have still to elapse before the assembling of the saintly persons thus convoked? Spain contributed, in one way or other, no less a sum than £3,000,000 yearly to the Papal exchequer; besides giving an annual allowance of £18,000 to the Nuncio at Madrid. The only known instance of the payment of a foreign official by the Court to which he was accredited. The burning of the Concordat by the populace, under the window of the Nuncio's residence at Madrid, will hardly fail to intensify the gloomy apprehensions now so rife at the Vatican. Several of the Spanish Bishops—whether prompted by a wish to free themselves from their enslavement to Rome, or by a prudent desire to keep on good terms with their flocks—hastened to celebrate the rational victory by the ringing of bells and the chanting of *Te Deums*, and to give in their adhesion to the new order of things.

GARIBALDI'S LIFE AT CAPRERA.

The *Momento* publishes a letter from one of its correspondents describing a visit he lately paid to Garibaldi at Caprera. He saw Garibaldi at eight o'clock in the morning, just after he had come out of his bath. The General was calm and friendly as usual. He said he felt better in health, but that he was growing old, and that like an old ship which had sailed long, something is always giving way about him. "Sometimes it is a plank, sometimes a nail, but good-will helps the old boat along, and if my country should call for the last plank I will willingly offer it." His family treat him with the greatest care. All of them are engaged in agricultural and domestic pursuits. Monotti is an excellent farmer, labouring daily at the plough or hoe. The harvest on the island has been a very favourable one, and there is more corn than the colony wants. Garibaldi has also obtained 3100 litres of wine from his vine-yards, unfortunately he

has not been so successful with his sheep, 200 of which have died. The shepherds on the island are treated by Garibaldi like his own children. The other day, hearing that the widow of one of them was lying ill with fever, he ordered her to be taken out of her hut and brought into a healthier house next to his own.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. KENNEDY

The funeral procession of the late Colonel Kennedy, Royal Artillery, started from his house in Berri street, Montreal. The entire garrison dressed in their winter costume were present, as well as the officers of the Militia Department. The troops having been drawn up in the Viger Square, deceased's coffin covered with the Union Jack, was carried out by six non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery and placed on a gun carriage drawn by six horses. On the top of the coffin were placed the hat and sword of the deceased officer.

The procession started from the house as follows, and slowly moved down Berri, along Dubord, and up St. Denis streets to Trinity Church, the Band of the 60th Rifles all the while playing the measured notes of the grand old "Dead March."

First came the firing party, the battalion of Rifles; the band of the 75th, the band of the 60th, and then came the body of the deceased, whilst two non-commissioned officers.

"After him lead his riderless steed."

The pall-bearers were the following officers: Col. Radcliffe, R.A.; Lieut. Col. Williams, R.A.; Col. Graham, Col. Hackwell, Col. Wolsley, Col. Earl, Col. Lyons, and Inspector-General. Dr. Mellree. Col. Graham was chief mourner. Gen. Wyndham, the military and militia staff, and superior officers, immediately followed. Close behind came the officers of the garrison, and then the Highlanders, three companies of the 16th, the batteries of the Royal Artillery, and in the rear the 13th Hussars, dismounted. The procession was a long long line, and with slow and mournful tread at length reached the Church.

On the body being carried into the Church, the organ pealed forth the "Dead March." The opening portion of the burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, and the lesson for the occasion by the Rev. Canon Bancraft, who afterwards delivered a short address. The deceased was a member of Trinity Church, and was described by the speaker as a sincere, humble and devout Christian. He exhorted his brother officers and fellow-soldiers to follow in the steps of the deceased so far as he had followed Christ. After this address the funeral procession reformed in the same order as before, the band of the 75th now taking up the strains of the "Dead March." In this manner the cortege moved up St. Lawrence Main, across St. Catherine to the Mount Royal Cemetery, where the usual ceremonies and military honours were performed. A very large number of persons assembled at the Cemetery and along the line of procession innumerable people thronged the streets. Besides the Officers enumerated above there were Col. Dyde, Lt.-Col. Smith, A.A.G.; Col. McKenzie; and accompanying the chief mourner were Lt.-Col. Bolton and Captain Farrel.

THE VOLUNTEER CAPTATION GRANT.—The application to the Government in the late session for an increased grant to the Volunteers having, as will be remembered, been

unsuccessful, a committee, consisting of many influential Volunteer officers, has been formed to decide as to the best means to be taken to bring about the desired result. The committee has been formed in the North of England, and after some deliberation it was decided that an address should be forwarded to the Secretary of State for War. The address, which is as follows, has been already signed by about 140 Volunteer commanding officers of corps artillery, cavalry, engineers, and rifles—numbering nearly 100,000 men in all parts of the Kingdom:—

"On behalf of men of all ranks under our command, we have the honour to state that the present capitation grant is inadequate to the maintenance of the volunteer force, and to submit for the favour of your consideration that in the next estimates the following allowances should be recommended, viz:—£3 to light horse, mounted rifle, and field artillery volunteers; £2 10s to garrison artillery and engineer volunteers; £2 to rifle volunteers. This increased grant, though insufficient to cover the personal expenses of officers, would, at any rate, make the service independent of their pecuniary position, and enable the efficiency of all members to be more stringently enforced. It would also relieve the public from an obligation which, so far, seems to have been disregarded, mainly because the demand for further support has not been countenanced by Her Majesty's Government. Should the public, through their representatives, refuse to entertain this request, we apprehend the Volunteer force would, nevertheless, have reason to be grateful to Her Majesty's Government for obtaining a straightforward declaration of the value attached to that service by the country—a result which would be more satisfactory than the existing uncertainty. We beg to disclaim the slightest intention of desiring to benefit the Volunteers at the cost of the army, the militia or the yeomanry, and sincerely trust that nothing in this application may be deemed irregular, our only object being to obtain, through the proper channel, and at the true source of supply, an early decision on this important question."

MILITARY ECONOMY.—Some years ago, when Government saw the expediency of providing the nation with rifled cannon, the Royal Gun Factories were ordered to be enlarged; and cyclopean forges and large boring and turning steam-mills soon rose up towards the east end of Woolwich Arsenal. High in the midst of these a stately tower was reared for the reception of a splendid clock, which was made to order, at a cost of nearly £800. The tower was tall enough, and the clock face broad enough, to indicate the time of day, not only to the numerous employes of the new and important department, but to the whole arsenal down as far as the Butts, as well as to the shipping in the adjoining portion of the river, and to most of the populous parish of Plumstead. But the cold shade of parsimony was soon afterwards cast over our military establishments, and year after year the comparatively trifling sum required to place the clock on its pedestal was struck out of the estimates. At length it was determined to sell the clock for some church or town hall, but, no purchaser having made his appearance, it is now con-

templated to dispose of it as old metal for a sum of £40 or £50, although its mechanism is still quite perfect, and the tall tower stands invitingly idle. Is this the first fruits of War Office reorganization? or may we hope yet to see the right clock in the right place?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Every night a squad of artillery, commanded by an officer, goes to some fort in the neighborhood of Paris, and gives to the commander of the fort, who is accompanied by the chef de Battalion, small oaken boxes, fastened by lock and key, which are carefully carried to a room prepared beforehand for them. where they are carefully locked up. The officers are sworn to secrecy. It is believed these boxes contain the new grape cannon.

LEFT OVER BY THE OTHER GIRL.—The following story is going the rounds in Paris.

A lady in the first society was recently obliged to dismiss her nurse on account of an excess of firemen and private soldiers too often repeated. After choosing as a successor to this criminal a very pretty girl, the lady, explaining why the first was sent away, enjoined it on the second not to do likewise. She admitted that she shouldn't. "I can endure a great deal," said the lady, "but soldiers around the kitchen I won't endure." After a week or eight days, the lady came down one morning into the kitchen, opened a cupboard and discovered a youthful military character. "Oh, ma'am!" cried the terrified girl. "I give you my word I never saw that soldier in all my life—he must be one of the old ones left over by the other girl."

Lowell, in the Biglow papers, declares that "a merciful Providence fashioned us taller, on purpose that we might our principles smaller." A recent applicant for promotion is said to have assured General Prim that "his heart thrills with emotion," like that "it swells with desire;" furthermore, that he burns to help "in the glorious work of regeneration;" but he winds up by saying "I have served every sort of Government with equal fervor and fidelity." We do not doubt it. Unfortunately, he reminds us of an American office-seeker, mentioned in the current number of *All the Year Round*. "Gentlemen," said this accommodating speaker, "these are my sentiments—the sentiments of an honest man, and an honest politician; but, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, if they don't suit you—they can be altered!"

OUR SOLDIERS IN ABYSSINIA.—Another letter appears in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* from its Jerusalem correspondent about Abyssinia, and the terrible doings of our soldiers there, principally after the "fall" of Magdala. This is, as far as we can make out, a somewhat tardy reply to Gerhard Rohlfs' defence of the British troops against the evil reports, which some weeks reached Jerusalem. It would really seem as if the *Allgemeine* took a kindlier interest in the Abyssinian war than we do at this time of day. This much, however, we may say, that if our soldiers had really proved themselves the unmitigated ruffians of the correspondent of the *Allg.* it is not probable that we should have got so quickly and so well out of the country. Anyhow, the least said about Abyssinia now the better.

A lad swallowed a small lead bullet. His friends were very much alarmed about it, and his father and his mother, determined that no means should be spared to save the boy's life, sent post-haste to a surgeon of skill, directing the messenger to tell him the circumstances and urge his coming without delay. The doctor was found, heard the dismal tale, and with as much unconcern as he would manifest in a common headache, wrote the following laconic reply.—"Sir. Don't alarm yourself. If after three weeks the bullet is not removed, give the boy a charge of powder. Yours, &c."

"P. S.—Don't point the boy at anybody." This is much akin to the laconic prescription of the celebrated Dr. Abernethy. An Irishman called in great haste upon the Doctor, stating that:—"Be jabbers, my boy Tim has swallowed a mouse." "Then, be jabbers," said Abernethy, "tell your boy Tim to swallow a cat."

The plan of having a local European army in India is again being revived, and it has been proposed that the foundation of this policy might be laid by not withdrawing the new line regiments which have been formed from the "Company's Europeans" from that country. But the consent of the officers and men would be required to this arrangement, and it is doubtful if that could be obtained; at any rate it could only be got on the condition of a bonus being given, and thus incurring great expense. On the whole, it may be probably found best if a local army for India is to be revived, to raise special regiments for the purpose, composed of new men and those who can be persuaded to volunteer from the line.

A CHINESE ARMY.—At Whang-choo we passed a military encampment located east of the city, on the north side of the river. Over the encampment waved several thousand flags, red and white, and one big one, large enough for the mainsail of a man-of-war—a white ground with a black border, Chinese characters in the centre, in black; the general arrangements of color like that of a fashionable lady in half mourning. There are so many flags that the hill side has the appearance of a flower garden blooming with roses, holly hocks, poppies, bachelor's buttons and marigolds. The Chinese can do a vast deal of fighting with flags, gongs and lanterns.

Hundreds of soldiers ran down to the bank to stare at us. They wear round straw hats; to use geometrical terms, flattened cones, but to employ words which will be more intelligible in country homes, shaped like the tin colanders which are hanging up in every New England kitchen. There is little uniformity of dress, and, judging from appearances, the Imperial army is composed of the raggamuffins of the empire. Each soldier wears his "chop"—the number of his regiment—on his breast and back. Looking at him from the front or the rear, we see a full orb moon, one foot in diameter, in black, set off with red lettering like that upon the chests of tea, as if each soldier was a bundle of merchant dize, packed, labeled and ready for market.

A mud wall surrounds the encampment, a protection against surprise from the banditti which prowl the country, making sudden raids upon villages and towns.

The rebellion has died out, but robbers still live, and the Peking government is too weak or too inert to put a stop to their depredations.

INSPECTION.

On Wednesday the 11th inst. the 51th Battalion having completed the annual drill was inspected by Lt. Col. King, Big game Major, on the College ground. The morning drill was performed for the most part in the Bridge, owing to the drizzling rain falling, but fortunately, after dinner the rain ceased, and overhead the weather was pleasant enough, but no word can express the horrible state of the parade ground it was a perfect slush, and it must have been miserably uncomfortable work both for officers and men.

The Battalion was divided into four companies of equal strength, and was commanded as follows: Lieut. Col. Lord Aylmer; Major (acting) Captain Williamson; Adjutant, Lieut. E. S. Bernard; No. 1 Co., Capt. McKenzie, No. 2 Co., Capt. Tait; No. 3, Ensign Hill; No. 4, Capt. Mairs.

At 2.45, Lieut. Col. King arrived on the ground, and was received with the general salute, after which, open column right in front was formed, and the companies marched past in quick time, then closed to quarter distance column and marched round the ground several times.

The Battalion being opened out to wheeling distance, and wheeled into line, Capt. Williamson put the men through the Manual Exercise, and Capt. Tait put them through the Platoon, after which Capt. Tait, by order of the Colonel, took command, and put the Battalion through several movements, and, among others, the following:—

Open column, right in front on No. 3, and formed line on the leading Company. The line then advanced and changed front on No. 1: left thrown back or circle, then moved by column of Companies from the left along the rear, and formed line on No. 4; right thrown back or circle, then close column in front of No. 1, and deployed to the left. Some of the movements were very creditably performed indeed.

Lt. Col. King next advanced and addressed the men in his usual soldier-like manner, remarking, that he was much pleased with their appearance, and that the drill was quite as good as could be expected, after drilling during such disagreeable and wet weather.

Lt. Col. Aylmer addressed the Battalion, highly commending officers and men upon their strict attention to their drill, and the men upon their orderly behavior—that he was proud of commanding such a body of men; and hoping that all would depart to their homes with kindly feelings towards each other such as he entertained to all.

The men were then marched to their various billets.—*Richmond Guardian.*

ELGIN BATTALION OF VOLUNTEERS.—Four companies of this battalion met for their annual drill on Monday, at St. Thomas, which will last eight days, under the command of Lieut. Col. George Macbeth. The companies comprise 210 officers and men, and are embodied under the new law, being an average of fifty rank and file in each company. The names of the officers are as follows:—No. 1 Infantry, Capt. Caswell, St. Inomas; No. 3 company, Capt. Watts, Vienna; No. 6 company, Capt. Alex. Macbeth, Wallaceown; No. 7 company, Capt. John Philpott, Inna. The men made a very respectable appearance, and are anxious to perfect themselves in their drill. It will be remembered that the remaining companies comprising the battalion put in their annual drill during the past summer with the 26th Middlesex, under Col. Graham.—*Free Press*

IN SPEAKING of true courage, a writer in "Once a Week" says:

A great deal has been written and said about the superiority of the courage which sees the danger and overcomes the fear, to that blind and bull-dog pluck which appears to be reckless of consequences. But I suspect that this ingenious distinction is a pure sophism, as most class aphorisms are. It would never do to own that the courage of an officer and gentleman and that of the full private and ex costermonger are one and the same quality; but I believe the sentiment to be a pure humbug, nevertheless. Everybody almost has heard that answer of the young officer whose hand shook the first time he went into action, when a veteran sergeant sought to encourage him with the assurance that the feeling would soon pass off, and that he himself had been equally nervous the first time he was under fire.

"Hold your tongue," said the ensign, "If you had been in half such a funk as I am, you would have bolted!"

A good story, but the sentiment is of questionable fairness. *Noblesse oblige* is all very well, but the desire to have a reputation for pluck is very strong indeed in all classes, especially, of course, among soldiers; and I doubt whether, funk being equal, the serjeant would have run any more than the officer. Why, I remember a man, who was wounded on the occasion, telling me that his regiment was in a terrible state of alarm on crossing the Alma. None of the men had ever been under fire before, and, when the shells came bursting over their heads and mangling their comrades, they seemed dazed with fear; their cheeks blanched, their mouths opened, and they commenced firing their muskets in the air, though no enemy was in sight; but they went on. When you have rung the dentist's bell you do not run away; no more did they; and, before they had gone another hundred yards, they recovered from their panic, and fought as the world knows.

No. 5 COMPANY.—On Wednesday last this Company met at the Drill Shed and dined together. The particular reason for the meeting was the fact that Color Sergeant Boustead and Sergeant Laughlan, having served their time, were retiring from the company. The chair was occupied by Capt. Askin, and there were present Capt. Ritchie, No. 4, Adjutant Henery, Lt. Moore, No. 3, Lieut. Hebben and Ensign Stewart, and the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 5 Company. The spread was a capital one, and the evening as pleasant as social companionship could make it. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were, of course, given and enthusiastically received. Several good speeches were made, and capital songs well sung, and Private Hastings recited "The Charge of the Light Brigade" in better style than we remember ever to have heard it given before. In the several speeches reference was made to the Militia Bill, and while the Volunteers all expressed a feeling that they did not receive that consideration in it which their acknowledged services ought to entitle them to, we were glad to notice a disposition evinced to make the best of it, and keep up the old 13th. Sergeants Boustead and Laughlan may well feel proud of the kindly feeling and esteem in which they are held by their old comrades in arms. The meeting was a very full one, and it is evident that No. 5, at any rate, will maintain its old reputation as one of the best companies in the Volunteer Force.—*Spectator*.

THE KINGSTON VOLUNTEERS.—Lieut.-Col. Paton, commanding the 14th P.W.O. Rifles, Kingston, has addressed the papers of that city as follows:

"It having been decided to use every exertion to maintain the 14th as a Volunteer Battalion, instead of rendering a draft necessary in Kingston, I am requested to call attention to the advertisement in another column and to express the hope that it will meet with a hearty response.

"Very many members have left the Battalion, and others hesitate to re-engage, because of the belief (possibly erroneous) that Kingston employers are opposed to retaining Volunteers in their service. This apprehension has very seriously thinned the ranks of the 14th, notwithstanding active efforts on the part of the officers, and the latter have therefore resolved to test the question by waiting personally upon the employers of Kingston in order to ascertain their views.

"The result of this canvas it is proposed to publish.

"I need hardly add that it would be far easier, and greatly less expensive for officers to fall back upon the stringent provisions of the New Militia Act, which effectually provides for a compulsory draft or ballot in places where the quota of militia men is not furnished by Volunteers. In view, however, of the spirit manifested elsewhere throughout Ontario in favour of maintaining Volunteer corps, and of the disadvantage to Kingston a draft would entail, I venture to express the hope that the present effort to maintain a Volunteer Battalion may meet with aid and encouragement from the citizens."

What is it?—On Wednesday last, while a young man was shooting in the vicinity of Little River, he discovered the skeleton of an amphibious animal, something of the *chincera monstrosa* order. Its length, including the tail, is about five feet. The body is proportionable, the back being covered with huge scales of bone. Of the head, only the upper portion remains, and that is adorned with two sockets, which doubtless were once the receptacles for two vicious eyes. Nothing remains to show that it possessed any legs.—*St. John News*.

MILITIA DRILL IN INVERNESS COUNTY.—A Battalion of one hundred and ten men, six company officers, and one field officer, of the Third Inverness Regiment, N. S. militia, commanded by Lieut. Colonel I. McLeod, performed their 8 days drill at Broad Cove. They were inspected on Monday of last week at the conclusion of their drill, by Lieut. Col. Read, I. F. O., who complimented the officers and men on the efficiency with which they performed a variety of movements. After the drill was over the men were paid for their services much to their satisfaction.—*Pictou Standard*.

VOLUNTEERS STAND AT EASE.—The 25th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. McBeth, are now going through their regular course of drill in the Drill Shed, and the town is gay with the display of scarlet and blue, and enlivened by the martial strains of the band. What may be the effect on the fair sex we cannot say, but we do not know many, that we should like to part with. The Volunteers appear to be generally young and well conducted.—*St. Thomas Despatch*.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

31st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given and conferred by the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 8, intituled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue,"—

His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in addition to the Ports mentioned in the 19th clause of the Order in Council of 27th April, 1868, as the Ports from which goods subject to duties of Excise shall be exported in Bond, the following Ports shall be, and they are hereby constituted Ports for the above mentioned purpose, namely:

The Port of Pictou, Nova Scotia; Chatham, Newcastle, and Fredericton, New Brunswick.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

23rd day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 10th section of the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 41, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled: "An Act imposing duties of Customs with the tariff of duties payable under it," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to approve of the following additional Regulations respecting Drawbacks claimed on the exportation of goods under the said 10th section of the Act above referred to, viz:—

REGULATIONS.

1st. Goods having been entered for duty and having passed into the hands of the importer, in cases where said goods are found not to be the goods ordered, notice of such fact may be given to the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry, within one month of the date of such entry, accompanied by a request for leave to return the said goods to the place and party where and from whom the same were purchased, and that the duties paid thereon be refunded; whereupon the Collector having verified the statement of the importer, and having ascertained that the package to be exported is a whole package, and that its contents are identically the same as originally entered for duty, shall report the same to the Department, and the Minister of Customs shall thereupon issue an order to the Collector to refund the duties upon due proof of exportation; Provided that if such goods are not actually exported within one month from the date of such order it shall be void and of no effect.

2nd. Whereas cases frequently arise for which no general order or regulation is provided, in which goods upon which duty has been paid are to be exported, and injury or hardships may be endured by importers, to the disadvantage of the general commercial interests of the Dominion, unless some means of redress be provided.—It is therefore ordered that in all such special cases, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Customs to consider the grounds and examine the merits of each application, and make such order thereupon subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the relief of the parties, and consistent with the interest and security of the revenue.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

23rd day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Cap. 6, of the Act 31st Vic., Sec. 10, sub-sec. 5, that "the Governor in Council may make such regulations as may be considered advisable for the appointment of Suffrance Wharves and Warehouses at which goods arriving by vessels in transit to other Ports or confined to certain days of departure, may be landed and afterwards stored before entry;" And whereas it is expedient that the accommodation so contemplated should be afforded in all cases where the same may be found necessary,—His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of the said recited Act has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that on application to the Minister of Customs by the owner or master of any Packet Steamer, or other vessel being a regular trader, specifying the name and tonnage of the said steamer or other vessel, the general time of her arrival and departure, and the ports between which she is accustomed to sail, also designating the wharf at which she is accustomed to land and the building in which it is proposed to store her cargo, it shall be lawful for the said Minister of Customs to declare the said wharf and building to be a suffrance wharf and warehouse for the purposes of the Act, and to authorize the Collector of the port to grant a warrant or license, for a specified time, to the Master of such steamer or other vessel to land his cargo and store the same at the wharf and in the building so declared to be a suffrance wharf and warehouse, without previous entry, the said Master having previously executed a bond to the Crown in such penal sum as the said Master of Customs may consider equitable, but not less than one thousand dollars, providing that the said master will not fail to leave in the hands of the Landing Wailer or other Officer of Customs appointed for the purpose, a report of the contents of his vessel for each voyage, and that he will in all other respects conform to the requirements of the law in such case, and will use his utmost diligence to prevent any infraction thereof by any person or person arriving at such port in his vessel.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

The Merchants' Protective Union

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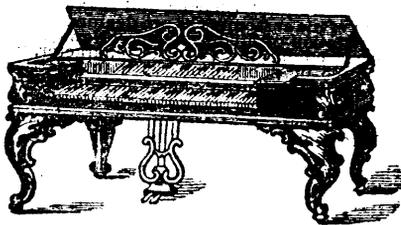
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