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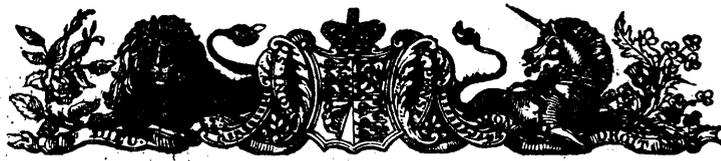
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1868.

No. 39.

THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL.

My lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without any fear,
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry red thy sword,
Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word,
Dame Alice worketh embroidery well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tap-wife tells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the Mere,
And courtiers ruffle, strut, and shine,
While pages bring the Gascon wine;
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castle fair and high,
Whate'er river runneth by,
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments, and towers,
Fair palaces, and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be it here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere;
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XXII.

In the campaign of 1763 the English garrisons in America fought for existence. The operations throughout had been of a defensive character, and, while great disasters had been suffered, no thoroughly decisive blow was struck.

It had been determined to collect a force sufficient to beat the Indian tribes into submission, and bind them by treaties as firm and stringent as possible. With this view it was determined to march two armies from different points into the Indian country.

The command of the first was given to Lieut. Col. Bouquet, who was to march from Fort Pitt (du Quesne) into the centre of the Shawnee and Delaware settlements; the other, under Colonel Bradstreet, was to ascend the lakes and force the tribes about Detroit into unconditional submission.

The name of Bradstreet had been rendered famous by deeds of resolute daring during a dark period of the war in 1756.

With a band of raw Irishmen he defeated a well planned ambuscade of the French forces above Oswego. In 1758 he had, in conjunction with Rogers, saved the English army from destruction after their repulse at Ticonderoga, when the pusillanimous Abercrombie had deserted his troops; and, one month later, had dealt the French cause in America its death blow by the capture of Fort Frontenac. But to balance these dashing qualities he had all the bad habits of a guerrilla. Impatient of control, self-willed, vain of notoriety, without judgment in matters not strictly professional, and thoroughly perverse—such was the officer to whom the task of chastising the Indians was entrusted, and who would undoubtedly have performed that duty quite satisfactorily if fighting alone were concerned; but as his instructions were drawn up by Gage (himself a puzzle-headed man) so ambiguously as to leave a clear inference in his mind that he might adopt the alternative of negotiation, and as no resistance was offered by the Indians, who were already disunited and cowed into submission, it is not wonderful if the expedition was a partial failure, or if it offered a subject for sore recrimination.

The troops under Bouquet's command consisted of part of the 42nd and 60th Regiments, with the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia, numbering in all 1,600 men. Those under Bradstreet consisted of detachments of the 17th and 55th Regiments, New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey militia, numbering 1,180 men.

As a good deal of opprobrium has been heaped on the memory of this latter officer, such portions of his instructions as bear directly on the objects of his expedition, and serve to explain much of his subsequent conduct are here given. The third article was as follows:—"And the objects I recommend for your offensive operations are to attack the Wyandots of Sandusky who live some miles beyond the small village destroyed last year by Captain Dalzell. Major Gladwyn says they are much animated against us; that they have a good supply of ammunition; and plant abundance of corn,

with which they supply the other nations; and this you will no doubt destroy, and break up that nest of thieves. I must require likewise that you make an attack on the Delawares and Shawnees who are retired on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. The way to the first is up the Cayuga Creek, which runs into Lake Erie between Presqu' Isle and Sandusky. You may gain the Scioto from Sandusky River, there being but a small carrying place betwixt those two rivers. You will choose either of these routes you shall find most preferable for your attacks, from the intelligence you shall gain on the spot." And in the eighth article: "You will give the Indians in general to understand that you go with a body of troops to chastise such nations as shall continue in arms against us, to offer peace and His Majesty's protection to those who shall conclude a lasting peace and live in unity and friendship with us." And in the last article: "You will be on the spot; and I must trust for the execution of everything to your discretion and judgment." Subsequently Gage wrote to Bradstreet stating that "I must conclude it is with a resolution to bring matters to a final decision by either making a formal peace with the Wyandots and Ottawas of Sandusky, and the Pottawatomies and Chipewas of Saguanam, or to attack them You will please without delay either to bring those nations to such a peace as shall to appearance be sincere and lasting, or in failure of that to attack them and do your best to extirpate them."

The northern provinces furnished troops for the expedition, but those levies did not arrive in time; and as the service promised neither honor nor advantage they were drawn from the scum of the population. Albany being the rendezvous for the troops, they marched thence about the end of June, passing up the Mohawk, across the Oneida Lake, down the Oswego to Lake Ontario, and, after encountering a violent storm, landed at Fort Niagara. Here they found assembled most of the Indian tribes lately in arms against the English. Early the previous winter Sir W. Johnson sent messengers amongst them stating what mea-

tures were being taken to punish their treachery and cruelty, exhorting them to make peace in time, and inviting them to a grand council at Niagara. As they had suffered severely by the stoppage of the presents made every year, and from the suspension of the free trade by which their supplies of ammunition on which their daily provision depended, were cut off; as they began to understand that the power had departed from the French and that they had made no impression on the English, they were impelled by policy as well as necessity to accept the overtures. Accordingly all the tribes except the Delawares, Senecas, and such of the Ottawas as adhered to Pontiac's fortunes were represented.

By a judicious system of threats, bribes, and cajoling the astute Indian agent made most advantageous treaties with those turbulent savages, and effectually smoothed the way for the future operations of the troops. Where such a crowd of fickle savages were assembled the presence of the troops was trebly necessary—first, because it impressed them with an idea of the resources of the British; secondly, it enforced respect to the agent; and, thirdly, it made an attack on the fort impossible. They were accordingly detained at Niagara till 6th August, on which day they marched to Fort Schlosser, and on the 8th sailed from thence to accomplish the purposes of their expedition. On the 12th, in the neighbourhood of Presqu' Isle, being obliged to camp ashore during a storm on the lakes, he was visited by ten Indian warriors or chieftains, who proclaimed themselves to be deputies from the Delawares and Shawnees, and were empowered to beg for peace in the name and on behalf of those tribes. As the whole of this transaction involved much bitter feeling and mutual recrimination, and evoked a very reprehensible party spirit on the part of the chief actors, it is almost impossible to arrive at the true character of the deputies. One party in Bradstreet's camp, having the whole of the Indian allies on their side, regarded them as spies and wished to put them to death; another, headed by himself, with all his principal officers, believed in their character of ambassadors, and proceeded to treat with them accordingly, the conditions of which were as follows:—

He agreed to refrain from attacking them on condition that the two tribes should, within twenty five days, surrender all their prisoners and conclude a definitive treaty of peace, for which purpose the deputies were to meet him at Sandusky.

Immediately on making this arrangement he despatched a messenger to Colonel Bouquet narrating what he had done, which gave the latter great offence, he being the superior officer; and he so placed the matter before Gage that he got him to disavow Bradstreet's conduct as unauthorized. In the meantime that officer had led

his expedition to Sandusky, at which point the Wyandots, Ottawas, and Miamis met him with a deputation, promising if he would not attack them, to follow him to Detroit and there conclude a treaty. Before his departure he despatched Captain Morris, with several Canadians and friendly Indians, to the Illinois country, in order to persuade the savages to treat of peace, a service of great danger, but one of essential benefit to the objects of both expeditions.

On the 26th of August the expedition arrived at Detroit, whose gallant garrison was at last relieved from a blockade which had lasted fifteen months. Pontiac had retreated to the Maumee, whence he sent a defiance to the English commander. The Indian villages near Detroit were half emptied of their inhabitants, most of whom followed the fortunes of the great chief, while those who remained were sincerely desirous of peace, the war having involved them in great distress by cutting off the free trade from which their chief supplies were derived. They readily obeyed the summons of Bradstreet to meet him in council. It was held in the open air on the seventh September, with all the circumstances of military pomp necessary to inspire awe and respect in the minds of the assembled savages. The tribes represented were the Ottawas, Pottawatomes, Miamis, Sacs, and Wyandots. The Sandusky tribes were represented by Wasson, chief of the Ojibawas, the same by whom Major Campbell was put to death the previous year. Being a distinguished orator he opened the council in a speech carefully considered, deprecating the anger of the English, and blaming, as in all such cases, the younger warriors and old chiefs. Bradstreet would accept no excuses, and would grant no peace except as follows:—

"1. Yourself, and the nations you represent, must acknowledge that you are subjects and children of His Majesty George III., of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; and that he has the sole right of sovereignty over all and every part of this country in as full and ample a manner as in any part of his other dominions whatever.

"2. If any nation or tribe of Indians herein comprehended, dare violate this peace, the others shall look on themselves as bound to make war upon the offenders, separately, or jointly with the English and their allies, at all times when they shall be commanded by His Majesty, his general, or officer appointed for that purpose, and reduce to reason the offenders or extirpate them, and that you will, whenever commanded, take up arms and join His Majesty's troops or other his subjects against any of his enemies whatever, and use your utmost endeavours to execute the orders that may be given you for that purpose; and you may be assured of the protection of the King your father, and what assistance you may stand in need of at all times.

"3. That you may show further proofs of your duty and obedience to the King your father, should it happen that any Indians belonging to the hereinbefore mentioned

nations, plunder or kill any of His Majesty's subjects in this or any other of his colonies now settled or that hereafter may be settled, you are voluntarily and immediately to deliver the offender up to the officer commanding this garrison to be tried and punished agreeable to the laws and customs of this colony at that time in force.

"4. You must deliver up all prisoners and deserters that you have as soon as possible. Should any white people desert to you, you are to send them immediately prisoners to the post or settlement nearest to you; but when any families come to settle by permission of the King, you are to esteem them as friends and brothers.

"5. The French commanding officers have at times granted lands in some of your villages. To give you a testimony of my intentions to do you the greatest justice, I will oblige all persons settled on such lands to remove immediately.

"6. At the request of Captain Morris, whom I have sent round to all the southern nations respecting the general peace, and also on account of Pontiac's submission and promise of future good behaviour and friendship to the English, I do hereby pardon him, and he may meet me with the utmost safety at Sandusky.

"By the power and authority to me given and granted by His Excellency the Honorable Major General Thomas Gage, Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's forces in North America, the above are the terms on which I grant peace to the nations heretofore mentioned—that is to say, the Ottawas, Chippewas, and others hereunto subscribing. Given under my hand and seal the 7th day of September, 1764.

(Signed)

"JOHN BRADSTREET."

"By the power to us given by the nations we represent, we do in their names, together with ourselves, most gratefully accept the terms above granted, and we most solemnly bind ourselves and them to the true performance of each article in every respect.

"In witness thereof we have hereunto affixed the arms of the nations we represent, at Detroit, this 7th day of September, 1764, in the fourth year of the reign of our now sovereign Lord King George, &c."

The signatures are, a stork, an eel, a stag; the totems of the Ojibawa, Shawnee, and part of the Ottawa tribes.

"We hereunto subscribing, and several principal men of our nations of Hurons being present at the above submission made by the Ottawas and Chippewas (Ojibawas), and at the peace granted to them, and being unanimously of opinion that nothing can tend so much to the real safety and happiness of all the Indians on this continent as following their example in begging the protection and making themselves subjects of His Majesty King George III., and at all times obeying his will and commands, and strictly keeping up to every article of the submission made by the Chippewas and Ottawas, and the peace granted to them as fully and amply as the said Ottawas and Chippewas, promising most faithfully never to violate or depart from any article therein contained.

"In witness thereof we have hereunto set the arms of the nation of Hurons, this 7th day of September, 1764, and in the fourth year, &c."

The signature is a deer with a cross. This totem belonged to that part of the Wyandot tribe professing Christianity, and who were prevented by their priest, Father Pathier, from joining in the siege of Detroit till com-

pelled to do so by threats of destruction from Pontiac and the other Indians.

"I, the subscriber, being a chief of the Miami, and being sent to be present at what should pass between the English, the Ottawas, and the Chippewas, and also being directed by a nation I represent, if a peace should be concluded, to implore that the Miami might be comprehended therein in every respect as fully as the said Ottawas and Chippewas, which being granted to me, I do, in the name of the nation I represent, bind myself and them in the most solemn manner to the true performance of each article in every respect as the Ottawas and Chippewas have done.

"In witness thereof I do affix the arms of the nation I represent, this 7th day of September, 1764, and in the fourth year, &c."

The signature—a turtle.

"We, the subscribers, chiefs of the Potawatomies and Sacs, having come too late to be present at the submission made by the Ottawas and Chippewas, and the peace granted them, which having been fully explained to us, and we approving every part thereof, having the same just sense of this good work as the Hurons, and whereas peace is granted to us on the same conditions, we do most gratefully accept it, and hereby bind ourselves and the whole of each nation we represent, to the true performance of each article in every respect, by hereunto affixing the arms of our respective nations at Detroit, this 7th day of Sept., 1764, and in the fourth year, &c."

The signatures—a fox, an eel, a bear.

On the 9th of September, Wapacomagat, principal chief of the Messassaguas, and ninety warriors, came to Detroit, requested an interview with Colonel Bradstreet, and desired the treaty of peace to be explained to him. This being done, he accepted on behalf of his people the same terms, signed a similar document to those already noted, with the totem of an eagle with a medal round its neck.

Having despatched a large force under command of Captain Howard to re-occupy the post of Michilimackinac, that officer effected it without opposition, also placing garrisons at Green Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. On the 14th September Bradstreet left Detroit, garrisoned with seven companies of the seventeenth regiment, and a detachment of artillery under Lieut. Col. Campbell, and on the 18th arrived at Sandusky. The day following an Indian arrived from the Delawares, one from the Shawnees, and one from the Five Nations, on the Scioto plains, accompanied by a Tuscarora who had been with those deputies to Fort Pitt, their object being to inform Col. Bradstreet that they were using the utmost diligence in collecting their prisoners; that they should be delivered up at Sandusky as soon as possible; but that as many of them were hunting, and others at a great distance, the chiefs requested an additional seven days from that time. This being considered reasonable, the request was granted. Two days after he received letters from General Gage condemning his conduct, disavowing all he had done, and ordering him instantly to attack those

Indians with whom he had concluded peace, pointing out to him the way to reach the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers by the Cayuga Creek and Sandusky River. Bradstreet could not comply with the orders—first, because the Cayuga Creek was dry; secondly, because the carrying place which Gage had described as "small," was over thirty miles in length; provisions were failing, and there was no means of transport nor no depots to fall back on. Under these circumstances Bradstreet took post at Sandusky, where he remained till 18th October, materially aiding by his presence there the operations of Bouquet on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers.

Meantime Capt. Morris, who had been despatched to the Illinois, was obliged to return from the Miami River, the tribes there not having heard of the peace; indeed, he owed his life to Pontiac's sense of the hopelessness of the struggle.

On the 18th October Bradstreet broke up his camp at Sandusky, and sailed for Fort Schlosser. In the evening he was overtaken by a violent storm. Before he could land his men several of the boats were lost. This storm continued several days, and, as provisions were short, he was compelled to detach a portion of his force to march by land. They suffered dreadful privations on the way, but finally reached Niagara on the 4th November. On the 10th he sailed for Oswego, but lost the *Johnson* sloop going into port, although the men were saved. Thus terminated this remarkable expedition.

INSPECTION OF 49TH BATTALION.

This Battalion was inspected at its headquarters, Stirling or Saturday last, after six day's drill, by Lieut. Col. Jarvis, D. A. A. G., who made a minute inspection, first in line, then by Companies, examining rifles and accoutrements closely. After which the Battalion was marched past in quick time, put through the manual and platoon exercise and through various field movements, until Lt. Col. Jarvis requested them to be formed in close column, when he addressed them at some length, complimenting the men on their clean and tidy appearance, and the good order in which he found the rifles. He stated that the Battalion was one of the cleanest he had inspected, and considering the short time they had been drilling, and never having met in Battalion before, he could but express his astonishment at the manner in which they had performed the field movements. He then took occasion to compliment the Captains, specially, for the efficient manner in which they had drilled their Companies at their respective head quarters, for had that not been done, it would have been impossible for them to go through the movements so correctly. He had been two years in the district, but had never seen the Battalion before, and would have visited them at their respective headquarters, but was told he had better wait until they were together, and he was glad to find them so efficient. He then advised them strongly to continue their drill when they returned home, as it was only by doing so could they expect to become efficient. Some general remarks followed, and the Battalion was marched off.

On Monday before the parade was dismissed. Lt. Col. Brown, addressed the men, complimenting them upon their general good conduct, and thanking them for the readiness with which they obeyed orders, and for the attention which they had given to drill. He was followed by Major Bowell and Capt. Boulter, who made a few remarks, recommending the different companies to continue their drill at home, and thanking them for their general good conduct.

G. H. Boulter, Esq., M. P. P., Reeve of the Village, on behalf of the corporation, presented the following address:

STIRLING, Sept. 21st, 1868.

Lieut. Col. James Brown, commanding 49th Battalion Volunteer Militia.

SIR,—At this time, when yourself and staff, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 49th Battalion, are about to be separated from us and return to your homes, after an eight days residence here, the members of the corporation of the village of Stirling, on behalf of the people, tender you their sincere congratulations, for the good order, peaceful conduct, and continued sobriety of the men under your command, whilst billeted amongst the inhabitants of this village. Permit us to hope that your short stay here has been as agreeable to yourselves as it has been pleasant to us.

Sir, the continued efforts of yourself and staff, during the past week, to instruct the volunteers under your command, and the earnest desire of the men to profit by your instructions, contributed largely to that fine military display, witnessed at the review on Saturday last.

We feel also that the encomiums given to yourself and the 49th Battalion under your command, after the review, by the inspecting officer Lieut. Col. Jarvis, for the efficient state of the arms, cleanliness of the uniforms, soldierly appearance of the officers and men, and the precision of your Battalion movements were well deserved.

Permit us to hope and trust that your life and health may be long spared to retain your present command, and that we shall frequently see you and your Battalion here at your Head Quarters, whilst performing your annual Drill. And that if ever called upon for active service, the 49th will prove as efficient for the defence of the Queen and country as its appearance now indicates in time of peace.

We trust the billets have been satisfactory to the men, and that any short-comings of a minor importance may be overlooked, as this is the first time the people of this village have been called upon to perform such duties for their volunteers.

We have the honor to be sir,

Your obedient servants,

J. H. BOULTER, Reeve.

JOHN S. BLACK.

B. STEDMAN.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

PETER CHARD.

Councillors.

Lt. Col. Brown thanked the Reeve and Corporation for the expression of their kindness, and to the people generally for the readiness with which they had opened their houses to receive the volunteers, and for their exertions in rendering all comfortable while billeted with them, and hoped that should they ever be called into action, they would do no discredit to the number by which they were known, for they would remember that it was the 49th that drove the invaders over the heights at Queenston.

The men were then paid and left for their respective homes, pleased with their weeks' drill.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

[Written expressly for "THE REVIEW."]

A FEW REASONS FOR VOLUNTEERING.

The eve of the coming into operation of the new Militia Act, is not perhaps an unsuitable moment to address to the Canadian public, especially to that portion of it either already in the vigor of its early manhood, or on the verge of that period of life, a few words on the importance to our country of its Militia Force, and the duty of displaying a spirit of alacrity in undertaking the obligations of enrolment in its ranks.

In entering on this disquisition the following obvious considerations in favor of that course, at once present themselves:—

- 1st. The fulfillment of the duty of Patriotism.
- 2nd. The beneficial nature of the Physical training.
- 3rd. The beneficial nature of the Mental training.

Let us then consider the subject first in the light of a duty to our country. Few will be disposed to deny to that duty a place second only to our duty to God. So deeply, indeed, does Providence implant the love of country in all but the lowest minds and the basest hearts, that it is questionable if it be separable from religion in any mind accustomed to the endeavors to guide itself by principles of reason, illuminated by an appreciation of the mode in which it pleases Providence to direct mundane affairs.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well:
For him no Minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentr'd all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonor'd, and unsung."

—*Lay of the Last Minstrel, Canto 6.*

So captivating and ennobling is the contemplation of patriotism that the most exaggerated and theatrical manifestations of that virtue of which we read in classic history, even such as the unreasonable severity of Titus Manlius to his son, do not fail to command an admiration which almost stifles indignation and regret, whilst the heart must be debased indeed, which does not thrill at the thought of the death-tollet of the long-haired Spartans of Leonidas, or of that cruel embrace of the Austrian spears which gave to Switzerland the field of Sempach—to deathless fame the name of Arnold Winkelreid.

But, although deeds like these are such as are called forth only by dire national emergencies, times of ease and prosperity do not the less demand some endeavors and sacrifices which, though necessarily less heroic, are none the less of vital importance; and although duty to the commonwealth is often enough slackly and sordidly performed, yet it is not to be doubted that, at least here in Canada, there is a very large proportion of her sons, who do not need the instigation of peril or the stimulus of an

absorbing excitement to keep alive in their breasts a due sense of the duty which their country must perpetually demand at their hands.

One of the most imperative of duties to the State takes the form of Militia Service. It is well known that there is but too great a number in our midst who systematically decry measures of defence, except when under the influence of panic. Shallow, sordid, and shortsighted, they discountenance it by every mean expedient in their power the moment their abject fear of immediate danger is relieved. To this ignorant and despicable (though unhappily too numerous) class alone is it necessary in these days to reiterate the caution, "In time of peace prepare for war." Yet so long as sordid municipalities refuse to afford to the men who go forth prepared to shed their blood for them, the insignificant sum required to provide them the most barely decent accommodation for drill, and by this deplorable parsimony display their indifference as to whether their citizen-soldiery go forth to disgrace from unsteadiness, or to reflect honor on their country from the cool discipline which practice alone ensures—so long must this cry be din'd into the public ear, and repeated again and again until it penetrate the brain of the obtusest niggard in the land.

But to the educated—the enlightened—the reasonable—the patriotic—the midday sun in a cloudless sky is not clearer than the obligation of every Canadian to bear his part in the defence of Canada. We limit our view to defence, for, as all know, aggression is out of the question. But there are thousands who will be disposed to fold their arms in peace now that the Fenian organization has displayed its hopeless anarchy and imbecility. Would this be wisdom? Let us look for an answer to our only safe guide, History. Had the Millennium of Peace really arrived because Europe folded her arms for forty years after Waterloo? Let England answer—redeemed ("as it were by fire") by her glorious valor from out the chaos of unreadiness, blunders, and shame.

Who foresaw the convulsion which well nigh rent the United States asunder? Who could have dreamed beforehand that England and America would have been so nearly precipitated into war by the stupid insolence of a braggart like Wilkes? Who—so long as frail human nature is what it is—may venture to say that any of its explosive components are secure from ignition—that fools will abstain from patrolling their country's magazines with steel spurs and scabbards, or from sitting, cigar in mouth (in the name of their prophet) on her powder barrels? Who will even now venture to predict that no complications will arise from the present attitude of Nova Scotia?

Nothing has been more plainly set before us than danger of neglecting in time of peace, preparation for war. Let us glance at the one power in the world which seems never to have allowed her ceaseless vigilance to slumber, or her common sense to be stupefied. Prussia, ever insisting with unflinching persistency on an organization which trains every man to be a soldier, achieved, in an incredibly short space of time, a success which, from substantial results not only to her own greatness, but to the aggrandizement of her ally, is unparalleled in modern history.

The country in which every man of a hardy and stalwart population is more or less trained, disciplined, and imbued with an unaggressive military spirit, is one which few nations would care to invade. This is the state to which Canada must be brought, and to which it will, to a certain extent, be brought, if the new Militia Act be properly carried out. The duty of contributing to the attainment of this state is that which lies before the youth of Canada. He who cheerfully accepts the fortune of the draft will perform this duty well. He who does not wait to be drafted will perform it best. For if the whole force were to be drafted it would only be one in a hundred, and every volunteer diminishes the trouble and expense of the draft. This is the duty, this the sacrifice which Canada now demands of her sons.

And there is no reason why this duty, not otherwise in itself either severe or unpleasant, should be undertaken with any of that feeling of want of confidence which might well discourage thoughtful men who embark in an enterprise which they doubt their ability to carry to an end with credit or a probable chance of success.

It is true that the only foe we seem ever likely to be called upon to encounter (and that probability, according to present appearances, appears to grow daily more remote) would be a most formidable antagonist. But Canada, in her infancy, and when her population bore no less disproportion to that of the States than it does now, managed to defend her territory with unblemished honor and distinguished success. At this day the States are loaded with debt, and torn with threatening dissensions; the Militia of Canada is better organized and better armed than ever; the British Navy is in an unparalleled state of strength and efficiency—that of the States is notoriously inefficient; while through all the bombast and braggadocio of the most truculent portion of the American press—through all its Monroe doctrine highfalutin—there is not wanting abundant evidence of a fear which it scarcely dare acknowledge to itself, that the confederation of the British Provinces has in reality sounded the knell of American hopes of northern extension.

The humiliation which the despicable policy of the States on the Reciprocity question, received at the hands of Canada, has unquestionably impressed that unscrupulous people with some respect for her, and it is earnestly to be hoped that she will never forget the effect of her firm and independent stand on that point, and that she will always prove equally true to herself and her national dignity. It were indeed, perhaps, as well, did not England in her anxiety for peace and justice, sometimes almost appear to neglect what is due to her position and power.

Neither should the Canadian Volunteer or Militiaman be daunted by the notion that he is acting a trivial part, or, as it is commonly called, playing at soldiers. The truth is that he performs a part which should entitle him to the gratitude—to the respect to the highest consideration of his compatriots. He is in reality no member of a holiday-show Force, but of the actual army of his country, on which, in emergency, the weight of its defence will mainly rest, and to which the Regulars will be (in point of numbers) only auxiliary. Less and less as time rolls on will be experienced the sense of inferiority to regular troops. The simplified drill which must shortly take the place of the present complicated system will be greatly in his favor, as it will tax his attention and memory with fewer minutia

3rd prize by

G. Disher, 13th Batt. O.	23
Lt. Col. Jackson, B.M., Brockville	23
Quartermaster Mason, 13th Batt.	23
Capt. Worsley, 60th Rifles.	23
J. Cowie, 13th Batt.	23
Private Stanley, Toronto.	23
Ensign Stewart	23
W. Munday, Royals, Montreal	23
Sergt. Gibson,	23
Sergt. Hinton, Ottawa Prov. Batt.	21
Sergt. Doudiet, 43rd Batt.	21

The second stage of the "All Comers match" resulted as follows: Mr. Murison, of Hamilton, and Mr. R. A. Field, of Montreal Garrison Artillery, tied 30 points. The former gentleman having made the most bull's eyes was entitled to the first prize, but a protest was entered on the ground that he had rested his elbow on the ground while firing. Previous to firing Mr. Murison had referred to Col. Atcherley as to the position he chose, and was told by that officer that he was correct. The protest was referred to the Council, who decided that Mr. Murison and Mr. Field should each fire three rounds at 1,000 yards, the one making the highest score to take the first prize of \$250, and the other the second of \$100. To this Mr. Murison objected, maintaining that he was entitled to the first or none; and that he would take advice before proceeding further. On Monday morning last Mr. Field fired the three rounds at 1,000 yards, Mr. Murison did not, and the Council have decided to award the prize to Field.

The following are the names of those who scored in this match:—

	Points.
G. Murison	30
R. A. Field, G.A., Montreal	30
Lt. Macdougall, 5th Royals, Montreal	27
Sergt. Clark, 10th Royals, Ont.	25
T. Freshorne	25
Lieut. McNab, Ottawa Field Battery	25
Capt. Piers, Halifax Artillery	24
Capt. Worsley, 60th Rifles	22
Sergt. Doudiet, 43rd Batt., Ont.	21
Sergt. Gibson, Royals, Montreal	21
Capt. Dugmore, R.C.R.	20
Capt. Esdalle, 5th Royals	20
Private Munday, 5th Royals	19
J. Thompson, 36th Batt.	18
Private Andrews, V.V.R.	17
G. Disher, Hamilton	16
Capt. McLean, 42nd Batt.	15
Lt. Col. Creighton, Halifax Artillery	14
J. Cawker, 13th Batt.	13
J. Adams	13
Q. M. Morgan, 8th Batt.	12
— Dennison, 5th Royals	11
H. C. Jaquays, 52nd Batt.	8
Sergt. Ferguson, Quebec Gar. Artillery	6
Ensign Stewart, 43rd Batt.	6
Lieut. Russell, Ottawa Gar. Artillery	4
Lieut. Straker, 31st Batt.	3
H. Miner, 52nd Batt.	2

The next was

THE BATTALION MATCH.

in which Corporal Andrews, of the Montreal Victoria Rifles, won the first prize for the highest individual score, which was 32. Private Millen, of the 14th Batt., taking the second, having made 30. The following are the scores made by the various battalions entered:

	Points.
8th Battalion, Quebec	145
57th " Peterboro	144
20th " "	141
York County, N.B., Regt	136
Queen's Own	136
40th Battalion	135
18th " Hawkesbury	135
51st " Hemmingford	134
19th " "	131
3rd " Victoria Rifles, Montreal	131
2nd " King's Regt., N.B.	131
34th " "	129
7th " "	127
52nd " "	127
14th " "	126
13th " "	125
10th " Royals	125
25th " St. Johns	125
38th " "	124
54th " "	123
21st " Nova Scotia Regt.	123
50th " Borderers	121
4th " "	117
3rd " G.T.R.	111
30th " "	111
4th " G.T.R.	109

37th " "	109
2nd " G.T.R.	101
5th " Royals, Montreal	101
1st " G.T.R.	97
55th " "	94
58th " "	93
Civil Service Regiment	90
6th Battalion Hochelaga	90
22nd " "	81
46th " "	74
53rd " "	71
1st " "	69
Montreal Garrison Artillery	69

Ten individual prizes, \$10 each—

	Points.
Ensign Wilmot, York Co., N.B. Batt.	30
Sergt. Saucier, 18th Batt.	30
Sergt. Delaney, 4th Batt.	29
Capt. Wetmore, Kings Co., N.B.	29
Capt. Vail	29
Lieut. Pound, 34th Batt.	28
Lieut. Col. Simonds, York Co., N.B.	28
Corporal Holliday, 30th Batt.	28
Corporal Vosburgh, 51st Batt.	27

Ten next highest, \$5 each—

Sergt. Wilson, 19th Batt.	27
Private Shaw, Victorias, Montreal	27
Sergeant Tost, 21st Batt.	27
Major Gracey, 36th Batt.	27
Sergt. Telfer, G.T.R.	27
Sergt. Wilkinson, 42nd Batt.	27
Sergt. Brail, 4th G.T.R.	27
Sergt. McNaughton, 40th Batt.	27
Ensign Johnson, 57th Batt.	27
Private Abbott, 42nd Batt.	27

Next followed the

DOMINION OF CANADA PRIZE MATCH.

This was considered the great event of the Meeting, and the interest excited during the contest was very great, the entries numbering 400. There was some splendid firing made in this match as the subjoined score will show. It was open to all certified and efficient members of regularly embodied corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to Members of the Staff who are also Members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. ["Efficiency" to be understood, as having been a *bona fide* member of the Corps previous to the first of July, 1868. "Certificate," to be signed by the officer commanding the corps to which the competitor belongs.]

1st prize	\$500
30 prizes of \$20 each	600
30 prizes of \$10 each	300

\$1,400

To be competed for in two stages. First stage five rounds each at 300, 400, 500 yards. Any competitor not scoring 8 points at the first range to be disqualified from further competition in the match. The "thirty" men making the highest score to receive each \$20, and a badge of the First Class. The next "thirty" highest to receive each \$10, and a badge of the Second Class. Second stage, 5 rounds each at 600 and 700 yards. To be fired for by the "sixty" winners of prizes in the first stage—the competitor making the highest score to receive \$500, and a special badge. To be shot for in both stages with the Government Enfield or converted Snider-Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Entrance, 50c. The sixty highest scores were as follows:

TWENTY DOLLARS AND FIRST-CLASS BADGE.

	Points.
1 Color Sergeant Mills, 19th Battalion	50
2 Private May	49
3 Sergeant Lost, 20th " "	48
4 " Morrow, 20th " "	48
5 Ensign Close, 48th " "	48
6 " Scott, 8th " "	47
7 Private Werner, 14th " "	47
8 " Muir, 52nd " "	47
9 " A. G. Morrison, 2nd Q. Own	46
10 Captain McLean, 42nd Battalion	46
11 Ensign McEwen	46
12 Private Wastil, 7th " "	46
13 Sergeant A. McCan, 34th " "	46
14 Captain Cole, 41st " "	45
15 Captain Harrington, Vol. Batt. N.B.	45
16 " Fletcher, 21st " St. Johns	45
17 Lieutenant D. Gibson, 2nd Q. Own	45
18 " Wilkinson, 42nd Battalion	45
19 Ensign Canfield, 2nd " "	45
20 Corporal Cooper, 20th " "	45
21 Lieutenant McDougall, 5th Royals	44
22 Private A. Bell, 2d Queen's Own	44
23 Lieut. Hays, King's Co. Regt. N.B.	44
24 Lieut. Col. Brunel, 10th Royals	44

TEN DOLLARS AND SECOND CLASS BADGE.

1 Ensign Stewart, 43rd Battalion	44
2 Lieut. Yeung, 34th " "	43
3 Captain Johnson, 20th " "	43
4 Sergeant Kerwit, 4th Batt., G. T. R.	43
5 " Turnbull, 3rd " "	43
6 Private Metcalf, 51st " "	43
7 Sergeant Brue, 7th " "	43
8 " Roper, 51st " "	43
9 Ensign Boxley, Charlotte, N. B.	43
10 J. Cousins, 21st Battalion	43
11 Private A. Campbell, 2d Queen's Own	43
12 Private Wardell, 10th Royals	43
13 Lieut. Colonel Marchand, 21st Batt.	43
14 Gunner Wiseman, G. T. R.	42
15 Sergeant Stenhouse, 5th Royals	42
16 " Clark, 10th Royals	42
17 Captain Arnold, King's County, N.B.	42
18 " Vail	42
19 Private A. Starr, 19th Battalion	42
20 " Hanse, 50th " "	42
21 Corporal G. Adams, 51st " "	42
22 Captain Nesbitt, 36th " "	42
23 Lieut. McNab, Ottawa Field Battery	42
24 Sergeant Saucier, 18th Battalion	42
25 Ensign Mallowell, 8th " "	42
26 Sergeant Fearman, 37th Battalion	42
27 Gunner Rough, G. T. R.	42
28 Sergeant J. Bailey, 14th Battalion	42
29 " Bailey	42
30 Corporal Hay	42

On Monday the weather was all that could be desired. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., with Lieut. Col. Macdougall, and a brilliant suite, visited the camp and ranges. A great number of ladies accompanied the party. The Mayor and Council of Laprairie received the Hon. Baronet on the pair. A cavalry escort, under command of Capt. Des Rivières, accompanied him to camp, where he was entertained at luncheon, after the President and Council of the Association had received him at the grand stand. After lunch, Lieut. Col. Botsford, of New Brunswick, President of the Association, proposed the health of the Hon. Minister of Militia, referring to his great services in connection with the military organization of the country. Sir George E. Cartier, responded in a neat and characteristic speech, in which he referred to the many difficulties which had to be encountered in the administration of Militia affairs, and declared that no efforts would be spared to make the defensive force of the country commensurate with its population and resources. He then referred to the presence of Volunteers from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as a source of great congratulation in anything which tends to make the people of these provinces better acquainted with their western fellow subjects. After complimenting the ladies he concluded by proposing the health of the Adjutant General, Col. Macdougall and his staff, paying a high and just tribute to that officer's great ability and able services, and sat down amid loud applause. Col. Macdougall rose to reply, saying that he was unprepared for the high compliment which had been paid him by the Minister of Militia, but he was glad to know that the Minister of Militia appreciated the services of his staff, especially since the uncalled for attacks, which had been made upon that staff in the House of Parliament. He was happy to join, as a military man, with the Honorable Baronet in congratulating the Volunteers from the Maritime Provinces, who had attended this meeting, not only on their fine appearance, but upon their success in firing, and hoped they would bear away with them to their homes tangible proofs of their skill. The gallant colonel concluded amidst great cheers. After singing "God Save the Queen," the party dispersed. Sir George was then conducted around the Camp, and tried his luck at the pool target where he scored a bull's eye. On his return to the steamer he passed along by the squads, which were firing for

the Challenge Cup, presented by Mrs. Macdougall, chatting as he went with the volunteers along the route. A guard of honor from the G. T. R. Brigade was drawn up to receive him previous to embarkation; and we must not forget to mention the praiseworthy efforts made by some amateur gunners to fire a salute from a curious piece of ordnance on shore. Two rounds on arrival and two on departure of the steamer.

The Council having reconsidered their decision in the All-Comers' Match, have awarded the first prize to Murison and the second to Field. They have issued an order explaining their reasons for so doing, that Acherley had given Murison permission, but they will be stricter in future.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Mr. Gould, of Dublin, arrived here on Thursday from the Arctic regions, and gives some interesting particulars of Hall's Arctic research expedition. Capt. Hall has ascertained definitely the circumstances of the death of the last two survivors of Sir John Franklin's party. Captain Crozier and a steward of one of the vessels died in 1864, near Southampton Island. Captain Crozier's watch and other relics are in Mr. Hall's possession, and he was to start in February or March last, with an armed party of natives and Europeans, to secure some records left by Franklin's men in King William's Land.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Dublin, 23rd.—The Aldermen and Councillors of this City, have passed a resolution setting forth that as all danger from the Fenian movement has passed, the time has come for the release of imprisoned Fenians.

Paris, 22nd.—A report is current that the Minister of War will instantly issue orders for the dismissal to their homes of eighty thousand men from the army on furlough.

Paris, 22nd.—Official despatches from Spain admit that the insurrection has broken out at Madrid and in Seville, but its existence in Murcia and Galicia is denied.

London, 22nd.—Despatches from Naples report that an insurrection has broken out in Calabria and Sicily in favor of an Italian Republic. The Italian Government has taken prompt and strong steps to put a stop to the disorders.

Paris, 22nd.—Telegrams to journals here confirm the news of the rising in the South of Italy.

The "Temps" fears that the Italians desire the overthrow of the monarchy under Victor Emmanuel.

The "Gaulois" asserts that Francis II., the ex-King of Sicily, is the prime instigator of the movement, and the rebels are merely acting under pretence of Republican principles.

London, 22nd.—Advices from Madrid, dated yesterday evening, report that the Government decree has been issued in the capital accepting the resignation of all the Ministers of the Bravo Cabinet. The decree named Gen. Jose Concha as President of the Council of State in the Queen's name, but he had not fully formed a Ministry when the telegrams were despatched.

The Madrid "Gazette" of the 21st announces that a revolt against the Government had taken place at Cadiz, Seville.

The Government had formed the army into three great military divisions which were placed under the command of Gens. Bezueta, Manuel Concha, and Norald, and they had decided to attack the insurgents in the rural districts.

The Capt. Gen. in command in Madrid has published official notices at the corner of each street, forbidding the assemblage of people in the city.

A Provisional Government had been formed at Seville declaring Espartero as President.

The forces of the insurgents are estimated at 14,000, consolidated with 5,000 sailors serving in 11 ships of war.

The revolt makes progress at all points.

Paris, 23rd.—Madrid is quiet. Espartero has been made Minister of Marine.

Ex-Prime Minister Bravo and his colleagues have arrived in France.

London, 23rd.—The "Times'" Paris letter says: Capt. Malcampo, of the Spanish iron-clad "Sargossa," who has declared for the insurgents, brought his guns to bear on the barracks at Cadiz and compelled the royal troops, garrisoning the city, to surrender the place.

The following additional news has been received from Spain:—

The fortified town of Santona, in the Province of Santoni, has declared for the revolutionists.

The railroads and telegraphs in the South-eastern part of Spain have been cut, and the communication is destroyed.

The excitement in Madrid is increasing.

San Francisco, 22nd.—Barkerville, British Columbia, was destroyed by fire on the 18th of Sept. The loss is estimated at a million dollars. The safes of the Banks of British America and British Columbia were saved.

THE WELLAND PEAT BEDS.—The Welland "Telegraph" says the stock shares of the Anglo-American Peat Company have been placed on the market, and are being rapidly bought up. This is gratifying intelligence, for the success of the peat company is earnestly hoped for. The enterprise manifested is worthy the highest commendation.

Hamburg, Sept. 21st.—King William of Prussia arrived in this city yesterday. A short distance from the town the steamer ran aground. The King and officers embarked on a small steamboat and came to the city. He meets with a hearty welcome from the citizens. To-day he made a visit to the Bourse and said "Peace is desired by all. I have hope that it will not be broken. My speech at Kiel was to give the assurance of that hope, and not opposite impressions which were derived from it." This was received with cheers.

New York, Sept. 21st.—A despatch has been received from a reliable source by the Secretary of the Union Congressional Committee, announcing the arrival in South Carolina of several thousand stands of arms, assigned to prominent Southern gentlemen in Charleston and elsewhere. They consist of repeating rifles and other arms, used by cavalry and infantry during the war. The discovery has occasioned great excitement in Charleston, and fears are entertained that they will be used in armed political organizations. Many of the white citizens of Charleston, when the recent bogus conspiracy of the blacks to usurp control of the city was alleged to have been discovered, announced their intention of arming themselves in defence against anticipated attack. It is supposed that these arms have been procured for that purpose.

Paris, 24th.—The French Government will immediately strengthen its military posts on the Spanish frontier.

It is reported that Queen Isabella has entered France.

There is a rumor that the insurgent General Prill has been worsted, but we have no authentic information as to the fact.

The "Pays" says that the Spanish army is loyal.

The insurrection is confined to the province of Andalusia and a few seaports.

The "Moniteur" has the following:—The revolution in Spain makes no headway. The people are indifferent or repulsive to the project. Active measures are being taken by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion. The insurgents in Andalusia are retiring before the advance of the Royal troops.

It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Mansel Gasset, Captain General of Valencia, was seized by the mob and killed, and his body dragged through the streets of the city.

The French authorities have arrested a number of refugees who crossed over the frontier.

Official despatches from Madrid make the following statements:—The insurrection has been suppressed in the city of Grenada. A battle was fought which lasted over two hours, and resulted in the defeat of the Rebels. The disloyal movement is confined to two Provinces.

Washington, 24th.—In the Criminal Court this morning Judge Wylie discharged Surratt under the Statute of Limitation, the indictment not having been found within two years after the offence was alleged to have been committed. Surratt was afterwards congratulated by his friends, and shortly after left.

Fort Wallace, 23rd.—Colonel Forsyth's camp 90 miles north of here, was attacked by Indians, on the 17th. Lieut. Barber is dead. Dr. Monroe badly wounded, and is dying; and Col. Forsyth is nearly as bad. They are all lying there with the Indians around them, eating their horses and waiting for relief. They will be reinforced to-night.

St. Louis, 23rd.—A despatch from Little Rockard says: Captain Mason was assassinated on the 19th by the Ku Klux Klan. One negro in Lewisburg, and three in Columbia have been killed recently, and several churches burned by the Ku Klux Klan.

New York, 24th.—A despatch from London, dated 11:56 last night, says: The Madrid "Gazette" says that the "Naval Iceez" had arrived on the north side of Serria Morina, with two regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry and four batteries.

The revolutionary General Serrono, was marching with a large force on Cordova to give battle to the Royal troops.

Great excitement prevails in Madrid, as it was believed the success of the revolutionists was certain.

Queen Isabella signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince of Austria as King, she to act as regent until he attains his majority. The revolutionists, however refused any compromise, and demanded the expulsion of the Bourbons and the establishment of a constitutional assembly of Provisional Government.

Paris, 24th.—The "Moniteur" announces officially that the Government concession lately granted in favor of Erlanger and Reuter, of the Franco-American Telegraph Company, authorizing them to lay a submarine telegraph cable between France and America, under certain reserved conditions, has become definite and complete. The capital is to amount to twenty-seven million five hundred thousand francs.

Paris, 25.—The "Moniteur" publishes the following news from Spain: Gen. Paiza commanding the Royal Troops is massing his forces to attack Seville. The men are in good spirits. Cantelli has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

Two Regiments of royal troops sent from Madrid to put down the insurrection at Cadiz, are reported to have revolted while on the road and gone over to the rebel ranks.

St. Petersburg, 25th.—It is reported that the Czar will recall the Minister at Washington, for instructions in regard to the new policy about to be pursued by the Empire.

Nashville, 24th.—The constant rains are seriously damaging the cotton crops of Middle Tennessee. The prospect now is that a third less will be produced than was expected at the first of the month.

The "Tribune's" Atlanta, Ga., special says: An official investigation of the Camilla massacre shows that it was even more bloody and atrocious than at first reported. Capt. Pierce and Mr. Murphy saved their lives by making Masonic signals. The negroes were hunted with dogs and when caught they were butchered in cold blood.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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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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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1868.

THE HURON AND ONTARIO CANAL.

SCHEMES TO FORM A NEW LAND COMPANY.

The gentlemen interested in the Huron and Ontario Canal Company are working at the bellows with praiseworthy energy, to warm up public opinion to the virtue and necessity of making them a grant of TEN MILLIONS OF ACRES—rather more than all the wild lands owned by the government in Ontario!—for the purpose of building that canal, which the best engineers have ridiculed as impossible to get water into, and at its estimated cost—forty millions—impossible to make to pay if built.

Mr. Capreol has just returned from England with the tidings that he can get the money if the government will give the

lands! Everything can be done if the company only secure the lands; nothing without them! The demand is extravagant almost to sublimity. Ten millions of acres—the whole of our crown lands in Ontario, which we have just determined, amid the applause of the country, to make free grants of to actual settlers—are asked to be given over to this canal company, to be sold to settlers at least at four dollars per acre. Ten million acres at four dollars—and all sold will only reach the forty millions required for the canal. What a fine encouragement to emigrants to settle in Ontario! To be sure our Crown Lands Department would be discharged as no longer needed. The Huron and Ontario Canal Company would succeed them in the land business! Mr. Capreol would be a greater man by far than Lt. Gov. Howland and all his Cabinet.

The Canada Company that used to be such a horror to settlers, as the owners of a million acres of our wild lands, would be dwarfs in comparison with this Canal Company with its ten millions. The land department of the company would be so extensive, that nothing, we doubt, would ever more be heard of the water department.

We are not surprised at the countenance given by certain parties and journals in Toronto to this preposterous scheme; but we shall be very much surprised if a dozen members of the legislature can be found to support the demand of the company for a grant of our public lands, to raise money upon, for such a pure speculation as the building of the Huron and Ontario Canal.—*Niagara Mail*, 16th Sept.

The position which the project condemned by the *Mail* occupies towards the interest of the rest of Canada is of a speculative character, inasmuch as it would become a rival to the Welland Canal, and could in no degree lessen the cost of transport or solve the problem of cheap transit to the ocean. Probably the greatest problem in political economy, affecting the interests of the British Empire as well as the United States, is that of cheapening the cost of transit between the interior of this continent, the Pacific, and Atlantic seaboard.

In connexion with the latter, the question of canal communication has long agitated the public mind in Canada, and its bearings may be shortly stated as follows: The grain trade of the Western States centres at Chicago. With the traffic consequent thereon, it has long outgrown the capacity of existing channels, which are the Mississippi River, the great lakes and St. Lawrence, the Erie Canal, and two lines of railway. Owing to a variety of reasons, the Erie Canal and the railways have monopolised the whole of the freight trade, which reaches five millions of tons of a downward or coast movement annually. Their united capacities are unequal to the task of removal, especially when it is known that the time in which the grain cargoes must reach the seaboard will be only 120 days—viz., the months of August, September, October and November—by the canal, and its capacity is only about three and one half million tons. Between Buffalo, where the canal leaves Lake Erie, to Albany, where it joins the Hudson, the distance is only 353 miles. A cargo takes fourteen days to accomplish it. Owing to the small size

of the summit level (Oneida Lake) it will be impossible to enlarge its capacity. The route by the lakes and St. Lawrence is encumbered by a similar difficulty. The Welland Canal, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, is 28 miles in length. At one point (Allsburgh) it is carried through a cutting sixty feet deep; its capacity is limited, and the rate of progress so slow that serious delays occur. For nearly forty years this portion of the works have been operated on, yet the width at bottom is only nearly sixteen feet.

Merchants and forwarders are anxiously looking for an outlet to a trade already gigantic in its dimensions and still increasing. Two projects have attracted attention. The *Huron and Ontario Canal*, noticed by the extract at the head of this article, leaving Lake Huron at the foot of Nottawasaga Bay, and passing through Lake Simcoe, which it is proposed to use as a summit level, enters Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Humber.

A careful survey and elaborate report was made on this canal project by Kivas Tully, Esq., C.E., in 1857, of which the following synopsis is taken from the pages of the *Montreal Gazette*. Speaking of the cost of construction, Mr. Tully says:

"The route of the proposed canal would commence at the Humber Bay, from thence in a northerly direction through the Township of King to the Holland River, and Cook's Bay on Lake Simcoe, from thence to Kempenfeldt Bay, near Barrie, and passing from Kempenfeldt Bay to the Nottawasaga River, descending the valley of the river to Nottawasaga Bay, the most southerly portion of the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron. The whole distance from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron being 100 miles, 23 miles being through Lake Simcoe, and about 17 miles of slack-water navigation; the distance of actual canal being 60 miles, and only 30 miles, if the summit levels are deducted. The estimated cost of the canal is \$22,170,650, being \$300,000 per mile of 77 miles, the 23 miles of Lake Simcoe not requiring any expenditure. It is necessary here to explain that Lake Simcoe would be the summit of the proposed canal, being 130 feet above Lake Huron, and 470 feet above Lake Ontario, making 600 feet of lockage.

In order to render the water supply of Lake Simcoe available, it would be necessary to make two excavations, one through the "Ridges," in the Township of King, and the other through the Townships of Vespra and Essa, between Kempenfeldt Bay and the Nottawasaga River.

The excavation in the Township of King would be ten miles in length, and would average 90 feet in depth, including 13 feet for the proposed depth of water in the canal; the greatest depth of cutting would be 197.76 feet, or 2.24 under 200 feet, and the amount of material to be removed would be 48,000,000 cubic yards, the estimated cost being \$12,000,000.

The cost, as estimated by Mr. Tully, will be twenty-two million dollars. But who is to say what obstacle, not now known, may be found in a cutting of two hundred feet deep, or in that of ninety feet for ten miles? The candor of the engineer admits that the further outlay will be necessary upon the St. Lawrence and its canals, and estimating these at eighteen millions he totals up to forty millions and a-half, and then naively

asks, "But suppose they cost fifty millions, where among the hundreds of millions expended on public works could you select the expenditure of fifty millions to such advantage?" Of course this route is the pet of the Toronto and Simcoe districts.

In opposition, or as an antagonistic route, comes that of the Ottawa section. The western entrance to this project is at French River in Georgian Bay, and it is proposed to continue along the valley of the Ottawa to Montreal. Mr. Shanley's estimate for the construction of this canal is in the neighborhood of twenty-four millions, and requiring no improvements on the St. Lawrence or in its canals, that sum stands as against the forty odd millions for the other route. But there are other advantages besides cheaper cost. The distance to Montreal is shortened by four to six hundred miles of very nasty navigation. As to the building canals for sea-going vessels loading in the West we neither see the expediency nor the wisdom. If grain can be brought through to Montreal from Chicago, the sooner it is there moved the better for its condition. And looking to it as a remunerative trade to Canada it is impossible to discover what the Province could gain by ships passing down our waters, to the ocean, already laden. The *Trade Review* has some very pertinent observations upon this matter, an extract from which we subjoin:—

The fact is patent to any person, that even a lake schooner will not take to canal navigation; and how can any person believe for a moment that costly, sea-rigged ships are going to waste their time in tedious canal and river navigation? Schooners loading in Chicago for this city invariably discharge their cargo at the foot of lake navigation (Kingston) into barges, in which they come through the river and canals to this city—the cost of a barge carrying the same quantity being only one third that of a lake schooner, and can be worked much more cheaply; whereas the cost of transshipment is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel; besides which the grain is benefitted to more than that value—a fact which our author seems to doubt. But any person must indeed have a small knowledge of the grain trade, who is under that impression, and who argues that because grain goes from Montreal to Britain without damage, it could also do so, without transshipment, from Chicago to Britain. Grain does not go from Montreal across the ocean without damage. A great deal of the grain shipped from this port is damaged considerably by heating, before reaching its destination. Neither can grain be shipped from Chicago to Kingston without risk of heating; nor can it lie in a perfectly dry warehouse during the summer months in this city without heating, unless attended to.

We are far from thinking that, because the St. Lawrence Canals do not pay interest on the capital employed in their construction, they are therefore a failure. The principle is universally adopted, that works may confer advantage on a country greatly superior to their cost, and still be in themselves unremunerative. This principle has been so frequently acted upon in the United States, that no company proposing to build a railroad through any undeveloped State, would think of commencing it without a large grant of land from the General Government; and that Government has admitted the principle by granting land in such cases, to replace to the company any capital which they have expended more than that of which the probable revenue would represent the interest.

Taking the figures as given by Mr. Tully, how would it be possible to remove 48,000,000 cubic yards of earthwork at an average price of 25 cents per yard? A calculation for any section of this canal would be as follows: Depth, 90 feet; bottom width, 60 feet; side slopes, one foot perpendicular to one foot horizontal. This would give the top width as 240 feet, and would be equal to 500 cubic yards of earthwork to every lineal foot of distance. Now, allowing the *spoil* to be deposited at a reasonable distance from the edge of the cutting, the proportion of surface required to contain it one foot deep, would be 13,500 square feet or 16,500 acres, or nearly 26 square miles; but no one acquainted with earthwork or excavation of any material to a depth of 90 feet will credit the fact of the sides standing at an angle of 45 degrees; it would be more likely 3 to 1 or double the amount calculated: so that every mile in length of the canal would require 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in depth on each side to deposit the spoil from excavation.

Now for the *three* miles of excavation averaging 197.6. This, at side slopes of 3 to 1, would be 1,185 feet wide at top, out of which 4,552 cubic yards per lineal foot would be taken to make the canal, and would require 15,000 acres per mile to deposit the spoil, equal to 23 square miles per mile, or 63 square miles, making a total of about 112 square miles for the whole length of cutting, or the area of an ordinary township. So much for feasibility. As respects cost, the possibility of constructing the work at all with any reasonable or possible outlay is more than doubtful from the great depth to be excavated, and the corresponding dimensions of the cutting. As a work of utility it would only shorten the distance between Chicago and Oswego; but a cargo at that point would have to take the Erie Canal, and would be in no wise furthered on the voyage. If sent down the St. Lawrence a transshipment would be necessary, as the St. Lawrence canals are not of the capacity as proposed for the Huron and Ontario Canals.

The Ottawa route leaves Lake Huron at French River. It has neither the length of artificial channel nor depth of cutting as that proposed by Lake Simcoe. The former would not exceed *thirty miles*, the latter *fifteen feet*, and in no place would there be *three* continuous miles of canal. It should join the St. Lawrence sixteen miles below Montreal, where the port of that city will be eventually located. It also joins the same river 21 miles above that city; so that there would be no necessity to adapt the St. Lawrence canals to the capacity of those on the Ottawa. It would shorten the distance some 400 miles between Chicago and the seaboard, and facilitate communication between Fort William and Lake Superior and the commercial capital of Canada, a matter of some importance truly in the event of the acquisition by Canada of the

Red River, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island. Locally its value as a commercial highway would be felt by an increase of trade and manufacturing industry; it would open another market for the lumber trade, and enable the Canadian millowner to manufacture Southern cotton on every one of its numerous falls. It is valuable also as the true line of military defence, unassailable at any point. Once this line of navigation was opened, the price of grain would be lowered in the British markets, an impetus given to settlement in the western States by a corresponding rise in the price of breadstuffs, the farmer being enabled to realise a portion of the value now monopolised by the forwarder.

The *Mail* appreciates the true state of the question as affecting Canadian interests. If the projectors of the Huron and Ontario Canal could secure the waste lands thereby inducing English capitalists to embark in an enterprise of such an impracticable character, and fail, as they assuredly would, in its execution, the effects would be most disastrous to the financial interests of Canada. Wanting to borrow largely in the English market for works necessary to develop the country, the greatest possible calamity that could happen would be the success of Mr. Capreol's speculation.

Such Legislation as granted charters of a similar character to that which called the Huron and Ontario Canal into existence, cannot be too highly condemned, and it shows how much our politicians have yet to learn in that respect.

The period is at hand when the new militia law comes into operation, and a thorough organization of the military force of the Dominion is to be effected. A good deal of anxiety will be doubtless felt as to what particular form the details of this measure will assume—whether the present staff of the volunteer militia will be continued in office, with additional duties assigned, or whether entirely new appointments will be made.

Prepared as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW has always been to give full credit where it has been deserved, and persuaded that the present staff has been very efficient, it is evident that something more is wanted to complete the intended organisation. To render the Canadian militia really efficient, care must be taken that in the selection of officers are combined the requisite qualifications with personal popularity. Neither favoritism nor mere qualifications alone should be the means of advancement. The reasons are obvious: the soldiers serve without intending to make arms their sole profession, and will not willingly follow officers who are unpopular or unknown. Moreover, officers selected for their local popularity have sufficient influence over their men to prevent gross infractions of discipline, such as would be sure to occur

under other circumstances; and if punishment should follow, on the return of the individual to civil life very serious consequences might occur. Therefore, due regard should be had to those conditions.

The military schools system, although admirable in design, failed to produce the full value which should have resulted from their establishment. Placed in cities far apart, the rural population did not derive any particular benefit from them. It is true a large number of young men were gazetted as obtaining first and second class certificates; but it is very doubtful if one in five could get a company to volunteer under their command. It is to be hoped the new regulations will enable all parties to avail themselves of the means to acquire a thorough knowledge of their duties.

In the matter of promotion care should be taken that neither caprice, dislike, nor any other feeling should operate against an officer legally entitled thereto; and if he was passed over that it would be in his power *legally* to demand a court-martial of officers of his own rank to investigate the cause for which his promotion was retarded; and if it was found to have been fraudulently withheld that the officer in fault be tried by a general court martial and dismissed the service for such offence if the charge was substantiated.

It is not necessary at this time to recount instances of the description referred to under the system about to expire; but it is not necessary to perpetuate error; and as the object every good citizen should have at heart ought to be the interest of the country, it is to be hoped that those evils will be eliminated from the new organisation.

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.

D. B.—We received your correspondence after the letter from our "special" was in type. Your third letter will appear next week.

We beg to tender our thanks to our correspondent at Delaware, O., and will be happy to hear from him as often as convenient.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscriptions to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, during the week ending Sept. 28th, 1868:

Burford—W. H. S., \$2.

Guelph—J. H., \$1.

Perth—Capt. M., \$2.

Smith's Falls—Capt. A., \$2; Lt. G., \$1.

Watford—Ensign R. McL., \$1.50.

Orillia—Capt. D. A. W., \$2.

Vankleek Hill, O.—Capt. G. W. J., \$2.

St. Stephens, N.B.—Major McA., \$2.

Port Perry, O.—Lt. P., \$2.

"BLACKWOOD" for September has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York. It is the best number that has appeared for many months. A new story is commenced entitled "Madame Aurelia," which promises to be as good as some of the famous stories that have before appeared in this magazine.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW."]

THE LIGHT LITERATURE OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

There appear in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of the 7th September, an article and a short notice equally calculated to convey satisfaction to the mind of an enlightened Canadian, whether native, or naturalized by adoption of country. They are the article on the dinner to M. Sulte, and the notice of the *New Dominion Monthly*. It is impossible to overrate the importance of fostering the growth of a native literature, and that portion of the Press which labors to inspire the Canadian public with confidence that it contains within its bosom men capable of creating and sustaining such a literature deserves well of its country.

With a truth which, though trite, is none the less to the point of this indictment, the REVIEW remarks on "the complacency with which the greater number of mankind allow themselves to be led about by the nose." This complacency—embodying in fact a want of national self-assertion which would be cowardly if it were not really nothing more than a dense intellectual *vis inertiae* is especially observable in the tendency of a great part of the local Press of Canada to endeavor to render its pages (as it thinks) attractive, by the insertion of tales of the baldest description, mostly purporting to convey ideas of American "upper ten-dom," as the cant phrase goes. So crude and slight are these attempts to illustrate the manners of a "parvenu" society—so evidently incompetent are the writers generally to catch the real tone of *any* society—that one is induced to encourage a hope that the reality is not so detestably vulgar and empty as the representation. And, be it remarked, it is almost invariably with the supposed inner life of the upstart aristocracy, never with the really high-toned literary and Christian society of America, that the miserable style of fiction affected by our country Press concerns itself. It is not that the tendency of these tales is immoral. Far from it, they are generally intended to point a moral. The objections to them are—First, that they are trash; secondly, that they are American.

No cultivated mind will require to be informed that no disrespect is here intended to the higher walks of American literature, which are altogether beside the present question. Yet, admirable as are the productions of the master minds who tread those higher paths in all countries, it would be a

national misfortune were we driven to look abroad for a standard of excellence. In truth, however, the range of excellence in American literature, though of the best quality, is limited. It is needless to refer to the list—which, though not very numerous, is perhaps fully proportionate to the age of the nation—of eminent authors. But go one degree lower, to the class of able writers of articles of a more fugitive character, and you will at once be struck with the contrast between the wealth of talent which overflows the almost countless English reviews and magazines which are above mediocrity, and the comparative scarcity of it which can be absorbed by the few high class American serials which will bear comparison with their English prototypes; while there is no comparison at all between such respectable publications of a second class as *Chambers'* (if it be really fair to call so sound a magazine second class), *Cassell's*, and others, and the rubbish which does duty for a second class of magazine writing in America.

Descend another step (a veritable *descensus averti*) and you land amidst the slime of American journalism, and the shingle of American romance for the million. We all know how few American journals are conducted and written with the dignity and propriety befitting the press of a really great nation. We know, or at least it is not the fault of a portion of the Canadian Press which now and then degrades itself by copying them, if we do not know, how false, low, prurient and filthy are the sensational articles by which it seeks to recommend itself to the crude and vicious taste of its readers. We may appear to use strong language, but we write what we can at any moment prove. We know that a great portion of the American Press is steeped in an atmosphere of falsehood and braggadocio; utterly without principle on national or international topics; and without delicacy where the invasion of family privacy will subserve the purpose of a sensational article. Even originality is often wanting. We know how shamelessly, and also how clumsily, American facetious publications copy and adapt from *Punch*, and how much their illustrated newspapers are indebted to the *Illustrated London News*, though recently one of them has adopted a mode of publication which acknowledges its obligations.

Indeed, apart from mechanical invention, it would perhaps not be a very rash assertion to say that the Americans are not a very original people; apart also from some matters of taste (such as the national predilection for goatee-beards, with the moustache and upper part of the face shaven), in which they must be allowed to be unique in hideousness. We are notwithstanding far from being unaware of an immense amount of really good taste in houses, in furniture, in equipage, &c., which does exist among our irrepressible cousins.

The fact is, the Americans are devoured

by an insatiable desire to be thought to possess a distinct national tone in everything, and they have not been gifted with the dignity or patience to wait till a national tone, national sports, and national customs have grown with the growth of the commonwealth, and become gradually endeared by long associations of the national mind. The result is a ludicrous haste to adopt something, no matter what, so it be different from anything European, especially from anything English. The aspiration is in itself a very respectable one, but it would seem that the national invention, being unequal to some of these requirements, has after all been fain to put up with and adopt copies of European ideas not always selected with the happiest judgment. Thus the American patriot—spurning the English game of cricket, partly, no doubt, because it is English, but also perhaps because it involves too quiet and regular a discipline to suit the peculiar loose and unrestrained tone of the American mind—takes refuge in what? A real original national game? No! But the old English schoolboy game of rounders, which he calls base-ball, and dignifies with the title of his "national game."

Now, it is no discredit to America that she does not possess much that can be called really national, except her brag, beyond the observance of Thanksgiving day and the 4th of July. There was little enough that could be called national in "merrie England" for a hundred years after the Norman Conquest; doubtless little enough in Rome for a still longer period after Romulus gathered his brigands together: and America is not likely to settle down to a strictly national tone sooner than any other nation mainly formed by the agglomeration of scraps from all parts of the world; a species of growth, moreover, of which she is perhaps a more conspicuous example, as to the quality of her heterogeneous accessions of population, than any other power in the world, either ancient or modern!

The object of this digression from the subject of light literature is, perhaps, not very apparent. It has, however, this end: there is a want of reliance on the power of the nation to assert itself in due time by the production of a national game or a national style of wit (which latter, in fact, it has, though as yet somewhat of the coarsest), which has reduced the Americans in both cases to a servile copyism. And this lack of national self-confidence is analogous to that which leads Canadian journalists to open their pages to American ideas rather than to trust to native talent, or even to borrow from the far clearer and more abundant sources of English secondary literature. This want of national self-assertion is, moreover, entirely unjustifiable in Canadians. Even in the comparatively unimportant matter of a national game, Canada has the advantage of possessing one (La-

crosse) which may really claim the attribute of nationality; and the improvement noticed by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in the style and matter of the *New Dominion Monthly* is alone sufficient guarantee that our journalists have not so far to seek for wholesome pabulum to administer to their clients that they need be under obligation to inferior American writers or their still lower imitators. If we seek for the reason why our railway cars are flooded with American papers and American cheap novels; if we seek for a reason why our journalists, having butter and honey at command, perversely and persistently choose the evil and reject the good, we are at a loss to discover any more potent than the simple fact of the unfortunate propinquity of an overflowing foreign penny-a-line literature, acting on laziness and bad taste.

There can be no deep sympathy on the part of Canadians with the details of American society; for the domestic life of Canada is not the domestic life of the States. Our manners, habits, customs, tone of mind, are so essentially different that we have known prosperous Canadians of the roughest stamp and of the most active energy sicken for the repose of home amidst the whirl and turmoil with which the furious worship of the almighty dollar is solemnized across the lakes. In sober truth there is little in the tone of American society or literature which Canada should seek to copy or adopt; much, rather, in which she stands superior to the States. If we lack some of the enterprise which characterizes our neighbours, we cultivate better what is far more essential to reasonable happiness—domestic ties and attachments. Without asserting extreme national morality, we have at least a national pride strong enough to preserve us from unholy hankerings after repudiation, and we are not sunk to the depth of social infamy indicated by the five thousand divorces per annum which disgrace the laws and the courts of Indiana.

Never did nation possess fairer or more honorable record to start from. Public honesty, public morality, public education, all of a high stamp. Warfare in which, while yet in her infancy, she has defended her territory with unblemished honor and distinguished success. What remains to consolidate a proud nationality of feeling but that the press should emancipate itself from all unworthy imitations of paltry and meretricious examples, and rightly perform its legitimate function of elevating the taste of the people by drawing its lighter inspirations from a purer and a higher source? G. W.

THE CHAMPION MEDAL.—The firing for the champion gold medal of the Victoria Cadets, presented to that corps by I. B. Taylor, Esq., proprietor of the *Ottawa Citizen*, came off yesterday at the Rideau Rifle Range, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The day was beautifully fine, though a little gusty at times.

The firing was at 100, 200 and 300 yards, and, considering that it was the first day's practice for the young marksmen this year, the scores were very good. The honor of wearing the champion badge of the corps for the coming year fell to Master John McCracken for a score of 27 points out of a possible 40, and seven points less than that by which Master Charles Robertson won it last season. Lieut. Col. Wily offered for the occasion a second premium of twenty rounds of ammunition for the boy making the second highest score, which was won by Master Gerald Bate for 24 points. The following is a list of the competitors, with their scores in detail:—

	100.	200.	300.	T'l.
Chas. Robertson.....	2333	223	000	..18
G. Bate.....	2333	033	304	..24
R. Berry.....	0000	000	000	..00
J. Ogilvie.....	2203	222	020	..15
J. Langrell.....	0222	323	000	..14
W. Sweetman.....	4243	220	000	..17
J. Cawthry.....	2222	020	000	..10
W. Proud.....	2203	000	003	..10
B. Monck.....	0223	000	000	.. 7
G. Mondelet.....	2222	000	000	.. 8
J. McCracken.....	4423	303	422	..27
James McCracken....	2223	023	200	..16

The firing being concluded, Mr. Thorburn, the Principal of the School, came forward and pinned it on the winner's breast, congratulating him on his success and expressing a hope that those who had been defeated this season would try all the harder to pull up the next. The boys then gave three hearty cheers for the victor, and three for the donor of the medal, after which they dispersed. The squad during the day was under the command of Mr. McMillan, who acts as Captain of the Corps.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

THE CURRIER MEDAL.—We understand that the competition for the Currier Medal between the Victoria and Ottawa Cadet Corps will take place in the course of a few days. The Medal is one presented by our city representative, J. M. Currier, Esq., M. P., for competition between these two Cadet Corps annually, until it shall be won two years in succession by one of them, when it becomes the property of the Corps. At present it is in the hands of the Victoria's having been won by them last.—*Ibid*.

FROM THE FRONT.—We are glad to hear from Prescott that our City Volunteers now on duty there have got fairly into their canvas quarters and are perfectly comfortable and well satisfied with the arrangements made for them. We trust the eight days at "the front" will be both pleasurable and profitable to them, and we are sure that the high character, borne by the Brigade of Artillery, for good conduct and attention to duty, will be fully maintained by them on the present occasion. Their officers, we know, always display the greatest interest in their Batteries and will neglect nothing which will conduce to the credit or comfort of the men under their command.—*Ibid*.

Advices from Maseatlan, Mexico, state that Loszardo had sent a contemptuous reply to the demand of the general Government to annul his late edicts, and was himself preparing for war, although it is believed the Government dare not attack him.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the Government seems to have a great deal of trouble to get rid of Surratt. It is now stated that in a day or two Surratt will be discharged altogether, though it may turn out that he will not suffer himself to be discharged without the luxury of another trial, and the Government may yet have to pay him a good round sum.

THE RIFLING OF THE NEW MILITARY BREECHLOADER.

In our last issue we called the attention of our readers to the sights of the new military breechloader, in the hope that this important part of the rifle might not be lost sight of by the Breechloading Committee; and we now propose to say a few words upon the rifling of the new arm. The subjects stand in a very different position, as the Committee have received a large amount of evidence upon the latter important matter from the most experienced rifle-makers in the kingdom. It is true there is a great difference of opinion amongst them, so great indeed, as in many instances to be totally irreconcilable, and this no doubt is to be accounted for, when the opinions of different inventors are placed in juxtaposition. We think, then, it may not be without use to endeavour to arrive at the result to be gathered from the weight of evidence before the Committee, strengthened, as it cannot fail to be, by the practical evidence of the match-shooting for the last three years; for, taking our point of departure, as it were, from the year 1865, it is impossible not to see the stride opinion has taken in this matter, and how much may now be said to be ascertained for all useful and practical purposes. The attention with which the Volunteer movement invested the rifle had, about four years ago, developed three systems of rifling that stood prominently before the public. The first was known as the groove system, of which the Enfield in England and the Springfield in America were the types. This system was simply a cylindrical barrel, with three or more shallow grooves, with more or less broadish lands, and with an even and by no means sharp twist. The second was known as the elliptical, of which the type gun was the Lancaster. This system was relied on to give the spin to the projectile by its oval-shaped barrel—for the rifling so faded away that the barrel was almost a smooth-bore. And thirdly, the polygonal system, of which Mr. Whitworth's was the type, hexagonal in form, with deep grooves, and a very sharp spiral twist, and almost of necessity requiring a mechanically-fitting projectile. Now, as we often remarked at the time, it was impossible that rifles made upon three such different principles could all of them be rightly constructed—it was certain that one system must be the best. Still, the actual shooting and the different trials to which the rifles of the different systems were exposed all gave such excellent results that there was extreme difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion between them. We were always strong advocates of the first, or groove system, for we could not believe that a rifle that could shoot so truly as the Enfield was proved to do up to 600 yards, that could stand the stress of all weather and the rough usage it received, that fouled so little and that shot so safely, could be constructed on principles that were wide of the truth. Still, in the face of these strong facts, committees expressly appointed to inquire into the trials of the different systems again and again reported in favour of the elliptical, or Lancaster system, while the polygonal, or Whitworth, found so much favour with riflemen in general that upon the recommendation of its public shooting, a large number were actually made and issued

to the Army, and it seemed at one time likely that it would supersede the Enfield as the national arm. It was in vain we pointed out in these pages that its liability to foul, its heavy charge, its recoil, the exceeding delicacy of manipulation required for its every day use, its mechanically-fitting bullet, and its heavy expense, totally unfitted it for a military weapon, and we doubted whether any rifle constructed upon this system could ever be more than a target arm. It is not too much to say that the result of the past three years' experience has proved the correctness of these views, for while the elliptical and polygonal systems have almost become things of the past, both theory and practice have at last combined to establish the superiority of the groove system; and it may be taken as a conceded fact by riflemen that a hollow cylinder with shallow spiral grooves is the true form of rifling, by which a properly-constructed projectile can be driven through the air both further in distance and with greater accuracy than from a barrel constructed in any other manner. And it is no small credit to the gentlemen who acted upon Lord Hardinge's commission, and as far back as 1852, that they were so right in their conclusions, and secured the Enfield as the national weapon; while some degree of shame must attach to those who so persistently reviled it, and stigmatized it as the old gaspipe, that would scarcely hit a haystack at 1,000 yards.

That the triumph of this principle has been demonstrated is mainly due to Mr. Metford, whose rifle, constructed on the groove system, has produced greater results than any other rifle at present in the field. It is true, the Rigby is held in as great, or almost as great, favour as the Metford with small bore men: but in all fairness to both we cannot regard the Rigby but as an imitation of the Metford in all its main features, shooting also a hardened expanding bullet, so closely a copy of Mr. Metford's original bullet that in its true character it is the same; and, indeed, we believe Mr. Rigby, who long held to the polygonal or Whitworth system, was converted to the groove by the performance of the Metford when, in the hands of Colonel (now Sir Henry) Halford, it won the Cambridge Cup at Cambridge in the year 1866. It is needless to say, then, that the Rigby is also a rifle on the groove system, and the only difference between it and the Metford is that the latter has a gain from end to end, while the former is uniform throughout. It is probable that this last small point of difference (for the shooting of the two rifles in all the great recent matches shows how small a difference this single point makes), will have to be decided by the Committee; but it should be borne in mind that if the shooting of both may be said at the 1,000 yards to give pretty equal results, the Metford, in the shooting for the Cambridge Cup this year at 1,100, exhibited a marked superiority, throwing the whole of the fifteen shots fired at this range within a vertical of four feet and a-half, a shooting up, as it is termed, that is, we believe, without a parallel in the history of the rifle.

It is true the great power of these rifles and the truth of the groove system have only hitherto been tested in practice by the muzzle-loader, but we have no doubt that what is shown to be the best form of rifling the barrel with that description of weapon, will be equally proved to be the best with the breechloader. To sum up, we believe that the rifling of the barrel of the future will be upon the groove system, with shallow grooves, the number being not material, probably something not above five or six,

and with a spiral twist, whether gaining or uniform (and the uniform has the able advocacy of Colonel Boucher), as the Committee shall decide; and in either case the credit that will attach to it should properly and fairly rest with Mr. Metford.—*Volunteer Service Gazette* (England).

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1866.—The controversy between the Generals respecting the Italian campaign which ended in the disaster of Custoza still continues. General La Marmora has published a dispatch which is calculated to unravel some of the suspicion attaching to him that he was playing into the hands of France. This document is a letter addressed by him to M. Aigra on the 5th July, 1866, and it contains the following phrase:—"I can understand that the Emperor desires to stop Prussia, but that he would do so to the detriment of the honor of Italy is extremely painful. To receive Venetia as a gift from France is to us humiliating, and everyone will believe that we have betrayed Prussia. Endeavor so that we should be spared this hard alternative."

THE RUSSIAN WOUNDED AFTER ALMA.—Military critics have fallen foul of Mr. Kinglake for many things contained in his late volume on the Crimean war; and army medical officers have now come forward and denied the accuracy of what he has written regarding the Russian wounded. Dr. Massey, the head of the sanitary branch of the army medical service, in a letter to the *Times*, has related the facts which came within his cognisance, and clearly vindicated the character of the medical officers of the British army. We have been assured by one who was present that, so far from there being any neglect, he was particularly struck with the humanity displayed by the English medical officers on that occasion. Whatever apathy or negligence there might have been on the part of the service, there was no re whatever on the part of the doctors, for a great many medical officers spontaneously went to the assistance of the Russians, sought out the wounded, and did all that men could do for their relief.—*The Lancet*.

THE BELGIAN TIR NATIONAL.—It will be interesting to our Scottish Volunteers to learn that arrangements are being made under the honorary secretaryship of Lieut. Colonel Beresford, of the 7th Surrey Rifles, for a party of Volunteers belonging to Great Britain to take part in the Belgian Tir National which is fixed for the latter end of next month. Those Volunteers who may wish to enter for the competition at Brussels must send their names to the honorary secretary before the 1st of September, at which time the arrangements will be submitted to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is the president of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund. His Majesty the King of the Belgians has given £150 to be shot for by the British Volunteers. Although upon the present occasion the Belgians do not propose to make anything like a national demonstration in honor of their visitors from this side the Channel, yet they will give them the heartiest possible welcome. Their charming capital is also well worth a visit, and it is believed that rather a large party will leave under the command of Colonel Beresford. None will be permitted to join excepting those who have sent in their names.

The proposal of Russia to discontinue, in war, projectiles charged with electricity has been accepted by the other nations of Europe.

The camp of Chalons is broken up for the season, and the troops are returning to their respective garrisons. The cavalry for Strasbourg, Metz and Versailles, and the Artillery of the Guard for Paris, Grenoble and Lyons.

The woods near San Rafail, in Mexico, are on fire. A track of from five to six miles in extent is burning, and the inhabitants of San Rafail are nearly stifled with smoke. This city and harbor were wrapped in a dense cloud of smoke last evening, supposed to be from the burning.

A submarine telescope has lately been tried on the river Eure, France, with great success. It is stated that the smallest pearls and the barnacles attached to the hull of a large ship were plainly seen, and that fishes were seen passing back and forth without being disturbed.

Prussia is about embodying the whole of the landwehr, and agents are buying up horses for the artillery and cavalry in Brandenburg and Saxony. The magazines of the nation are reported to be ready at the first notice to supply the army with every description of field equipage and other stores.

A terrible conflagration has been raging in Oregon for several days past. The fire covers an estimated area of 200 square miles on both sides of the Columbian River, between the mouth of Cowlitz River and the junction of the River with the Columbia. It is feared that the towns of St Helens and Astoria will be destroyed. The destruction of timber and other property is immense.

IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information relative to immigration to the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30th:—The total number of passengers arrived is 323,749, of which 44,966 were citizens of the United States, and 5,162 foreigners not intending to remain in the United States, thus leaving the actual immigrants 393,677. These immigration returns compared with those of 1866 and 1867, show a heavy falling off.

Two Bills for the establishment of an Army of Reserve, one called a "Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts for rendering effective the service of Chelsea and naval out-pensioners of the East India Co., and for establishing a reserve force of men who have been in Her Majesty's service," will be laid on the table at the next session of the Imperial Parliament. The first Bill authorizes the enrollment of a force not exceeding 50,000 men, who will be divided into two classes. The first class, who will be liable for service either at home or abroad, will consist of men "who are serving or have served in any of Her Majesty's regular force, and whose last service has not exceeded eleven years." This class is not to exceed 20,000 men. The second Bill embodies provisions for the raising of a force of 15,000 men, from pensioners of the regular army and Royal Marines, who are serving the second period of enlistment in the regular forces. This class will be liable to be called out for permanent service by Royal proclamation, only in case of invasion, or of imminent

danger thereof, and in times of war, when they will be required to act either as independent corps, or be attached to such other regiments or corps of the regular service as may be deemed expedient.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The International Cricket match between the All-England Eleven and twenty-two of New York concluded to day in favor of the All-England Eleven with one innings and twenty-six runs to spare, the score standing, All England, first innings, 175 runs. The twenty-two first innings 61; second innings 88. After the cricket match a base ball game was improvised by Harry Wright, and eight of the All-England Eleven on one side and nine on the other side including one of the All-England Eleven. The result was a victory for the All-England eight by 38 to 10. The English Cricketers leave for Niagara Falls at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and will reach Montreal via the River St. Lawrence on Tuesday morning, where they commence a great cricket match against 22 of the military and civilians of Canada.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.—There seems to be a terrible state of things in the Southern States. The papers are filled with the details of the most horrible and revolting occurrences, which, if true, prove that the Freedman's Bureau is giving encouragement to a diabolical set of beings in human shape, whose deeds call for a terrible and summary vengeance. The details are of a most sickening character, and embrace crimes of all descriptions. Here is a specimen: "One of the most fiendish outrages on record was perpetrated near Swain's Mill, N. C., about two weeks ago. Nine negroes broke into the house of Mrs. Marks, violated her and her little daughter, and as the latter screamed, they tore her tongue from her mouth, and finally beat out her brains against the jam of the fire-place. They then killed Mrs. Marks' little boy, and set fire to the house. A servant who had escaped from the house gave the alarm to the neighbors, who extinguished the flames, and released Mrs. Marks, who was found insensible and tied by her hands and feet to the bed."

A FAST YOUNG LADY.—Mlle. de P—is one of the fastest and most beautiful young ladies in Belgium. Her chief mania is physical culture, and this youthful Hebe can lift her hundred pounds, swim her half dozen miles, or use her digital appendages in the most approved fashion. Next to this she has a mania for disguising herself in gentlemen's costume, and travelling in search of adventures. Of course such a life is calculated to excite slander. The Vicompte de Br—boasted that he had been the most intimate companion of some her prolonged rambles. Nobody believes him, for it is well known that this eccentric lady chooses her intimates entirely from her own sex—her last "Anactorie" being a daughter of the distinguished minister of finance. Mlle. de P. heard of this boast. To be guilty of flirting with a gentleman, is in her eyes the greatest of crimes. To be accused of it was maddening. Moreover, she heard that two other young "cocodes" boasted of her favors. Mlle. de P—determined what to do. She made a private appointment with her three slanderers—one at midnight, one at half past twelve, and the third at one a. m. The Vicompte did not fail to show the billet of assignation to all his friends. Several of them came to wait

for him in the street. He came to be welcomed with several reproaches, and to be knocked down and beaten to a jelly by the tremendous blows of this muscular Sappho. He screamed, swore and howled, and every scream was distinctly heard by his friends in the street. When tired of this exercise, the fair lady gently eliminated him from the door, to be received by his attendants. Half an hour passed, and the same scene was renewed with No. 2, and again with No. 3. There were three badly bruised young gentlemen the next morning sending for doctors. Since that day, no one has dared to whisper a word against the fair fame of Mlle de P—. She is the "rasfere" of the circle of society which she adorns.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Ontario Legislature is to meet for despatch of business on the 3rd of November.

The Provincial Synod has finally adopted resolutions forbidding elevation of the elements, use of incense, mixing of water with the wine, use of wafer bread, of lights on communion table, and of vestments in saying the prayers.

The resolutions against Ritualism, adopted by the Provincial Synod, has been passed by the House of Bishops with few immaterial alterations.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE; THREE SNAKES IN A BOY'S STOMACH.—Lewis, a son of Mr. William Anderson, was lately taken suddenly ill while at work, with a choking in the throat which produced spasmodic struggles, the boy trying to vomit. Dr. Byron Franklin, of Port Rown, was sent for, and gave the boy an emetic, when he soon vomited up three snakes, about six inches long. One died at once; the two, of a dark grey color, lived some time, and ran about briskly on the floor. Neither the doctor or the family can account for the reptiles getting into the stomach.—Norfolk Reformer.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY SMITH.—Sir Henry Smith, M. P. for Frontenac in the Ontario Legislature, died on the 18th inst. From an obituary in the Kingston News we copy the following: "Sir Henry Smith has played an important part in this locality, both professionally and politically. He has occupied a distinguished position at the bar, being a Queen's Counsel, and was noted for his ability in addressing a jury. He was sent to the first Parliament of United Canada from the County of Frontenac in 1841, and sat for the County uninterruptedly for successive Parliaments until 1861, when he lost the election in running against Mr. James Morton. Sir Henry Smith was Solicitor General for Upper Canada, (without a seat in the Executive Council) from September 1834, to February 1838, under the administration of the Hon. John A. Macdonald. He was Speaker of the Seventh Parliament, and it was during this term of office that he was knighted, along with Sir Narcisse Belleau, the Speaker of the Legislative Council, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. He re-entered Parliament in 1867, having been elected representative of Frontenac in the Legislature of Ontario.

NOVA SCOTIA.—From what reached us some time since respecting the effect of the visit of the Canadian Ministers a short time ago, we believe that there is some ground for believing that the following intelligence

communicated to the *Toronto Telegraph* by its Halifax correspondent is true. The despatch, which is of date Sept. 17th, reads as follows: "There are most important movements in political circles here, of which I think it proper to take immediate notice. If the testimony of more than half a dozen gentlemen of established character for veracity be worthy of credit, Mr. Howe has not only accepted the Union on trial for a few years, but has industriously counselled some of his constituents and other firm supporters to do the same. That he should not be alone in this new movement, cannot be regarded as a matter of surprise considering that he was the leader of the repeal party. There is, at least, one professed repeal organ in Halifax whose tone is significant of an entire change of tune, and which has been lately quoted extensively by Canadian newspapers, as giving unmistakable evidence to that effect. There is also another prominent repealer respecting whom rumors of defection are freely circulated, but I refrain from mentioning the name in the absence of sufficient evidence. These are the smouldering elements of disruption in the repeal camp, which I will venture to say will tend either to render the party, when re-organized, more formidable than ever, or speedily scatter it to the winds. It is currently reported—and I believe with perfect truth—that the recent visit of the members of the Canadian Ministry has been in some respects more successful than is generally supposed. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'"

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—It is understood that Lord Monck was advised on the 19th inst., by a cable despatch, that Sir John Young had been appointed Governor of Canada. Mr Young is not expected to arrive before November, on the 15th of which month Lord Monck leaves for England. The now Governor was born in 1807, so that he is now of the respectable age of 61. He was a Lord of the Treasury, 1841.4; Secretary to the Treasury, 1844.6; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1852; M. P. for Cavan County, 1831.55; and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, 1855.9; has been Governor of New South Wales since 1860; was made a G. C. M. G., 1855; a K. C. B., 1859; married, 1855, Adelaide Arabella, daughter of E. Dalton, Esq; and the late Marchioness of Headfort. Sir John is an Irishman, and the owner of a large estate in the County of Cavan.

Montreal, 23rd.—An attempt was made last night to upset the Grand Trunk train going west, in consequence, it is surmised, of Mr. O'Reilly being a passenger. Ties were placed on the track not far from Montreal, but a down freight train struck them first. One or two cars were injured.

It is understood that Sir George E. Cartier, the Hon. Mr. MacDougall, C. B., and the Hon. Mr. Campbell will compose the delegation to England to close arrangements with the Imperial authorities for the transfer of the Northwest Territory to Canada.

A CUNARD STEAMER BURNT AT SEA.—The steamer *Louisiana* from Liverpool arrived at New York on the 15th inst. She reports that on September 7th, latitude 48:56, she sighted the bark *Monequish*, of Prince Edwards Island, with a signal of distress and supplied her with provisions, she having on board the mate and sixteen of the passengers and crew

of the Cunard steamship *Melita*, which left Boston on the 16th ult., for Liverpool, and was destroyed by fire. The day before the *Monequish* reports that she fell in with *Jacob A. Stamler*, from Havre for New York having on board 90 passengers and crew of the *Melita*. The *Stamler's* supplies of provisions and water being insufficient, the *Monequish* took on board the mate and sixteen others.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The *Moniteur* publishes the exciting intelligence received yesterday from Spain, and says the reported accession of some crews of the fleet at Madrid to the revolutionary movement gives gravity to the news; but the accounts so far received are imperfect. It is certain, however, that the Gonzales Bravo's ministry has resigned, and that Gen. Concha has been summoned to Madrid to form a new cabinet. At last accounts, the capital remained quiet. The *Moniteur* adds: This event prevented the Queen of Spain from meeting Emperor Napoleon again, as she left St. Sebastian on Saturday for Madrid.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 24th September, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Officers commanding corps of volunteers organized prior to 1st October, 1868, are hereby notified that the following section of the militia law which comes into force on that day, must be complied with within three months thereafter:—

"7. Every volunteer corps duly authorized previously to and existing on the day on which this Act shall come into force, including the officers commissioned thereto, shall for the purposes of this Act be held to be existing, and shall be continued as such, subject to the provisions of this Act; and within three months after the day on which this Act shall come into force, all such corps shall be mustered by their captains or commanding officers, the provisions of this Act shall be explained to them, and such of the men as have not previously given notice of their desire to be discharged, shall take the oath hereinafter prescribed, and be enrolled as volunteer militia, and each man shall sign a muster roll; and thereafter such men of any volunteer corps, in any regimental division, as complete three years' continuous service in such corps, or complete three years, including any previous continuous service in the same corps immediately before such muster, or had served three years continuously in such corps immediately before such muster, and

are discharged after giving the required notice, shall not be liable to be balloted for any period of drill or training of the active militia, until all the other men in the first, second and third classes of militiamen in the company division within which they reside, have volunteered or been balloted to serve."

Such men as re enrol within three months after the 1st day of October, to complete three years including their previous continuous service, may be permitted to quit the Corps, should they desire to do so, after their three years' service shall have expired.

Copies of the new Militia Law and blank forms for re-enrolment will be transmitted to the Officer commanding each Corps by the Staff Officer for their several districts.

No. 2.

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners, of the Volunteer Militia Artillery, are hereby notified, that a new class of instruction, at the School of Gunnery at Montreal, will be formed for the 20th October, 1868.

All candidates applying for admission to the same are referred to the memorandum relating to this School, dated Montreal, 18th September 1868, which is obtainable from all Brigade Majors of the Brigade Divisions in the Province of Quebec; candidates wishing to join the above class, must apply forthwith.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada



Intercolonial Railway.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned is instructed by the Government of Canada, to inform intending Contractors, that at an early day tenders will be invited for the execution of certain portions of the Intercolonial Railway between Riviere du Loup and Rimouski, in the Province of Quebec; between Truro and Amherst, in the Province of New Scotia; and between Dalhousie and Bathurst, in the Province of New Brunswick.

It is intended to let the work in sections or divisions, ranging from 15 to 35 miles, according to the situation and local circumstances.

The surveys are now in progress, and in part completed, and the object of this notice is to afford intending Contractors ample opportunity of examining the ground at once.

The plans, profiles, specifications, conditions of contract, forms of tender, and other documents required for the information and guidance of contractors, are now being prepared, and will be ready, [of which due notice will be given] to be seen at the Railway Engineer's office, in Halifax, St. John, Dalhousie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, and at Ottawa.

SANDFORD FLEMING
Chief Engineer

Intercolonial Railway Office, }
Ottawa, Sept. 21st, 1868.

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The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete and therefore, superior to, and of much greater value than any previously issued.

By the aid of the "Mercantile Reference Register," business men will be able to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial work, of nearly every merchant, trader, and banker, within the above named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the "Monthly Chronicle," containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms throughout the country as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half yearly volume of the "Mercantile Reference Register."

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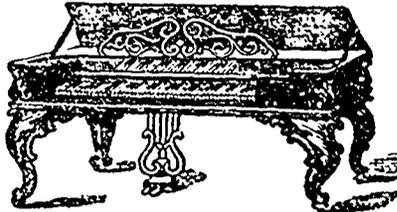
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The Customs Tariff Act, 31 Vic. Cap. 44, having repealed Sec. 133 of 31 Vic. Cap. 7, relating to Customs Forms, and enacted in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 133. All bonds, documents and papers necessary for the transaction of any business at the respective Custom Houses or places or Ports of Entry in Canada, shall be in such form as the Minister of Customs shall from time to time direct."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That approved Forms of Reports, outwards and inwards, and entries for duty, free or warehouse are deposited at all Custom Houses of the Dominion, and that Custom House Brokers, Importers or Pri ters who may wish to print the same for their own or general use, can procure copies for that purpose by application to the Collector, and that from and after the FIRST OF OCTOBER next the Department will discontinue the gratuitous supply of the above forms for general use; but all forms prepared for sale or use, are required to be in strict accordance with the copies furnished and upon the same sized paper.

For the present the forms can be obtained at any Custom House by the payment of the cost of printing.

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1868.



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Further conditions at the time of sale.
By Order.

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Under Secy. of State.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Land Agent,
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