

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868.

No. 32.

ALONG THE LINE.

BY THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE.

Steady by your beacons blaze,
 Along the line! along the line!
 Freely sing dear Freedom's praise,
 Along the line! along the line!
 Let the only sword you draw
 Bear the legend of the law,
 Wield it less to strike than awe,
 Along the line! along the line!
 Let them sail against the north,
 Beyond the line! beyond the line!
 When it sends its heroes forth
 Along the line! along the line!
 On the field, or in the camp
 They shall tremble at your tramp,
 Men of the old Norman stamp,
 Along the line! along the line!
 Wealth and pride may rear their crests,
 Beyond the line! beyond the line!
 They bring no terror to our breasts,
 Along the line! along the line!
 We have never bought or sold
 Afric's sons with Mexic's gold
 Conscience arms the free and bold,
 Along the line! along the line!
 Steadfast stand and sleepless ward.
 Along the line! along the line!
 Great the treasures that you guard
 Along the line! along the line!
 By the babes whose sons shall be
 Crowned in far futurity
 With the laurels of the free,
 Stand your guard along the line.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XVII.

On the morning of the 5th of May, Madame St. Aubin, the wife of one of the principal French settlers, crossed over from the western side to the Ottawa village to purchase venison and maple sugar; she was surprised to find several of the warriors engaged in fling off the barrels of their guns so as to reduce them stock and all to about the length of three feet—returning in the evening she mentioned what she had seen to several of her neighbors, and the blacksmith of the village remarked that many of the Indians had lately visited his shop and attempted to borrow files and saws for a purpose they would not explain. There were doubtless many in the settlement who might have, if they had chosen, revealed the whole plot, but it is equally certain that the more

numerous and respectable class of Canadians had too deep an interest in the preservation of peace to countenance the designs of Pontiac, and one of them, M. Gouin, an old and wealthy settler, went to the commandant and conjured him to stand upon his guard, but Gladwyn, a man of fearless temper, gave no heed to the advice.

The detachment which he commanded was composed of the skeleton of three companies of the 80th Regiment and some Provincial rangers; the 46th were at Niagara, the 55th at Oswego, and the 42nd and part of the 77th at Fort Pitt. Major Gladwyn, the commandant at Detroit, was a good type of the British officer at that period, cool, wary, fearless and enterprising, with the unflinching resolution that knows no defeat, and the stubborn obstinacy which would succumb to no danger. British prestige and Empire have been repeatedly upheld at its direst extremity by such men—behind the walls of Londonderry and the earthen ramparts of Enniskillen; seventy-five years previously the same qualities had turned the tide of fortune—while the lines of Lucknow bore witness ninety-four years later that they were hereditary—but to those admirable qualifications one great drawback was added. Such men have generally a feeling of indifference amounting to contempt for their antagonists, especially if they differ as in this case in the colour of their skin and the "d—d niggers" opportunities for mischief was proportionably increased.

Timely notice of the intended treachery of Pontiac was conveyed to Major Gladwyn from sources which he could not disregard. Many romantic stories are told about those circumstances, but the weight of the evidence is in favor of that which makes an Ojibwa girl living in the Pottawattamie village the informant, by whom the whole plot was betrayed. As the correct story goes she came to the Fort on the evening of the 6th May with a pair of Elkskin moccasins for the commandant, and told him on the next day Pontiac and sixty of his principal followers would come to the Fort, each armed with a short gun hidden beneath the folds of his blanket. Pontiac would demand a council

and after delivering his speech he would offer a peace belt of wampum, holding it in a reversed position—this was to be the signal for attack—the followers or chiefs were to spring up and fire upon the officers while the Indians who had been quietly concentrating in small numbers in the streets were to fall upon the garrison—every Englishman was to be exterminated, but the Canadians and French were to remain untouched.

Gladwyn was a man of singular courage and address, he thanked his informant and promising a rich reward bade her go back to her village that no suspicion might rest on her—then calling the officers of the garrison together he imparted what he had heard. The defences of the place were feeble and extensive, the garrison far too weak to stand a general assault, but, ordering half the troops under arms, himself and officers paced the wooden ramparts all night lest accident might precipitate the Indian's design; no attempt however was made, but the wind brought sounds of fearful portent to the ear—the sullen boom of the Indian drum and the chorus of wild yells as the warriors danced their war dance in preparation for the morrow's work of destruction.

At sunrise on the morning of the 7th May, a fleet of birch bark canoes was observed crossing the river from the Eastern bank above the Fort, they appeared to be deeply laden, but only two or three warriors were visible in each, they were however filled with armed savages lying in the bottom of each to prevent suspicion of any hostile design on their part.

At an early hour the common behind the Fort was thronged with squaws, children and warriors, some naked, others fantastically arrayed in their barbarous finery—all seemed restless and uneasy, moving hither and thither in apparent preparation for a general game of ball. Many tall warriors wrapped in their blankets were seen stalking towards the Fort, and were admitted without ceremony, for Gladwyn had some knowledge of Indian character and chose to convince his crafty foe that though their plot was detected their hostility was despised. The whole garrison was under arms and the fur traders

closing their warehouse armed their men awaiting the result in cool confidence.

Pontiac had crossed the River with the canoe fleet and at once proceeded to the Fort at the head of sixty of the principal chiefs. On entering the gateway he was observed to start with surprise, and well he might, for on either side were double lines of glittering steel from the garrison under arms, while the men of the fur-trade establishments armed to the teeth were grouped at the corners; he saw at a glance the ruin of his plot, but recovering his composure he strode to the Council Chamber where Gladwyn and several of his officers were seated in readiness to receive them, and the observant chief did not fail to remark that every Englishman wore a sword at his side and a pair of pistols in his belt. The wily Indian chief saw at a glance his whole plot was defeated, he however rose to speak some studied nonsense about the chain of friendship and other topics of savage oratory, and it is said he raised his head with the intention of making the premeditated signal, on which Gladwyn made a slight sign which was answered by the role of a drum beating the charge and the clash of fire arms in the passage to the Council Chamber, which so confounded the subtle savage that he sat down unable to conclude his harangue through doubt, fear, and amazement—Gladwyn after a long pause quietly replied that as long as the Indians deserved protection they should have it, but the slightest act of aggression would be punished with signal vengeance—he thereupon distributed a few presents, ordered the gates of the Fort to be thrown open and the Indians were allowed to depart. Pontiac before leaving promised to come again with his followers who had not all yet arrived, and shake the hand of their Great Father's warrior, a proposition to which no reply was deigned.

It would doubtless be thought a piece of foolish policy in those days to allow such treacherous scoundrels with full evidence of their guilt existing to escape in the manner described, but Gladwyn appears to have had a very difficult duty assigned to him, and like all Amherst's officers to be fully equal to its discharge—he had in the first place a weak garrison, poorly supplied with munitions of war, and with hardly provisions enough for a fortnight—any act exasperating what was thought to be only an exhibition of feeling would precipitate a blockade, for the villages of the savages numbered 2,000 men, quite sufficient to cut off all supplies and starvation would follow. Secondly, he knew the garrisons of Michilimackinac, St. Joseph's, and other outlying dependencies could offer no resistance if attacked, and any act of aggression on his part would be visited on defenceless people. Thirdly, he did not know anything of the treaty of Versailles in the previous spring and might be obliged to hand over Detroit to its old proprietors, when his descent of the Lakes would be im-

perilled by the exasperated savages, and it was possible his acts might rekindle the flames of war along the Frontier. Fourthly, he doubtless felt his duty to be one of conciliation towards those who were about or had become subjects to his Sovereign, by conquest; and lastly, like a true soldier, he was averse to shedding blood needlessly. It does seem a pity that such a set of treacherous scoundrels should be allowed to depart, but Major Gladwyn evidently looked on the outbreak as a temporary ebullition of feeling which would soon subside—this is the view taken of the affair in his own letters—but time was to show that it was a deeply laid and well considered (taking the means into account) plot.

Enraged and mortified Pontiac withdrew to his village and called his warriors together, his escape seemed to him either the result of cowardice or ignorance, and the latter seemed the most probable supposition, and he resolved to visit the English once more and convince them, if possible, that their suspicions were unfounded. Early on the following morning he repaired to the Fort with three of his chiefs bearing in his hand the *sacred calumet* or pipe of peace, the bowl carved in stone the stem adorned with feathers; offering it to the commandant he addressed him and his officers to the following effect:—"My fathers, evil birds have sung lies in your ears, we that stand before you are friends of the English, we love them as our brothers, and to prove our love we have come this day to smoke the pipe of peace." At his departure he gave the pipe to Major Campbell, second in command, as a further pledge of his sincerity. That afternoon the better to cover his design Pontiac called the young men of all the tribes to a game of ball; this game, now known as *La Crosse*, is carried on with great noise and shouting.

On the following morning, being Monday, 9th May, the French inhabitants went in procession to the principal church which stood near the River's brink half a mile above the Fort; having heard mass they all returned about 11 o'clock without discovering any signs that the Indians meditated an immediate act of hostility. Scarcely, however, had they done so when the common behind the Fort was once more thronged with Indians of all the four tribes, and Pontiac advancing from among the multitude approached the gate, it was closed and barred against him, he shouted to the sentinels for admission, but Gladwyn himself replied that the chief might enter but his followers must remain outside. Thus repulsed he threw off the mask, returned to his followers who had lain flat on the ground just out of reach of gunshot, and at once they all leaped up and ran off, in the words of an eye witness, "yelping like devils." Looking out from the loop holes the garrison saw them rush to the house of an old English woman who lived with her family in a distant part of the common, they beat in the doors and rushed tumultuously in, and in a moment more the *scalp-yell* told the dreadful fate of the inmates. A large body ran to

their canoes, paddled to the Isle au Cochon, where an Englishman named Fisher dwelt, he had formerly been a sergeant in the regular army, him they murdered with shocking barbarity. Pontiac furious with rage passed over to the Ottawa village and ordered an instant removal to the western shore. The war dance and song consumed a part of the night, but before morning the whole population crossed the River and pitched their wigwams above the mouth of the little stream then called Parent's Creek, but since named *Bloody Run*.

But now disastrous news began to come in fast, a Canadian, named Desungers, came down the river in a birch canoe, and landing at the water gate, brought news that ten English officers, Sir Robert Davers and Captain Robertson, both of the Royal Artillery, had been murdered by the Indians above Lake St. Clair. During the whole night the garrison was under arms, but at daylight in the morning the war whoop rose on every side, and a perfect storm of bullets rapped hard and fast against the gates and palisades. The garrison were momentarily expecting an assault, but such was contrary to Indian tactics, although the few tribes of Ottawas, Wyandots, Pottawattamies and Ojibewas, numbered over 2,000 men, and a couple of axes would have sufficed to lay the fortifications open, when the whole might be carried by a rush. Hardly a man showed himself, sheltered behind inequalities of the ground, behind barns, fences and bushes, they blazed away at the loop-holes with the least possible risk. Driven from the cover of the outbuildings by red hot shot, after blazing away at the feeble palisades for six hours, the cowardly assailants, like baffled wolves, retreated. The loss to the garrison being five men wounded. Still Gladwyn could not be persuaded that the affair was anything but a sudden ebullition of temper which would soon subside, and being in want of provisions he despatched his interpreter, La Butte, to the Camp of Pontiac, to enquire the reasons of his conduct and what was amiss, and to declare he was ready to redress any real grievances existing. Two old French Canadian inhabitants of Detroit, accompanied him. As the gates were opened for their departure many of the inhabitants took this opportunity to leave the Fort, declaring they did not want to witness the approaching slaughter of the English.

The result of this mission was that the interpreter returned for Major Campbell for the purpose of negotiating with Pontiac. On that officer expressing his desire to go, a Lieut. Macdougall volunteered to accompany him. Meantime M. Gouin suspecting Pontiac's sincerity, entered the Indian camp, when he soon saw and heard enough to convince him that the British officers were rushing within the jaws of death. He despatched two messengers to warn them not to venture on their fate, but though the men met them at the Fort they were too infatuated to retire. On their arrival at the camp they were set upon, and would be compelled to run the gauntlet by the savage multitude, which would have ended in their being beaten to death, but for the arrival of the chief, who conducted them to a lodge prepared for the occasion, where they were exhibited to the savages. Major Campbell addressed a short speech to the Chief, but no reply being vouchsafed, he rose to his feet, and declared his intention of returning to the Fort. Pontiac made a sign that he should resume his seat. "My Father, he said will sleep to-night in the lodges of his red children." The gray haired soldier and his companion was betrayed into the hands of their enemies.

CLARA PEMBERTON;
OR, EUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.

A Chapter from a new work about to be published by E. W. Forrest, Esq., late of H. M. Indian Army.

It was a glorious morning in October, the monsoons had subsided, and left all nature clad in verdent beauty. A gentle breeze played among the picturesque branches of groves of noble palms, and wafted upwards sweet odours from the numerous plants and many hued parasites that grew in great luxuriance on the sunny slopes that stretched away towards the sea. Over the tops of the fragrant pomegranate trees could be discerned the silver waters of the bay on whose rippling bosom glided hither and thither the gaily painted bunder boats, and those belonging to the vessels that crowded the harbor, their white sails gleaming in the golden beams of the morning sunlight. In the back ground, rose the wooded Heights of Elephanta, that island so famous for the superb sculpture of its extraordinary caves. I was reclining on an Ottoman in my private office, facing an open window, inhaling the rich perfume of some magnificent wild honeysuckle that hung in festoons, and interlaced the lattice work of the verandah, throwing a cool shade into the apartment, and while thus gazing on the quiet scene below, I was debating in my mind, whither to jump into my palkee and be carried to the fort, or indulge in that oriental luxury,—a bath and siesta during the excessive heat of the noon-day sun;—when a door, that led to the entry which communicated with my tastefully fitted up bachelor quarters, suddenly opened, and Acbar Ali, my private orderly, one of the smartest detective officers in the force, entered, making his usual profound salaam. What is it; I inquired, glancing in his direction? A European Sahib wishes to see you in private, was the reply. "Do you know the gentleman?" said I, "without moving, my position." I have seen him before, but it is evident he does not wish to be recognized by any but yourself," quietly answered the Havildar in Hindostanee. Although master of several native languages, he could not speak five consecutive words in English. "Show him into the library, and say I will be with him in a few minutes." He saluted and retired. I knew, it would be useless to conjecture, as to whom the visitor might prove, for my position as chief of police, brought me in contact with all classes of society. I went to my dressing room, and having made a slight addition to my toilet, entered the so-called library, for in fact, it was my smoking room, and general sanctum sanctorum, by a small door partially concealed by a moveable screen, where I had an opportunity of observing my visitor unseen. He was a tall, handsome figure, and apparently about 28 years of age. His features, that were reflected in

an opposite mirror,—for, he was standing with his back towards me—were regular and finely cut; the lower part of the face was concealed by a heavy beard, moustache and whiskers of raven hue, which contrasted strangely with the few curls of rich brown hair, that escaped from beneath the folds of his silken puggree, that encircled his sola topee; his whole figure was familiar to me, but I could not at the moment remember when or where, we had met. My orderly was right, he was for some purpose or other in disguise. "Is this visit intended for the chief of police, or are you the bearer of any message or commission from a friend?" was my enquiry, as I stepped further into the room. At the sound of my voice, he turned, advanced two or three steps towards me, and exclaimed, "Fortescue, are we alone?" I replied in the affirmative. He then removed his hat, and with it, the beard and whiskers alluded to, and disclosed the handsome, though palid features, of my friend and comrade, Oscar Pemberton!"

"What my dear fellow, where on earth did you spring from? Why this disguise? But you are unwell, let me give you some wine. May I insist," said I, filling out a tumbler of iced sherry, and forcing him to take it. He swallowed it evidently with reluctance and more with a view of satisfying me than from any benefit he expected to derive from it, or to remove the depression under which he was laboring.

"Fortescue," said he, as he placed the half emptied glass on the table, "tell me, but do not tamper with me, have you seen or heard anything of Clara?"

"Of Clara!" said I in astonishment. "Why, I understood she was in Europe?"

"She is in Bombay," he replied gloomily.

"Impossible, I must have seen her name among the list of passengers," I reiterated.

"Nevertheless, she is, or was here. Listen while I explain myself more fully,—About six months ago, I was prevailed upon by my family in Europe, much against my better judgement, to allow Clara to pay a visit to England, especially, as I was unable to accompany her. It was a hard trial to me,—parting with one, I so dearly loved, and who,—I had long believed,—loved me, with equal tenderness. I finally consented, and she sailed for England. Four months passed. I had letters from her frequently, during her stay. At length, I received one to say that she was going up to London, to spend a few weeks with some distant relatives of her father's, whom she had met, and that she would embark for Bombay on the mail steamer, that would arrive here on or about the third of the month. Unable to obtain leave of absence. I wrote to Shirlock, of the Ordnance Department, who, with his family, were residing on the Esplanade, and requested him to go on board, and fetch Clara ashore, and give her apartments in his bungalow, until I could make arrangements to send for her. Judge of my sup-

prise and consternation, when I received a letter from my friend Shirlock, to this purport, 'That he had boarded the English mail very shortly after her arrival, but that Mrs. Pemberton was not there!' A lady calling herself Mrs. Percival Clifford, and who answered exactly to the description of my wife, had embarked at Southampton, and had left the vessel with one of the gentlemen passengers in the first bunder boat that had come along side; but no one knew which of the passengers had accompanied her, nor had he up to the time of writing, obtained any clue of her whereabouts. I had a sad foreboding that some scoundrel had either by force or sophistry, persuaded her to leave one, that loved her more than life, in order that she might minister to his licentious passions. And now, my dear fellow, I believe that you are, the only one, that can assist me in this sad emergency. I know that in asking you, I shall not meet with a refusal, or a luke-warm assistance?"

"My dear Oscar, are you not too hasty at jumping at a conclusion? Clara may not have left England, and your friend, may have been misled, in the description given of the lady Mrs. Percival Clifford, that would warrant the supposition, that she was your wife. However, I will leave no stone unturned to ascertain the facts of the case. This, I can easily do, through the agency of my secret police." This appeared to satisfy him, and he thanked me warmly, for taking the whole matter upon my hands. He had left his station, without leave of absence, hence his disguise, and the necessity of his immediate return, or his absence might be discovered by his superiors, and add to further trouble. I obtained from him his wife's portrait, the better to enable me to prosecute my search. It gave him much pain to part with it, but he saw the propriety of my request. I promised to write to him full particulars of what transpired should I succeed in tracing the lady, I was to obtain an interview, and report the result to him. I was to forward her address, so that he could, if he wished, communicate with her in writing. He then took his leave, having to call upon his friend Shirlock, prior to his departure on the evening boat for Susat. Determined to lose no time in ascertaining whether my friend's wife had in any way compromised herself, and if so, to what extent, and with whom, I returned to my office, and sent my orderly to the head clerk, for a list of the passengers arrived by the last overland mail. He returned in a few minutes, and handed it to me, where I found the name of Mrs. Percival Clifford.

"Acbar Ali, tell the Purvo Bamchunder, to get this copied into Marrotti. Then go to the Town Major's, Adjutant General's office, and anywhere else, that may be necessary, and find out how many of the persons have gone up country, and how many remained in Bombay, and where they are at present residing, and let me have your

report early to-morrow morning." The detective took the list, made his salaam, and vanished! Thus having set matters in train, I indulged in the Siesta before alluded to! The following morning after the usual routine of my duties, had been gone through, I summoned my orderly to make his report, which he did, reading it off as follows: "Of the passengers arrived by the steamship *China*, seventeen had left the Island, and six remained, Major and Mrs. Selby Hope, Hall Hotel, Mazagon; L. P. Sandhurst, Civil Service, at his Bungalow, Race Course Road, Byculla; Ensigns E. Comee, J. Bemick, attached to the companies European Regiment stationed at Colaba, and Mrs. Percival Clifford—residence unknown."

"Am I to find out? said he looking up, as he finished reading his report."

"Not at present, but you may tell, the Hamalls to bring my Palenqueene, round to the office door, and do not leave here on any account until my return, as I then may require you!"

The first point for me to determine, was, whether Mrs. Percival Clifford and Mrs. Oscar Pemberton were one and the same person, I prepared myself for a visit to the Hope Hall Hotel, writing the lady's name on a card, and placing the portrait, with it, in my Sabertache, I jumped into my Palkee."

"Is Major Shelby staying here?" I inquired, of the proprietor of that establishment, half an hour later.

"Yes, Sir," you will find him in yonder verandah!"—pointing across the spacious hall—replied that polite individual.

Advancing in the direction indicated, I found the gentleman in question. "Good morning, major, are you disengaged for a few minutes?" I inquired, as I approached.

"I am at your service, Sir; but you have the advantage of me," he replied, bowing politely. I handed him my card.

"Chief of Police!" said he, looking up enquiringly? I bowed.

"To what am I indebted for this visit, or in what way, can I serve you?"

"You arrived from Europe by the steamer *China*, I believe. He assented. "Among the passengers, there was a lady named Mrs. Percival Clifford, was there not, Sir?"

"There was indeed," he unhesitatingly replied, "and a most beautiful creature she was. In fact usually styled, the fascinating Clifford."

"You then would have no difficulty in recognising her, if you should meet," I inquired.

"None in the least," he answered.

I produced the likeness, I had received from Oscar, and handed it to the major, "That is her," he exclaimed, the moment he saw it. "But I hardly think the artist has done her justice! This looks much younger, but I suppose, it may have been taken some five or six years ago?"

I assented.

"Has there anything gone wrong?" enquired the major?"

I answered, by a shrug of the shoulders.

I fancied there was a screw loose somewhere from the violent flirtations that was continually going on between her and Mr. Sandhurst, of the Civil Service; She is young and beautiful, and he rich and handsome; and if report speaks truly, a great admirer of the fair sex generally. But for that matter half the young fellows on board were going crazy about her."

While the major was running on, evidently carried away by the recollections of the fascinating Clifford. I quietly wrote down the name of "Sanhurst" in my memorandum book. Then after a few comments on the weather and other matters, I took my leave, and returned to my office, and summoning Acbar Ali, I gave him the following instructions:

"You will ascertain, if there is any European lady residing at Mr. Sandhurst's, Bungalow. If any of the bungalows at Tardeo, Walkeshwa, Mharluximee, Byculla or Chingleparra have been occupied recently by any European lady, and find out whether Mrs. Percival Clifford, who arrived by the overland mail, is residing there, or, if she has left the island. Look at this and remember the features, said I, showing him the likeness of Clara. This is Mrs. Percival Clifford, should you meet her anywhere, place her under strict surveillance. Take any number of men you require, but the utmost secrecy must be observed. During the course of the next day, I received from my subordinate this information,—"That Chittygong Lodge, the property of Sorabjee Pestonjee, and situated at Shingleparra, had been sold to a Mrs. Oscar Pemberton, and had been elegantly furnished by Rantoola and Jaffa Sullimon, furniture dealers, and the bills which were all paid, were made out in the name of the same lady, that Mrs. Percival Clifford, passenger by the last overland mail, after residing for four days in the British Hotel in the Fort, had moved into the said Bungalow, where she was now living with her servants only. That Raggo Bappoo, No. 342, of the detective force had been installed as house hammall. Who reported that the lady received no visitors, except Mr. Sandhurst, of the Civil Service, who called usually after sunset and generally remained there until after supper, which was usually served at eleven p.m. That he, the havildar, had seen the lady walking in her compound or garden, and that she bore a striking resemblance to the portrait shown him by the chief." This was the substance of my orderly's report; and from the information gained. There was no reasonable doubt but that my friend's secret foreboding, had been but too truly verified. That his wife, young, inexperienced and alone among strangers, had fallen a victim to the uses and wiles of that polished man of the world, yet heartless libertine, Leonard Sandhurst.

This would be bitter draught for poor Oscar, when he should learn the result of my enquiries, which I was very loathe to communicate. But he had wrung from me a promise to conceal nothing from him, and I had no other alternative, than to comply! but I deferred doing so, until after I should have had an interview with Clara. She might be persuaded to leave her present protector, and return to her home, and thus I should be spared the pain of recital of what had transpired since her arrival from Europe. And Oscar was too fond and forgiving to distress her by any question on such a subject."

Oscar Pemberton and I entered the service about the same time, and made each others acquaintance on board the *Indiaman*, during our passage out. He was of Irish parentage, but born and educated in England, and possessed all those dashing military qualities, so characteristic of his race. He was brave, and impetuous, confident and generous, almost to a fault. On our arrival in India, we were posted to the same regiment, and remained fast friends and comrades, until he and his beautiful bride left to join his staff appointment in the Northern Division, that had been procured for him, through the influence of the colonel of her father's late regiment.

Captain Stanley, Clara's father, had been an officer in a Light Dragoon Regiment, and while out tiger shooting in the Warree Jungles had made his headquarters at Gou, a Portugues settlement, on the coast near Vingorla, here he met and fell in love with the beautiful Isadore Braganzar, who was being educated in one of the convents outside the city. She was of Portugues descent on her father's side, her mother being an Italian. After a few stolen interviews in the convent garden, he persuaded her to elope with him to the nearest European station, where they were married. She, being an orphan with no fortune, wherewith to endow the church, the Portugues ecclesiastics gave themselves little trouble concerning her marriage with a heretic. Clara was the fruit of this union, but unfortunately, her mother died before she had reached her seventh year, and her father transferred that love, with which he had almost idolised his young wife, to his now motherless daughter. He would not hear of her being sent to England for education, and being a man of a refined and cultivated mind, and highly educated, he devoted himself to the superintendence of her studies. Her music lessons were directed by the bandmaster of the regiment, in which she made rapid progress, astonishing and delighting her friends with her brilliant performance of Bellini's and Verdi's Operas, both vocally and instrumentally; her voice being a superb soprano. When she was about fifteen her father managed to get into some difficulty with a superior officer, which resulted in his having either to stand a court

martial or resign his commission. He chose the latter alternative, and left the service, retiring into private life. But the monotony of civil life was ill suited to one who had been so actively employed for years, having still many friends in the country, on whose influence he could rely, he entered the company's service, and was immediately appointed a warrant officer with the post of riding master in a regiment of native cavalry, a position of great respectability, and one that he was well qualified to fill. Shortly after our return from the Southern Marratta campaign, their Regiment came to our station.

Oscar Pemberton and I had been invited to a ball at the military mess, and here we first met Clara Stanley; and I remember that my impressions at the time were that she was one of the most beautiful creatures I had ever met; scarcely seventeen, above the middle height, and graceful as a young fawn, delicate and regular in feature with a soft fair complexion, warming into a richer tint upon the cheeks and lips; with long jet black hair reaching to her waist; and with large long lashed dark eyes, with an ineffable grace in every glance and motion. She was attired in a pale Axureien satin dress, with an over-shirt of white crape, looped up with small bouquet of white convolvulus, her pretty little feet which peeped from beneath her dress, as she glided gracefully about, were encased in white satin slippers; a necklace of pearls encircled her swan-like neck, she wore no other ornaments, save an exquisitely wrought gold cross, set with rubies. A single white camelia was interwoven in the rich tresses of her luxuriant hair. I solicited and obtained her hand for a set of quadrilles, which she danced with exceeding grace, and was much charmed with her wit and gentle manners. During the evening I was introduced to her father, who, being an Englishman, and brought up in London, we had many topics of mutual interest, on which to base our conversation. He seemed pleased with my manners, and gave me a *carte blanche* to visit him at his pretty little bungalow, near the cavalry lines.

Pemberton, who had been waltzing with Miss Stanley, now came up and led her to a seat near her father, he also was included in the same courteous invitation, very much to the satisfaction of that gentleman; for it was quite evident that he had fallen head and ears in love with the little divinity, for he had neither eyes nor thoughts for any but her, the rest of the evening. I never saw a fellow so desperately in earnest, or so far gone in love on so short an acquaintance. He could think and talk of nothing else but the fascinating Miss Stanley. He declared to me, that come what might, he would never rest until she had consented to become his wife, though he had to fight every fellow in camp that might lay claim to her hand."

"Well," said I, laughingly, "as I am in no hurry to become a Benedict, and certainly have no inclination to be shot through the head for the love of the lady, charming though she be, you need fear no rival in me, but on the contrary, I shall be happy to afford you all the assistance in my power, to further your interest in this matter.

"Thank you, my dear fellow; of course, I count on your good nature to aid me in case of an emergency. I fancy there will not be any very great objection on the part of my enslaver; but her father, who is as proud as Lucifer, doubtless expects a much higher position in the social scale for his daughter, than I can, at present, offer her; but you know the old saying, a faint heart never won a fair lady, and I am resolved to carry the fortress either by strategem or by a *coup de main*!"

We called frequently on our new acquaintances sometime together, and occasionally alone, and I was not long in discovering by the heightened color and sunny smile, with which she always greeted my friend, that she was not insensible to the gallant attentions and handsome person of young Pemberton. He at length made a formal application to her father for her hand in marriage, and was politely but firmly refused, and it was intimated that his presence at the bungalow hereafter would be considered as an intrusion! This was a sad damper to Oscar's hopes, but nothing daunted, he determined to proceed, well knowing that he had a powerful ally in the daughter who did not disguise her love, or willingness to receive his attention.

Mr. Stanley was an excellent chess-player, and always ready to meet an antagonist at that noble game, and finding that I had acquired considerable proficiency at the game, he regularly challenged me to test his skill for an hour or so whenever I made my appearance beneath his hospitable roof. This I did not fail to turn to good account on behalf of the lovers. Clara would watch the progress of the game for a short time, making comments on the various moves until her father was deep in the mysteries of check and checkmate. She would then take up a book and saunter out on to the varandah, for the ostensible purpose, of enjoying a quiet hour, reading her favorite author, but in reality to meet her lover among the rose bushes, that skirted her pretty flower garden. The trysting place was a quiet spot, screened from the bungalow and shaded from the heat of the sun by the over-hanging branches of some mangoe and custard apple tress. He had given her a code of signals, by which, from the back of the summer house, she could let him know, when I had succeeded in inveighing her father into some difficult problem at the chess board. A circumstance, which Oscar never failed to take advantage of, to urge his suit, and in this way their clandestine courtship was carried on for some weeks,

when an accident happened, which entirely changed for a time the aspect of things. Mr. Stanley while at riding drill in the Manage, received a kick from one of the troop horses, and died within a few hours after the unfortunate occurrence took place.

Clara left an orphan by this sad event, and having neither relations, nor connections in the country, thankfully accepted the proffered hospitality of Capt. and Mrs. Barrington, who having no child of their own, extended to Miss Stanley, their sympathising friendship, by affording her an asylum in their comfortable home, so long as she should desire to remain with them. Six months after the death of her father, Oscar Pemberton renewed his application for her hand, and with so much ardor, did he press his suit, that he overcame all the objections that she could raise, and she finally consented to become his wife. The good natured Quarter Master, and his amiable lady, seeing that both had set their hearts upon the match, and having no legal right to object to, or postpone their wedding, did all in their power to give the greatest possible *eclat* to the celebration of the marriage ceremony. There was a wedding breakfast at noon, and a ball in the evening, which proved one of the most brilliant of the season. I occupied the position of bridesman on this auspicious occasion. The happy couple left after a few days *en route* for Ahmedabad. Oscar and I had frequently met since his marriage, as his public duties often brought him to Bombay; but Mrs. Pemberton, I had not seen, since the morning I had wished her farewell, prior to her departure for the Goozeratt, and I was now called upon to seek an interview, which I felt would prove, not only distressing to her, but embarrassing to myself. I therefore delayed it, as long as possible, hoping that some circumstances might arise, that would obviate the necessity for my so doing.

(To be Continued.)

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Military matters here are very dull, consequently there is but little to chronicle.

At a meeting of the Brockville Rifle Association a few days since, the Secretary was instructed to transmit \$40 to the Secretary of the Dominion Association as their affiliation fee. It was also decided to hold the usual annual match here, commencing on Tuesday, the 6th October.

The Volunteers in this section look upon the Dominion prize list as being altogether in favor of the city competitors, there being few ranges in the country where more than six hundred yards can be procured. I am frequently asked what system of signaling will be adopted, which question I trust the

range committee will shortly answer, I really hope the old foggy system of "flags" will not be used. Next to Hill's system of disc marking, signalling in the same manner on a dummy target in front of the marker's butt is the best, and by which means the scores will compare more favorably with those of England.

A Fenian pic-nic from Ogdensburgh called at our dock a few days since while on their way to the Thousand islands. The Fenian flag (green with a harp without the crown, and a "sun burst" on the reverse side) together with that of the United States, floated from the masts. The gunboat *Rescue* was anchored off the harbor, and a few citizens called on the commander to have the obnoxious flag removed, he however declined to interfere unless requested in writing by the Mayor, (in which decision, I have no doubt Lieut. Hotham was quite correct,) consequently the Fenian vessel went on her way without molestation, further than a few hot words from those loyal Canadians who happened to be on the wharf at the time.

FROM WHITBY.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A match has been arranged for between No. 4 company (Whitby) and 5 company (Greenwood) for \$50 a side. 6 officers or men from each company. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range. The match to come off at the Oshawa range during the present month.

The first meeting of the County Rifle Association was held last week at which it was resolved to affiliate with the Dominion Association, and to hold the annual match on the 1st September. A fair number of marksmen from this county purpose attending the Dominion match.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I hasten to correct an error in my last communication. In referring to the Garrison Common rifle range, I accidentally termed it the "Volunteer" range. The range is entirely controlled by the regulars, whom we have to thank for permission to use when not required by them. If it were a Volunteer range the worthy Brigade Major would soon set matters to rights. The Toronto Rifle Club possess a range at the Don for the use of members and those others who desire may practice thereon on payment of \$2 per diem or \$1 the half day. It is really shameful to think that Toronto, the Queen City of the West, possessed of such a numerous body of well disciplined volunteers, has no Volunteer rifle range. As the Queen's Own do not intend to affiliate with the Dominion Association numbers of the members are joining the Toronto Rifle Club who will affiliate, and thereby at a reduced rate, secure privileges of membership in both. With

reference to selecting the men to represent the Provinces, military districts and battalions at the Dominion match, it has been ably suggested that the choice should be made from among those scoring highest in the first open matches on the ground. By doing so there would be a larger number attracted to Montreal, and every one have a fair chance of gaining the coveted honor, and those who are in the best trim at the time would assuredly be most likely to do justice to their team. This system would likewise save a great deal of time in competitions which many cannot conveniently afford either time or means to attend and prevent any chance at favoritism.

The colored folks here celebrated the anniversary of "Emancipation day" in a becoming manner, the day's festivities being brought to a close by a soiree and addresses in the St. Lawrence Hall, which was well attended.

Those entering the Military School of late are quite a superior class of young men, many of whom are M.A., M.D., B.A., &c. Some six or seven of the Civil Service, taking advantage of the proximity of the Drill Shed and convenience of the hours, have likewise entered for the purpose of training and acquiring the "setting up" so necessary to Government employees. These gentlemen all speak highly of all connected with the school from the highest to the lowest.

At the last practice of the Toronto Rifle Club three gentlemen made respectively the unusual scores of 91, 90 and 86, out of a possible hundred with five shots at 300, 400, 500, 600 and 700 yards.

The Artillery School Cadets have formed a Cricket Club, and have had the pluck to challenge the Civil Service Club.

Riflemen here anxiously await full prize list, rules, &c., for the Dominion Match.

On Saturday the annual regatta of the Rowing Club takes place, and promises to be very successful affair, several competitors from a distance having entered.

FROM HAMILTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

[The following letter intended for our last week's issue, did not reach us till late on Saturday, after we had gone to press.]

The annual excursion and athletic games of the Thirteenth Battalion take place this year at Colonel Skinner's estate near Woodstock. It is a beautiful spot with plenty of shade and room for the various games. A great many of our prominent citizens go as guests of the officers to see the games and enjoy a day away from the heat and dust of town. In thus throwing open his fine grounds for the purpose of granting a day's amusement to his regiment, Colonel Skinner just acts in his usual generous and considerate manner, which has made him so justly popular with his men. As your cor-

respondent has been invited among the guests to accompany the picnic, you will get full particulars and a list of the prizes shortly.

The first of a series of promenade concerts by the band of the 13th came off at the drill shed on Friday evening last. As it was raining heavily there was not a large attendance, probably not over two hundred people being present. The programme was an excellent one, and of course, well performed.

The annual matches of the battalion will take place about the first week in September so as to be over before the Dominion matches at Laprairie on the 15th. A committee has been appointed, consisting of Captains Henry and Gibson, Lieut. and Q. M. Mason, Ensigns Little and Baker, to draw up the prize lists, and make all necessary arrangements for the match. Among the prizes to be competed for are the Lawyers' and Officers' cups, won by No. 1 company and Capt. Gibson last year. A Ladies prize, it is expected, will be given by the fair ones of the "Ambitious City," who, I am proud to say, take great interest in everything pertaining to the Volunteers.

Would it not be a good idea for the ladies of the different towns and cities to make Havelocks for the Volunteers in their respective vicinities? I merely ask the question for the sake of information!

SEMPER PARATUS.

For "THE REVIEW."

WIMBLEDON.

BY MAJOR CHAS. A. BOULTON, LATE 100TH REGT.

The meeting of the National Rifle Association has become an annual affair, and is looked forward to with great pleasure, by Volunteers within access of Wimbledon, many of whom go, and enjoy the fortnights camping, without competing for the prizes. A more fitting spot than Wimbledon common could not have been chosen, for the convenience of the majority of the volunteers, both as regards locality and extent of range, without endangering the public. It is situated about 7 miles to the west of London, and is 600 acres of level common, belonging to Earl Spencer. The railway companies liberally assist in the assemblage of the volunteers, by reducing their fares to a merely nominal rate, which is a great boon to the Metropolitan corps, who are more largely represented in the competition than others. The common is divided into two parts, one third set apart for the camp, the remainder for the ranges. The camp is laid out, and pitched by the Guards, a detachment of which is stationed there a month previous to the opening day, a couple of engineer officers are also present to direct and superintend, one of whom Captain Drake, has become almost a permanent, having undertaken that duty every year, since the establishment of the meeting in 1860. An old wind-mill stands at one end

of the common and forms the centre of the encampment, it has fallen into disuse for some years past, but is now renovated, it is rendered famous from having been the resort of duellists, when that barbarous custom was in vogue. The last duel fought there, is said to have been by a celebrated nobleman of the present day. Since the common has become serviceable to the Volunteers, the wind-mill has been painted and repaired, and the base built up affording several very comfortable rooms for volunteers who have an inclination for featherbed soldiering. The wind-mill and Lord Elcho's cottage, are the only permanent buildings on the common. The tents with the exception of a few private ones are all supplied by Government, whose resources have been drawn upon more largely each year, until this present year they have increased to the large number of 400. These tents are pitched with the utmost regularity and neatness, the steeple of one of the churches of Richmond, some 7 or 8 miles off being the distant point of alignment; the tents are divided into lines, lettered and numbered so that when the volunteers arrive there is no confusion or difficulty in finding their habitations for the ensuing fortnight, and in order to make assurance doubly sure, they give them names according to fancy. There are two encampments, one for the volunteers, another for the military, who, of course, are strongly represented, as upon them devolves the arrangement and general superintendence of the camp and ranges. In addition to the detachment of the Guards who number about 200, a large staff of officers is required to arrange the details, and assist in carrying them out. The whole is under the immediate direction of the council of the N. R. A. who meet frequently and settle all difficulties and disputes which arise during the meeting, and it is seldom that so vast an amount of complicated work is gone through with so much regularity and dispatch. A whole brigade of police is sent down from London, and take up their quarters there, to guard the camps and enforce order on the ground among the sightseers, the greatest difficulty they encounter is to prevent the public from crossing the ranges, they being apparently regardless of life and limbs in that respect. For the convenience of volunteers a detachment of the commissioners, (a corps which has lately been organized in London, consisting of old soldiers who have been maimed on service or who have been discharged for long service with good characters) occupy a range of tents, act as servants and general factotums, and are of the greatest use in camp. A portion of the London Brigade of Shoe Blacks, is also imported, and make a good harvest among the dusty Volunteers after the firing is done. In addition to the above a squadron of cavalry acts as orderlies, a small detachment of the Military Train works the tram way, a couple of gunners

fire the gun morning, noon and evening, and sailors hoist and lower the flags, which ornament the camp in great profusion, thus every branch of the service is brought into requisition. The volunteer camp is under the immediate command of the Hon. Col. Calville who has the requisite staff of Adgt., Sergt.-Maj., etc., told off, and the duty is carried out in a most soldier-like manner. The military camp is under a separate command. The two encampments are separated from the practice ground, by a long line of very tall flag poles, these stretch along the common, and the regularity with which they are dressed, attracts the notice and admiration of all passers by. The comfort and amusements of the troops have received great attention from the Council, the arrangements for which have been successfully carried out. We will commence with the refreshment department, which is of as much importance to the Volunteers for good shooting, as the quality of their rifles or ammunition.

To administer to the wants of 5 or 6000 people daily requires a manager, not easily obtained as experience has proved, but after several trials, the Council found one, who caters successfully, and without causing more grumbling than Englishmen or English troops in particular consider themselves entitled to indulge in. Mr. Jennison has acted in the capacity of caterer for the last three years, he is the proprietor of very large recreation gardens at Manchester, so that in addition to his experience as a public caterer, he has the requisite conveniences to carry out his arrangements. The refreshment tent is divided into three compartments; the first and second are distinguished from one another by the terms "half-crown" and "shilling place," the former and smaller of these, being able of seating 350 people at one time, gives an idea of the accommodation afforded, the third compartment contains refreshments for the general public, where mutton pies and London stout are in the ascendant, this is crowded from morn till closing at night, *i. e.* 11 o'clock. The great difficulty Mr. Jennison has to contend with, is the waiting, though he has a very large and well drilled staff of servants. A couple of days before the opening of the meeting, he brings down everything from Manchester by special train, and every morning he obtains his daily supplies by the same means, so that notwithstanding the distance, about 200 miles, his native city reaps the benefit of the large attendant expenditure; the meeting being over, he has an auction and sells off everything that remains. Mr. Jennison has also the contract for enclosing the common with a high board fence, to exclude even the gaze of the outside public, and as a specimen of his good management, the fencing is sold at a profit when taken down. Turning to your right, after leaving the refreshment tent, you turn what is popularly known

at Wimbledon as "The Street," which consists of two long rows of private tents, occupied by gun makers, and tradesmen, where everything required by a volunteer may be obtained from a globe sight to a cigar, or where he may be shampooed after the dust of the day. The camp printer and publisher have their marquee also, and their very large staff of very small boys, are the bane of one's existence, with their incessant cry of "Morning" and "Evening Paper, Programme, etc.," finishing the list with "The Earwig," an amusing publication emanating from the Victoria Rifles. The Post, Telegraph, Parcel Delivery Offices, etc., are also admirably arranged, gas is laid down and brought into the camp from some distance, and everything else done in the same extensive and convenient scale. A large marquee is set apart for the exhibition for the different prizes to be competed for. A great many jewellers and opticians have stalls there, nearly all of whom give prizes, and in some instances, three and four prizes. This is one of their modes of advertising, though done in a most liberal manner. I must not forget one of the greatest conveniences established here for the volunteers, *i. e.* "The Tramway," which is laid from the camp to the furthest range, and goes backwards and forwards continually under the charge of the military train, and it saves the Volunteers many a long tramp after being out at the ranges for perhaps three or four hours.

A subscriber of a guinea a year, becomes a member of the N. R. A., and donors of ten guineas become life members, from which several benefits are derived, and not the least by any means is having the *entree* to the club which has lately been instituted for the benefit of the association. Two large marquees are fitted up most luxuriously with sofas, easy chairs, a piano, etc., it is supplied with daily papers, magazines, note paper and writing materials in abundance. The furniture, pictures, note paper etc., are supplied by tradespeople as a means of advertising and exhibiting their latest improvements. The council have made the officers stationed there on duty, honorary members, which I, myself with the rest, found a great boon. It is not easy to conceive so comfortable or well fitted up a tent in the midst of an encampment.

(To be Continued.)

Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) whose death was announced by Telegraph on Tuesday morning, was born in Ireland in the year 1828. He was a man of undoubted ability and a poet of no mean order. During the late war he served with distinction, entering the volunteer service as private and rapidly rising until he became a Brigadier General. Unfortunately he has of late years been embroiled with Fenian notions and Anglophobia. His death appears to have resulted from an overdose of Chloroform.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF LAST NUMBER.

POETRY.—The Sea Shell.

SELECTIONS.—The Mutual Admiration Dinner. A Finigan visit to Brockville. New Volunteer company at Arthur. New Infernal Machine. H. M. S. "Urgent." Mortars from Magdala. Brantford Drill Shed. Mr. Kinglake's Crimea. Simultaneous rifle match. New Infantry Uniforms. Household Cavalry. Death of Captain Lagree.

LEADERS.—M. Bowell and the Staff. Lord Cecil and the Horse Guards. International match. Paraguayan War. Royal Military Academy. Col. Jarvis at Port Hope. Removal of General Stisted. Rules of D. R. A. Political Military heroes.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE—Toronto, Leamington, Prince Albert.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Front Rank. M. Bowell, M.P. CAPTAIN DARTNELL, Notes from an old Regimental Order Book.

RIFLE MATCHES.—39th Batt. 13th Batt. 34th Batt. St. Catharines Rifle Match. General Orders, Miscellaneous, &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.

THE late great rifle prize meeting at Wimbledon has, we are glad to see, been the most successful of any yet held. The "Volunteer Service Gazette" contains full reports of all the matches, with some excellent comments. It says:—"Each year makes better shooting necessary if first prizes are sought for, and better shooting implies greater attention, increased application and sounder nerves. . . . It (the National Rifle Association) started with the laudable object of giving permanence to Volunteer corps and of promoting rifle-shooting throughout Great Britain. Who can say that the first of these has not in all probability been attained? while as to the second, though perhaps the less important object, we have

ample proof that, whereas a few years ago rifle shooting was never heard of except among the Army or sportsmen, it is now a favorite national pastime, and the increasing skill displayed is amply testified by the necessity, year after year, of decreasing the size of the mark to be hit in order to ascertain the most skilled marksmen."

The above sentences express so well the idea which we have often sought to convey in these columns that in transcribing them, we merely repeat proofs of arguments we have so often advanced and urged. But there is this difference, that while the people of England were comparative "strangers to the use of the rifle, the people of Canada have in it the constant and familiar associate of many happy and perchance adventurous years. But our principal object in making the above quotation was to show that rifle competition must necessarily be connected with the volunteer force, for as in its ranks are to be found the most sturdy upholders of our nationality as also in its ranks are the best riflemen and most enthusiastic citizens. It is from the volunteers principally that the Dominion Rifle Association expects its greatest support, to them they look for that backing-up which is necessary to make them successful, and to them they point their appeals. Understanding this, we are glad to observe, the Council has given a large proportion of their prizes to be competed for by volunteers, and we have no doubt but large numbers will avail themselves of the advantages offered.

In view of the immense numbers who will visit the grounds of the Association during the matches, we would point out to the Council the necessity of making some provision, similar to that made at Wimbledon, for the accommodation of competitors. The idea of producing in Canada a national meeting like that held in England annually must be carefully upheld at this first attempt, so that each future gathering may be looked forward to as the great event among volunteers and those interested in rifle shooting. Make the first a success and the following will be sure to succeed.

Take this description, from the paper before quoted, of what the National Rifle Association of England has made of their meeting and one can form an idea of the immense importance of this subject:—

"It is really necessary to visit Wimbledon to be able to form an idea of the vastness of the plan of the Association Prize Meeting. The miles of fences, the tramway, the butts and ranges, the markers, the soldiers and police, the commissariat arrangements, and the contents of the Exhibition Tent, have so often been subjects for laudable comment that we refrain from doing more than mentioning that a peep at the different parts of the Camp enables us to say that the volunteers and others who attend the Prize Meeting will find the same admirable system at work as has worked so well formerly. Experience has worked wonders, and, immense as the Camp is, and multifarious as are the

little things requisite to make all work well, there is now no fear of anything having been forgotten. Each department has its head, and where "two heads are better than one" there the necessary amalgamation will be found."

The Dominion Rifle Association meeting is being looked forward to as the great event of the season, and we cordially wish that it may be all its promoters desire. The Council has among its members some excellent working men, and the Secretary is one who from his position and experience is well adapted to carry out the intentions of the Association. We wish them all success and look forward to a pleasant time at Chambly.

We would recommend to the consideration of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association, the propriety of establishing a Ladies' Club at their forthcoming prize meeting, similar to that established at Wimbledon. It is unnecessary for us to point out how much they are and will be indebted to the Ladies for the success of their first great tournament, and they should make every possible provision to entertain their fair and patriotic patronesses in becoming style. *Verb. sap.*

SINCE the discovery of the American Continent by Columbus, it has never at one time been the theatre of such ominous events as at the present day. From Terra Del Fuego to the ice bound regions of the North Pole, wherever man has placed his footsteps, we hear of nothing but wars and rumors of wars. The whole world is undergoing a revolution,—a mighty change is transpiring amongst its inhabitants such as was never before witnessed. Countries hitherto inaccessible to civilized nations, guarded either by their natural sterility or by jealousy of their barbarous inhabitants are being opened up before the resistless enterprise of the nineteenth century. While the progress of civilization is convulsing Japan, China and the interior of Asia,—while those vast changes for the better are being written in blood, and the old world shudders at the sight, America is also witnessing a revolution on a grander scale. It is a war for supremacy between ignorance and brute force on the one hand, and enlightenment and science on the other. How the contest will end must be apparent to all; but the friends of civilization have many a hard battle before them in the field as well as in the cabinet ere they gain the victory. The Spanish American colonies of South America have never enjoyed a lasting peace since the discovery of the continent submitted it to the rule of the Spaniard. There has ever been a fever of revolution, sometimes more violent than at others, and sometimes, but not often, slumbering, but never dead. It courses through veins of society and protrates the strength of the South American nations. Central America, Mexico and the West India Islands have been equally bad,

excepting where some powerful European nation has held sway. Since the termination of the American war, the Southern States have been in the hopeless confusion of anarchy. In all those unhappy countries, like causes have brought about like results. The malaria which has stricken them all has been miscegenation. While the Blacks remained in slavery and were controlled by the superior intelligence of their masters, all went well enough, but the depravity of the white population which was the root of the evil, and their subsequent folly in not removing the mongrel breed—instead of liberating it, was its growth.

In the Island of Jamaica we had an instance of a blood-thirsty brutal population endeavoring to exterminate their former masters, and we witnessed the prompt victory of white intelligence. In the unhappy Island of Hayti, we have seen the uprising of the black masses against the whites and the ultimate defeat of the scanty white population. The two Islands lie side by side, and we can note the comparison:—Jamaica peaceful and prosperous,—Hayti the abode of bloodshed and desolation. In the one intelligence gained the victory, in the other, for the time being, brute force. Either of these two results lie before the Southern States of the neighboring Union. Already hostilities have commenced. Blows have been exchanged, and skirmishes almost assuming the proportions of pitched battles have been fought with varied results, but in the main in favor of the whites. Under any ordinary circumstances, we would predict a speedy and decisive overthrow of the negro element; but the present political situation in the United States gives the struggle a most serious and doubtful aspect. The Republican party, which at present controls the government of the United States have all along been the oppressors of the Southern people, and, in pursuance of their vindictive policy, have granted the newly liberated negro superior rights to his former white master. The white population of the South are devoted to the Democratic party who desire to restore them to their former privileges. The aim of the Republicans is, then, to gain as many votes for their party in the South as they can, and to cancel as many Democratic votes as possible. Pursuing this plan they enfranchised the negroes and established the Freedman's Bureau to support him at the expense of the nation. An oath of allegiance was framed which every white man who fought on the Southern side through the Rebellion must take before he is allowed the right of the elective franchise. The oath was purposely so framed that it would be so repulsive to the Southern people that they would refuse to take it, and thus leave themselves politically powerless. The blacks finding themselves endowed with privileges which were denied their former master, conceived a "prejudice of color" against them, and fancied their day

had at length come, and commenced to persecute them. The Southern people were always a brave race, and a long disastrous war had failed to bend their spirits. They retaliated, and, in self defence organized the Ku Klux Klan. If the object and bloody deeds of this association were horrible, let us remember that their provocation was even more so. From midnight assassination on both sides, it at length proceeded to open hostilities, and by our latest despatches we find them in downright warfare. The Republican rulers in their usual charitable way are sending assistance to their "black lambs" to aid in dispersing their white foes, What the immediate result may be no one can tell; but after the Fall elections shall have terminated, we may expect to see both Republicans and Democrats unite to suppress the "irrepressible darkey."

SOME months ago we referred to the publication of a new work by Major Scoble, Inspector of Drill Sheds, which was shortly to make an appearance. That work has now reached us, and we have much pleasure in recording our entire satisfaction at its perusal. It is very neatly gotten up and is well adapted for what its title indicates—"Hand Book for Field Service"—being small, concise and condensed, containing the gist of many more voluminous works on the same subject. The Author, in his preface, very modestly disclaims any pretensions to originality and says:—"I have taken advantage of the 'piping times of peace' to cull from many distinguished military Authors, those hints and maxims which will apply to this country, and to the constitution of the Canadian Volunteer Militia Force." In the object thus laid down we are convinced the gallant Major has well succeeded, and we hope his work will be properly appreciated and patronised by the members of the Force. Things of this kind, we know from experience, are labors of love and very often are repaid only by that satisfaction which arises from the conviction of having performed a praiseworthy action. Major Scoble in this compilation has thrown together in a neat and concise form a vast amount of information positively required by the Volunteer who wishes to shine in his profession. To such it is a necessity and should be in the hands of officers and men of every Battalion that desires to uphold its individual efficiency. Besides the many useful hints as to camping &c. There is contained in this neat little work a great deal of information in reference to billeting, courts martial, and the miscellaneous routine of military life, carefully culled from the most reliable sources.

There are also two excellent diagrams;—one representing the encampment of a Battalion, and the other a Field Fortification, which cannot fail but be of use to corps which may be called to the field either for exercise or to repel invasion. We are well

pleased with Major Scoble's work, and hope it will receive every encouragement. Typographically it is very creditable to Mr. Row-sell, publisher, Toronto.

We have great pleasure in presenting our readers this week with a chapter from a new work about to be published by an esteemed contributor, and a gentleman who has seen much service in distant lands. The title of the work is "Ned Fortescue; or Roughing it through Life," and contains sketches of character, and relates incidents in such a simple, natural and charming style, that we cordially recommend the work to the patronage of our readers; feeling certain from the specimen we give this week, that they will find it every way worthy of support. The author, from his peculiar position, has had opportunities of seeing a vast deal of the bright and dark sides of European life in India, and from the stores of his experience draws forth many strange and interesting remembrances of people and things connected with the British in India.

The book will contain about 250 p.p., cloth bound, and cost one dollar. Persons wishing to obtain copies can send their names to this office, and the work will be forwarded by mail when published.

THE excellent paper by our valued correspondent, Captain Dartnell, published in this and a preceding number, entitled "Notes from an old Regimental Order Book" recalls to our memory a time when as brigade clerk in Malta it was our privilege to spend many a drowsy hour rummaging among the obsolete "Order Books" of a past period. Well do we remember, stout old Jefferies, who, ever true to the traditions of the past, declared mustaches a heretical innovation of the French Revolution and walked into the office every morning exactly at ten o'clock while the hammers of the ethiopians on the top of the palace were slowly beating out the time, in those incomprehensible chimes which it takes a stranger so long to understand. But to return to the Order Books—one of the year 1804 was a favorite hand-rest of ours, and while awaiting the advent of each fresh order, it was my especial delight to scan the writings of a past generation, and endeavor to draw from them ideas and lessons of that glorious age of chronic warfare when manhood, in the heroic sense, was of paramount importance—before science had made the meeting of foemen a miserable system of wholesale butchery—when physique, courage and daring were the qualities required in a soldier, and not as now when a child can turn a crank and overthrow hundreds of tall towers of manhood. Verily we regret, as what soldier would not, the heroic glories of the past, and sigh to think they can never come again. Sitting on the angle of bastion which, bearing the arms of d'Aubisson, the immortal hero of Rhodes, looks down upon those waters whose every

wave casts upon the shore some remembrance of the heroic past, and whose inner wall bears the mark in the shape of a marble slab, closely lettered with indifferent Latin, closing the entrance to the vault where rests General Ralph Abercrombie, we dreamed, in the fullness of Bohemian luxury, upon the days of which every stone, festooned with the wild caper, pale as if sick with its own sweetness, had some strange tale to relate.

It was strangely amusing to one, removed as if by an age to scan the faded records of former generations of soldiers, wherein names now historically famous are mentioned as presidents of boards, courts martial, and their owners directed in the peculiar verbiage of garrison language to perform the drudgery of routine.

One order we well remember seeing in an old vellum bound book, which directed that:—"Considering the scarcity of provisions, the general commanding, dispenses with the troops using powder in dressing the hair." A not very singular order we should think when we find further on one pound of pork the largest item in three days rations. The lash was in all its glory in those days; one unfortunate for striking an officer was sentenced to undergo 1,000 stripes at the rate of 200 at a time, within the castle of St. Elmo, at such times as the medical officer of his regiment might deem proper. But as the orders in this book frequently refers to the "usual flogging parade" the heroes of the Neapolitan wars must have been as well accustomed to their "morning" in one sense, as their successors are in another. Well, perhaps, it is all for the best, we are so much nearer the millenium, and have, all things considered, much to be thankful for, in the triumph of mind over muscle.

THE STADAONA Rifle Association hold their first annual prize meeting at Quebec, commencing on the 18th of the present month. Forty-five prizes are offered for competition, amounting in value to about \$1,000. Non-commissioned officers and privates of the regulars and volunteers, admitted members of the Association on payment of a half fee (one dollar). Our friends at the ancient capital are famous for good shooting and we expect a report of excellent scoring from our correspondent in that city.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The July reprint of this famous Quarterly has come to hand from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York. The contents are more than usually interesting.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—Still maintains its high character as a medium of French Canadian Literature. The July number contains an excellent translation by Benjamin Sulte, of the "Missing Ship," a poem by our esteemed contributor, Miss M'Iver, and which first appeared in No. 19, Vol. II., of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

A MEETING was held in the Drill shed, Port Hope, on the 1st inst., at which a number of Volunteer Officers attended, and formed an association styled "The Third Brigade Division Rifle Association of Ontario." Colonel D. E. Boulton was elected President, and Major Boulton, late 100th Regt., Secretary and Treasurer. Their annual prize meeting is to be held at Port Hope, on the third Wednesday in April, each year. This Association also affiliates with the D. R. A.

The Metropolitan Rifle Association of Ottawa, has for some time past, been making great exertions to have their forthcoming Prize Meeting a most brilliant and successful affair. By reference to the prize list in another column, it will be seen that over \$1,000 is offered for competition.

There are some novel matches too, which cannot fail to attract large numbers of marksmen to the Rideau Range, where they will be sure to meet with a cordial welcome, and every attention from the obliging members of the Association.

The shooting Match between the Lanark Companies for the Peabody Rifles presented by Messrs. McDougall and Morris, came off last Saturday week. The total scores of the highest 20 in each company were to be taken. We regret to learn that from various reasons, the Pakenham and Smith's Falls companies did not compete; and the men of the Carleton Place Rifles were misinformed as to the number of rounds they were to fire—they fired 15 instead of 10. Carleton Rifles made a total score of 591 out of 15 rounds. The following companies fired 10 rounds: Almonte Infantry, 490 points; Perth Rifles, 406; Perth Infantry, 318.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communication addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer to insure attention.

MAJOR B., Cobourg.—Your M. S. has been received, with thanks; a portion of it will be found in the present issue.

W. W. L., Simcoe.—We would be very happy to give space to a regular correspondent of your battalion, and would be pleased to have you as such.

F. F. O., Toronto.—We cannot open our columns to political discussion. Your lively neighbors, the *Globe*, *Leader* and *Telegraph* would doubtless give you a hearing—go to them.

FULL PRIVATE, Montreal.—We cannot insert your communication which deals too largely in personal abuse.

SUBSCRIBER, Fredericton, N. B.—We will have great pleasure in complying with your request. We never publish communications without knowing the real name of the author.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

A military correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Austria's desperate efforts to prepare himself at all points during the spring of 1866 have been imitated at greater leisure and with a longer purse by the French Minister. Marshall Niel determined that no such emergency should again occur as that which last year found France unable to take the field with 100,000 men. The soldiers were there, it is true, but not the new arms to put into their hands. The troops looked well enough, but the depots were empty. A few day's campaigning would have left the French army without provisions, ammunition, or shoes. Now a vast expenditure has re-armed the troops and almost re-filled the magazines. Chassepots enough have been provided for the first army, at any rate, and though a little practice with the new arm has developed some considerable defects in it, there is no reason to doubt its superiority to the needle-gun. Marshal Niel's exertions will not be relaxed till France is in a position to put 800,000 men into the field, completely supplied in all respects, and furnished with everything demanded by the new ideas on army organization for the exigencies of a campaign. While the chiefs are organizing and providing, the generals commanding and the brigade are drilling and teaching. The true value of breech-loaders is comprehended, efficiency and mobility as closely sought for and studied, the other faults are being rapidly remedied, and the army of France will soon be as formidable and as keen a weapon in the hands of Napoleon III. as it was in those of his great name-sake. Fortunately, there appears to be no present intention of trying its edge and temper. The cry for peace is still stronger than that for war, but though the many millions which have been spent are not employed in preparation for actual service, the French army has been rendered of late vastly more powerful and more ready to be placed in the field at short notice. The machine is or will soon be in perfect working order, and never was it more necessary than now that the guardians of the public peace should keep a strict watch if they would not wake some morning to find all the wheels of war in motion."

ESPARTERO, who has recently been called upon by the Queen of Spain to form a new Government, is 76 years of age. For upwards of forty years he has been prominently connected with the political history of his native country. He is the most liberal of Spanish statesmen.

The Earl of Derby, on Thursday week told the best story which has yet come from Abyssinia. A soldier had been told that he was marching upon the table land of Abyssinia; whereupon he rejoined, "The table must have turned upside down, and we're marching over the legs."

Says the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"The *Rochambeau ne Dunderberg* must be a charming acquisition for the French. It will cost £400,000 (ten millions of francs), and it leaks like a sieve—as much as 100 tons of water in 24 hours. The cause of leakage is beyond reparation—"rotten wood." She carries a formidable armament, but the place she is likely to take it to is—the bottom. The universal Yankee nation is highly pleased at the smart transaction."

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 7th August, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

- No. 1.
18th "Prescott" Battalion of Volunteer Infantry.
No. 5 Company, Vankleek Hill.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Sergeant Giles Lighthall, vice McIntosh, promoted.
- 19th Lincoln Battalion of Infantry.
No. 4 Company, Beamsville.
To be Captain, (temporary):
Lieutenant George Walker, M. S., from No. 5 Company, vice J. K. Osborne, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.
- 28th "Perth" Battalion of Volunteer Infantry.
No. 5 Company, Mitchell.
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
James Sills, Gentleman vice D. McMonies, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- 35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."
No 5 Company, Orillia.
To be Captain (temporary):
Jno. W. Slaven, Esquire, M.S., vice H. W. Darling, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
- To be Lieutenant (temporary):
David A. Wigmore, Gentleman, M.S., vice Malloch, resigned.
- 46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.
To be Major:
Charles A. Boulton, Esquire, late Captain H. M.'s 100th Regiment, vice Fraser, resigned.

No. 2.
The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Cavalry have been granted certificates by the Commandant of the Cavalry School.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

- Lieutenant Frederick W. Peters, London Troop,
Lieutenant Charles B. Perry, Napanee Troop,
" Thomas R. Jackson, 33rd Batt.
V.M.
Sergeant Joseph Allen, Napanee Troop,
" Edmund Green, "
" William Gurd, Mooretown Mounted Infantry,
Corporal Henry Rosevear, Port Hope Troop,
" J. B. Alexander, Barrie Mounted Infantry.

SECOND CLASS.

Sergeant William Allen, Port Hope Troop.

No. 3.

The undermention acting officers having obtained the necessary certificates of qualification from the Cavalry and Military Schools, are now confirmed in their respective ranks from the dates of those certificates, those from the Military School temporarily, viz:
Lieutenant Frederick W. Peters, London Troop, 28th June, 1868.
Lieutenant Alfred Leach, M.S., 57th Batt. Vol. Infantry, 9th July, 1868.
Ensign Sidney Smith, M.S., 57th Batt. Vol. Inftry., 9th July, 1868.

No. 4.

SERVICE MILITIA.

The following Candidates for Commissions in the Service Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of the Schools of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.	
Arthabaska....	Amedee B. LaRiviere,	Gent.
Hochelaga....	George Wheeler,	do
do	James H. Welsh,	do
do	William Taylor,	do
do	Edward Cunningham,	do
do	Thelesphore Lambert,	do
Huntingdon....	Joseph Barr,	do
Kamouraska....	Elisee Gagne,	do
Levis.....	Louis Blais,	do
Missisquoi....	George F. Slack,	do
Montmorency....	Pierre Descombes,	do
Quebec.....	Elzear Lepage,	do
do	George N. Morin,	do
do	Leon Fiset,	do
do	Augustus F. Holt,	do
do	Joseph Clavet,	do
do	Elzear Blouin,	do
do	Thelesphore Trudel,	do
do	Charles H. Jefferys,	do
do	John S. Neilson,	do
Rimouski....	Frederic Jean,	do
Temiscouata....	Alexis Fraser,	do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.	
Frontenac....	Alex. Irvine Ross,	Gent.
do	Charles Bignonette,	do
Peel.....	John Seth,	do
Simcoe.....	Richard P. B. Joyce,	do
York.....	Henry A. Williams,	do
do	Lieut. E. W. Windeat,	do
do	George Crawford,	Gent.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Carleton....	Charles J. Birch, Jr.,	Gent.
do	W. Godbee Brown,	do
Frontenac....	Elswood Chaffey,	do
Grey.....	Samuel Platt,	do
Hastings....	Geo. E. J. Hanwell,	do
Lambton....	Richard Morris,	do
Middlesex....	Charles F. Kent,	do
Ontario.....	Peter Burnet,	do
Perth.....	John Casson,	do

Peterborough..	Ens. Sydney Smith,	do
do	Lieut. Alfred Leach,	do
Prince Edward.	Gilbert J. Vanlack,	Gent.
Waterloo.....	William Davidson,	do
York.....	Arthur Hancock,	do
do	Liet. T. P. Miller,	do
do	A. G. Allison,	Gent.
do	Hugh J. O'Neill,	do
do	Davidson Black,	do
do	James Robertson,	do
do	Thomas G. Fennell,	do
do	George W. Brent.	do
do	Lieut. A. A. Miller,	do
do	John Taylor,	Gent.
do	Arthur White,	do
do	Alexander Grenlees,	do
do	Henry G. Robinson,	do
do	William Roaf,	do
do	William Strathy,	do
do	Thomas Irving,	do

Erratum.—In General Order No 5, dated 10th July last, Service Militia, Province of Quebec, for "Alphonse Sreers, Gentleman," read "Alphonso J. M. Steers, Gentleman."

No5.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Trinity College School Drill Association.

With reference to General Order No. 4, of 22nd November, 1867, the Head Quarters of this Association are hereby transferred from the Village of Weston, to the town of Port Hope.

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

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

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The council of the County of Ontario Rifle Association held their first meeting at the Royal Hotel, Whitby, on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo. A finance committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Reynolds, Perry and Donovan. It was also resolved that the association should take the necessary steps to affiliate with the Dominion Rifle Association, and that arrangements should at once be entered into for holding a county match at some place to be named at a future day, the match to commence on the first day of September next.—Oshawa Vindicator.

An English paper thinks it is somewhat remarkable that it should have fallen to the lot of Conservative Ministers to enoble most of the military heroes of modern days. Thus the peerages of Hardinge and Hill were created by Sir Robert Peel; those of Clyde, Raglan, and Strathnairn by Lord Derby; and that of Napier of Magdala by Mr. Disraeli. Lord Gough is the only general of late years whom a liberal Government has had the chance of raising to the peerage.

The Fergus Volunteer Company had a shooting match on Wednesday for the silver medal and 9 small money prizes. The weather was not favorable, and, with the exception of Capt. Beattie's score, the shooting was not good.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW"]
 NOTES FROM AN OLD REGIMENTAL
 ORDER BOOK.

BY CAPTAIN DARTNELL, 34TH BATT. V. M.

(Continued from our last.)

From various memoranda contained in Lieutenant Cox's book it would appear that in the year 1787 (then stationed in Dublin) he had been 18 years in the service, two and a half as a gentleman cadet in the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich, also six years as 2nd Lieutenant in the same corps, from which he received his Lieutenancy in the 21st Regiment from General Burgoyne during the campaign in North America, 1777, in which country he served six years during the late war. Further notes would show that the Regiment was stationed in East Florida in 1768, and returned to Ireland at the close of the American war. In 1789 the Regiment was again ordered abroad, this time to Nova Scotia. A note gives the following as the "winterkit," viz: 1. A spare flint each man. 2. A piece of cloth to keep the lock dry. 3. A pair of creepers each. 4. A quantity of old Blanket to wear in the mawkasons (sic). 5. A blanket and slings. 6. A pair of mitts. 7. A tin pint. 8. A camp kettle to six men. 9. A haversack and canteen. 10. Foraging cap. 11. Salt and matches. 12. One shirt and piece of soap. 13. Razor, comb, needles and thread. 14. A pocket knife.

Under the date of June 1787, the directions given out by General Pitt in that year are entered in full. They are curious as being accidentally the foundation of the "general principles" regulating the movements of a company, battalion, line or column; and, in fact, with but merely verbal changes, are the germs of those laid down in the pages of the "Red book." There are some deviations however; among others as to the steps of march, it being that "the ordinary step is 70 within the minute, 2 feet 4 inches in length. It is the pace in parade, common marching in front, and on all occasions where greater celerity is not ordered. The quick step is 120 in a minute, 2 feet 4 inches in length. It is used in all filings of divisions from line to column, and from column to line, and for quick movements in front."

It would appear that at this date the formation of fours had not been introduced into the army.

A neatly arranged table of words of command are given. The difference between them and those now in use are but slight. For example instead of the caution "the line or column will advance" is found "the battalion will move forward." "Heads to the right (or left)" instead of "Right (or left) dress." To retire from the right of companies and reform line the words appear to have been: "From the right of divisions file to the rear. March. Halt. Front. Dress. To the left wheel and form in line. March.

Halt. Dress." When a column changed direction the word "Halt" seems to have been given on all occasions instead of "forward" as now, and the column again put in motion as soon as each company or division had conformed in succession to the new direction.

A King's order, dated January 4th, 1792, provides "that the following articles hitherto provided out of the pay of our Foot soldiers, be in future supplied without any expense to them, viz: "1. A pair of black cloth gaiters per year, 4s. 2. A pair of breeches, besides the ammunition pair, 6s. 6d. 3. Altering clothing to fit, 2s. 6d. 4. Proportion of expense for watch coat per year, 1s. 5. A worn turnscrew, pricker and brush, at 1s. 3d. in five years. 6. Imery, brick-dust and oyl per year, 2s. 6d." A list of various articles then follows to be provided out of the men's pay including a second pair of gaiters, "powder bag and puff, once in three years at 1s. 6d., and "grease and powder for the hair, per year, 3s."

Under date of 1793 is a note that "on saluting days, the army fire at 12 o'clock, and the navy at one."

No further entry appears in the book until the year 1814, a period of 21 years, when the entries are resumed in another handwriting, the first being a copy of a despatch from the War Office dated 30th February, 1814, and signed "Palmerston."

A General Order dated Quebec, 5th March, 1814, reads as follows: "His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received information from His Excellency Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, commanding the Forces in Nova Scotia, of the arrival at Halifax of the following officers: Captain Lehender, Regiment De Watteville; Lieutenant Carter, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant and Adjutant Steel, 89th Regiment, and Mr. Green, Deputy Assistant Commissary General."

"The three first named officers were captured on their passage to Kingston on the 5th October. They were considered as prisoners of war on parole until the 3rd December, when they were placed in close confinement in Worcester gaol. Mr. Green was captured on the 7th November, and, although exempt by the cartel as a non-combattant, was nevertheless placed with the above named officers in close confinement in the common gaol of Worcester.

"The Lieutenant General having caused the most minute investigation to be made of the nature of the confinement and the circumstances attending the escape of these officers, reports that they were not bound by any pledge or parole whatever and have in no degree violated their honor in making their escape and directs them to join their respective corps and resume the discharge of their military duties."

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw some light upon the incidents referred to in the foregoing order.

A General Order of the date of the 18th March, 1814, contains the particulars of a

skirmish or engagement of the War to which I can find no allusion in any of the histories to which I have at present access.

The order states that "His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received from Lieut. General Drummond the Report of Captain Stewart of the Royal Scots of an affair which took place between the detachment under the orders of that officer and a body of the enemy at Longwood in advance of Delaware town. Captain Stewart reports that receiving a report late on the night of the 3rd instant, from Captain Caldwell that a party of the enemy had been seen in Longwood, directed the flank companies of the Royal Scots, and the Light Company of the 89th Regiment under the immediate command of Captain Blasdel, 89th Regt., to march at day-break to the support of Capt. Caldwell, and that at 5 o'clock in the evening the enemy was observed, in very superior force, posted on a commanding eminence, strongly entrenched with log breastworks. This post was instantly attacked in the most gallant manner by the flank companies in front, while Captain Caldwell's company of Rangers, and a detachment of the Royal Kent Militia made a flank movement on the right, and a small band of the Indians to the left with the view of gaining the rear of the position, and after repeated efforts to dislodge the enemy in an arduous and spirited contest for an hour and a half's duration, which terminated with daylight, the troops were reluctantly withdrawn having suffered severely, principally in officers. The enemy has since abandoned his position in Longwood."

The loss in this action from a return appended seems to have been: of the Royal Scots, Captain D. Johnson and 9 rank and file killed, Lt. A. Macdonald, 3 sergeants and 31 rank and file wounded, one Bugler missing. Of the 89th Light Company, Lt. P. Greeme and 3 rank and file killed, Capt. Basden, 1 sergeant and 7 rank and file wounded. Volunteer Pigott wounded and taken prisoner. Of the Royal Kent Volunteers, one Lieutenant, 1 sergeant and 3 rank and file wounded.

The skirmish must have been a sharp one as shewn by 60 casualties in an engagement of an hour and a half duration. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to throw further light upon this affair.

NOTE.—The *Esportoons* mentioned in my former paper in the *Review Exercise* were a sort of half pike or halbert carried by dismounted officers of Infantry. It would thus appear that at the date given these weapons were yet carried by Infantry officers, except those of Grenadier and Light Infantry companies who carried fusils.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

FENIANISM.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—The exhaustive discussion which their insane, yet annoying organisation has undergone, leaves but a limited margin for a pen as guiltless of originality, as it is of that rarely attained condensation which constitutes the grand desideratum of writing—a short letter; I must therefore throw myself upon the courtesy of the REVIEW for permission to encumber its space (which I am glad to observe is daily becoming more valuable) with a few remarks, however crude or trite.

The aggressive programme of the rabble leaves that menace our peace, as far as it is known, so utterly preposterous as to make one doubt the possibility of men being deluded enough to engage in so rash an attempt. But however cavalierly Fenian threatenings deserve to be treated, it would not exonerate the Government from blame were it to neglect due precautionary measures for the country's quietude. And should future events demonstrate that such measures have been unnecessarily elaborate; carp, cavil, and detraction must alike be mute against an error on the side of safety. Professing every confidence in the capacity of our Administration, Civil and Military, there yet remains the humiliating conviction that, the more elaborate our means of defence, the greater the compliment paid to the foe we despise, and in spite of ourselves invest the vagabondage of a continent with the prestige of a formidable, if not, a well organised force.

Our attitude at this moment must be an enigma to surrounding nations—a political tableau, as incongruous, as it is assuredly derogatory to us as a people to exhibit—in the irksome fact of some four millions of British subjects being periodically compelled under the passiveness of a preparatory defence against a ruffianism they could, *per se*, so easily crush. I can hardly believe that this nucleus for a world's rascality, is cherished as a thorn in our side by the country that at least affords it shelter, but there cannot be a doubt of its power of annoyance being due either to the treasure of partisan exigencies, or the more culpable exigencies, of the more culpable apathy of the Government, which has proved its tardiness in restraining, and certainly has given its pretensions the moral prestige of being "eminently political." In the first case we, as a people, decidedly object being a safety valve for the surcharged ebullition of political complications in a foreign state. And in the next case would suggest that, it would be fair to strenuously insist upon a perfect immunity from aggressive demonstration on the part of the subjects of a nation with which we hold, ostensibly, at least, amicable relations. It is more than time that the political savviness of its, it is presumed, diplomatic remotance should assume the graver tone of a policy based upon serious alternatives. I can imagine nothing more sportless and unmanly than the wretched conciliating sophistry which can find extenuating circumstance in the peculiar institutions of the United States for the encouragement it extends, directly or otherwise, to the pseudo patriotism of Fenianism. A people who claim to be some few days march in advance of European civilization, and political liberty, should exhibit something more attractive, than the anomaly of an uncontrollable power within a power, to render their superior precocity still desirable to other peoples who are loitering in the race of advancement.

Now without imputing divine attributes to the *vox populi*, yet should our soil be again desecrated by the foot of the invader, who shall limit the degree of retributive justice which an already outraged people will be justified in demanding. The penalty exacted might be more than justified by the offence, and yet excite the sympathy of that lawless humanity for the worst offenders, which reigns supreme over Exeter Hall, and if we are fortunate enough to escape a

Governor Eyre persecution collectively, or individually, yet a quiet inoffensive people might be too easily stigmatized as cruel and revengeful. This hypothesis is only one of the many evils to which, as a people, we are subject to by the nonfulfilment of international obligations on the part of the United States. The weaker nation can afford any sacrifice better than the slightest concession of its rights or dignity to submit to one innovation upon its recognised dynastic attitude, is only to encounter further encroachments from the stronger power. But at the same time should England deem it compatible with her power, sense of justice, and standing as a nation, to admit the legitimacy of the "Alabama" claims, then the depredations Canada has suffered, and the heavy drain upon her exchequer for defensive purposes against marauders, armed, equipped, and issuing from the United States territory, might fairly figure as a formidable item in the offsets of the account.

Yours respectfully,
SABREUR.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—To ascertain that the Snider Engine is perfectly clean I have found that to place a small piece of card-board or paper on the end of the shoe-piece, the breech being open. By looking down the barrel the very smallest speck of dust or rust is visible at once. I trust this hint will prove as useful to others as it has been to myself.

Yours, &c.,
GEO. H. DARTNELL,
Aug. 5th, 1868. Captain, 34th Batt.

SCULLS VERSUS OARS.

During a late discussion on the slip of screw propellers, at the Institution of Naval Architects, London, the chairman, Vice-Admiral Belcher, incidentally said he wanted to know how it was that a Japanese vessel of 65 or 70 tons pulling against his 36 ton gig, with 18-foot oars, beat them out-and-out with two sculls? There were four men at each scull, the sculls being in the direction of the axis of the vessel. The two sculls drove the Japanese vessel ahead faster than his gig could follow. The distance the sculls passed through the water could not have been above six or eight inches, and it was only the bend of the oar which gave a diagonal jerk to the vessel.

The question was not there answered, but it is evident the Japanese scullers had an advantage in an almost continuous application of their power. In Venice, the gondola is often driven by a single scull, held, not behind, but on the side of the vessel, and worked to the right and left, without being raised from the water. Thus, the the expert gondolier propels and steers his craft with the same paddle.

When the French military medal of the Legion of Honor is given to privates or non-commissioned officers a pension of 100f. is attached to it, but there is no pension when it is given to general officers. There are also establishments attached to the Order of the Legion of Honor for the education of the daughters, neices and sisters of the members. The principal or central one is fixed in the large buildings of the famous Abbey of St. Denis, confiscated at the Revolution. It was founded by Napoleon in the Chateau of Ecouen, and was placed under the superintendence of Madame Campan.

THE MAZATLAN CASE.

Later advices from Mazatlan deny the truth of the statement to the effect that Capt. Bridge, of Her Majesty's frigate "Chanticleer," had either been reprimanded or recalled, and announce that the blockade of that port is still fully maintained.

The following extract from Wheaton meets one of the most important points in the case, and seems to indicate that the British Commander was justified in the course he adopted by one of the most eminent writers on international law :

Wheaton, in book 2, chapter 2, paragraph 10, section 3, says:—"A foreign army or fleet, marching through, sailing over, or stationed in the territory of another state with whom the foreign sovereign is in amity, are exempt from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the place. If there be no express prohibition the ports of a friendly State are considered as open to the public armed and commissioned ships belonging to any nation with whom that nation is at peace. Such ships are exempt from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals and authorities, whether they enter the port under the license implied from the absence of any prohibition, or under an express permission stipulated by treaty."

The total strength of the army in British India during the year 1866, consisted of 66,814 Europeans and 117,095 natives. The staff and staff corps consisted of 1,366 Europeans; the engineers, sappers, and miners, of 373 Europeans and 2,794 natives; the artillery, horse and foot, of 12,299 Europeans and 1,891 natives; the cavalry of 6,050 Europeans and 18,779 natives; the infantry, of 45,916 Europeans and 93,631 natives; and the invalids, veterans, and warrant officers, of 810 Europeans; the medical establishment being included in each arm of the service. Of these total numbers, 39,992 Europeans and 43,394 natives were stationed in Bengal, 14,184 Europeans and 46,435 natives in Madras, and 13 638 Europeans and 27,266 natives in Bombay; those stationed in the North-west Provinces and Punjab being included in the presidency of Bengal.

The Paris correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes :

"The *Rochambeau* (the *Dunderberg*) has been disarmed. It is probable that the *Rodman* which was to be tried on board her was too much for her feeble constitution and started her timbers."

On Saturday fortnight Sir Henry John Seton, Bart., was knocked down by a cab and killed in St. James street. An inquest was held on his body, and a verdict of accidental death returned. Sir Henry was a Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty. He served in the Peninsula during the great war.

The 1st East York Artillery Volunteers has been disbanded on account of insubordinate conduct in refusing to march when ordered by their commanding officer to do so. They had taken affront at a junior corps being placed in front, a position which, as the first and oldest corps, they thought they had a right to occupy.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

VALUABLE PLIZES AMOUNTING TO NEARLY \$1,000.

LIST OF MATCHES.

TO TAKE PLACE ON THE

RIDEAU RIFLE RANGE, AT OTTAWA,

On Tuesday, 25th August, 1868, and following days.

I. INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—1st Prize to Squad making the highest aggregate score. 2nd Prize to highest individual score. To be competed for by 8 representatives by birth or descent of England, Scotland, Ireland, France and such other nationalities, as may choose to enter; Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each; Snider Rifles; Hythe at first, and any position at the others; no sighting shots allowed. Entrance 1 dol. per man. [Entries are now closed for the first three countries named.]

II. VOLUNTEER MATCH.—15 prizes. Ranges 200 and 300 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; Hythe position. Open to all Volunteers and Officers and Soldiers of H. M. Service. Entrance 25 cents.

III. ALL COMERS'.—8 prizes. Ranges 300, 500 and 700 yards, 3 shots at each; any rifle; any position. Open to all comers. Entrance 50 cents.

IV. ASSOCIATION MATCH.—12 prizes. Ranges 400 and 200 yards, 5 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to members of the Association only. Entrance 25 cents.

V. BATTALION MATCH.—1st Prize, for highest aggregate score. 2nd Prize, for highest individual aggregate score. Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards, 3 shots at first two, and 4 at last range; Hythe position; Government Enfield Rifles. Open to ten men of any Volunteer Brigade, Battalion, Prov. Brig., Prov. Batt., or Regiment of H. M. Army. Entrance per ten men, 5 dollars.

VI. VOLUNTEER MATCH.—12 prizes. Ranges 500, 400 and 200 yards, 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to all Volunteers, and officers and men of H. M. Service. Entrance twenty-five cents.

VII. MILITARY BREACH-LOADING RIFLES PRIZES.—[For rapidity and accuracy combined.] 2 prizes, for the greatest number of points, each hit counting one point in addition to points scored. 2 prizes, for greatest number of points not counting hits. 2 prizes for greatest number of hits. Range 200; 2 times one minute; any breech-loader, magazines not to be used; any position. Entrance 50 cents. Competitors may enter three times on repayment of the fee, but can only take one prize.

N.B.—In the event of competitors winning the first prize in first series and whose scores qualify them for the prizes in the other series they shall be entitled to such prizes.

VIII. OFFICER'S MATCH.—8 prizes. Ranges 200 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to officers of the Volunteer Force and of H. M. Service. Entrance 1 dollar.

IX. THE METROPOLITAN "RIFLE OAKS."—Swcstakes 50c each. Divided into three prizes. 1st prize, half the sum subscribed. 2nd prize, three-fifths of ditto. 3rd prize, the remaining two-fifths. Minus 25 per cent. deducted for the Association. Open to all comers. Ranges 500, 5 shots; any position; Government Enfield Rifles.

X. COMPANY MATCH.—3 prizes. Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each; Government Enfield Rifles; Hythe position. Open to 5 men of all efficient companies of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion and in H. M. Army of Canada. Entrance per company two dollars fifty cents.

XI. ALL COMERS MATCH.—8 prizes. Ranges 600, 300, and 1,000 yards, 3 shots at each; any rifle; any position. Open to all comers. Entrance 50 cents.

XII. ASSOCIATION MATCH.—5 prizes. Ranges 700 and 900 yards, 3 shots at each; any rifle; any position. Open to members of the Association only. Entrance 25 cents.

XIII. CONSOLATION.—12 prizes. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 2 shots at the first and 3 at the second range; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed. Entrance 25 cents.

CHALLENGE MATCH.—2 prizes. Twenty marksmen of the Metropolitan District vs. any twenty in Canada. Ranges 300, 500 and 700 yards, 3 shots at each; Hythe position; Government Enfield Rifles. Entrance per man 1 dollar.

If a team representing all Canada cannot be organized, the entrance money shall be returned, and the prizes forfeited to the Association.

Pool and Swiss Carton Targets will be provided at certain ranges.

Two sighting shots will be allowed at all ranges beyond 400 yards to be fired in any position.

All persons may become members of the Association on payment of two dollars to the funds thereof. Volunteers, not commissioned officers, may become members on payment of one dollar.

N.B.—Non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. Service pay half entrance fee in all matches open to them, with the exception of the Battalion, Company, and at the Pool and Swiss Carton targets.

The Committee of Management regret that they have been unable to have the value of the prizes ready for publication to-day, but programmes containing full information respecting prizes, matches and regulations, will be ready by the 12th instant, and will be forwarded to those applying for them.

The Committee are completing arrangements for the conveyance to and from Ottawa of all Volunteers in uniform attending the matches at one fare by the Grand Trunk and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Companies, and the Ottawa River Navigation Company.

C. E. PERRY, Capt. & Secy.



DOMINION OF CANADA

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES.

To be competed for at the Annual Match to take place at the City of Montreal,

On the 15th September, 1868, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

ALL-COMERS' MATCH.—Open to all members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st prize.....	\$250
2nd do.....	100
3rd, 5 prizes at \$20 each.....	100
10 prizes of \$10 do.....	100
10 do of \$5 do.....	50
	\$600

For any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regulations for all comers' matches. Ranges—400 yds.; 600 yds.; 800 yds.; 1,000 yds.; 5 rounds at each range to be shot for in two stages: 1st stage at 400 and 800 yds.

5 highest scores.....	\$20 each.
10 second highest do.....	10 "
10 third do do.....	5 "

2nd stage at 800 and 1,000 yds.: To be shot for by the 40 highest scores in the first stage.

Highest score.....	\$250
2nd do do.....	100
Entrance fee to match \$1.	

For all comers' the shooting shall—unless otherwise specified—be in any position. No fixed artificial rest shall be allowed, unless otherwise specified. Any description of rifle not exceeding 10 lbs weight, exclusive of ramrod.

DOMINION OF CANADA PRIZE.—Open to all certified and efficient members of regularly embodied corps of Volunteer Militia, or Militia and members of the Staff who are also members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

"EFFICIENCY"—To be understood as having been a member of the corps previous to the 1st July, 1868, to have performed the number of days' drill required by the law of the Province in which his corps is organized.

"Certificate" to be signed by the officer commanding the corps to which the competitor belongs.

1st prize.....	\$500
30 " of \$20.....	600
30 " of \$10.....	300
	\$1,400

To be competed for in two stages. First Stage—5 rounds each, at 300, 400 and 500 yards. The thirty men making the highest scores to receive each \$20 and a badge of 1st class. The next thirty highest to receive each ten dollars, and a badge of 2nd class.

Second Stage—5 rounds each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the 60 winners of prizes in the 1st 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 Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance 50 cents.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.—To be shot for by 15 competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association, or where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the senior staff officer in the Province to which they belong. Selection open to all efficient volunteers or regular militiamen belonging to embodied corps. Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion match.

First prize to the highest aggregate score, a piece of plate worth.....	\$800
To the highest individual score.....	50
To the second highest individual score.....	30
To the third highest individual score.....	20
	\$900

Ranges 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards; five shots at each range. Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Entrance fee ten dollars for each Province.

The prize of eight hundred dollars to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it is to be afterwards offered for competition under such conditions as may be determined upon by the Province, subject to the approval of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

ALL-COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—Open to all comers of any nation: any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regulations:

1st Prize.....	\$300
2nd ".....	100
10 Prizes of \$15.....	150
	\$550

Ranges 400 and 800 yards; five rounds at each range. Entrance \$1.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION PRIZE.—To be competed for by members of affiliated associations who are also members of the Dominion R. A.

1st Prize.....	50
Highest individual score.....	50
10 second highest \$15 each.....	150
10 next highest \$5 each.....	50
	\$450

Ranges 300, 600 and 900 yards. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five members of any one association. The remaining prizes to be given to individual scores. Any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations. Entrance fee 75 cents each competitor. Possession of the \$200 prize to be left to the decision of the winning association, and will be paid to the Treasurer of such.

MILITARY DISTRICT PRIZE.—To be shot for by ten competitors from each Military District, subscribers to the Dominion Rifle Association or affiliated associations. The selection to be certified by the District Association, or where there is no association, by the Senior Staff officer of the District. Selection to be made from efficient Volunteers, as in Dominion prize.

To highest aggregate score.....	\$400
[in plate or money]	
Highest individual score.....	50
Next ten highest individual scores 10 dollars each.....	100
Do do do 5 dollars each.....	50
	\$600

Possession to be decided by five shots at 600 yds. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards. Entrance fee ten dollars.

BATTALION MATCH.—To be competed for by six officers, non-commissioned officers or men from each Battalion, members of the Dominion Rifle Association or affiliated associations.

1st Prize.....	\$250
Highest individual score.....	30
2nd highest do do.....	20
10 next highest ten dollars each.....	100
10 do do five dollars each.....	50
	\$450

Individual possession of prize of 250 dollars [which will be given in plate or in money] to be decided upon by three shots each at 500 yards. Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection certified by Lieut. Colonel commanding the Battalion. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance fee three dollars per Battalion.

THE MILITARY PRIZE.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. Regular forces stationed in Canada:

1st prize.....	\$ 40
2nd do.....	30
3rd do.....	20
4th do.....	15
20 prizes of five dollars each.....	100
	\$205

Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards. 3 shots at each range. Government Enfield or converted Snider Enfield rifles are to be used. Entrance fee 25 cts.

Additional Prizes will be announced from time to time, previous to the Match, as the Council may feel authorized to offer by the receipt of Contributions.

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges.

Two Sighting Shots will be allowed at Ten Cents per Shot.

The Council have determined to adopt the Wimbledon Regulations of 1867, as far as applicable, to the Prizes now offered for competition.

These Regulations will be printed and issued as speedily as possible.

Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to affiliate must comply with that Rule before the 15th August.

Subscribers under Rule 2 will be accepted up to 15th September.

C. STUART, Captain, Secretary.

Ottawa, July 16th, 1868.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.
(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Ottawa.	Arrive in Prescott.
Express, 7:00 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Mixed, 1:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 9:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
Leave Prescott.	Arrive in Ottawa.
Mixed, 7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.
Express, 1:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Mail, 5:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.

The time of these Trains have been so arranged as to ensure connection with night and day Trains on Grand Trunk, East and West.

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.

Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

T. S. DETLOR, THOMAS REYNOLDS,
Superintendent, Managing Director.

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time.

Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-17

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

E. K. MACGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design.

GEO. H PERRY,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 1-ly

WILLIAM McKAY,

DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glasses, Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Painter. GLASS STAINING—This is the only Glass Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of the three in British America. As to style of work, reference is made to the stained glass work in the Parliament Buildings, executed at this establishment. First class artists only employed. Orders from any part of Canada or the United States, for church and other designs, will receive prompt attention, Mosgrove's Block, Rideau street, Ottawa.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL,..... Nine Million Dollars.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMP'Y OF CANADA.
Head Office,..... Toronto.
DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa. 1-ly

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Col-lars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-ly.

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED U. CANADIAN OFFICE.

AGENCIES at all the principal places throughout the Province for the transaction of Fire and Marine business.
Head Office—Church street, Toronto. George Percival Ridout, Governor; T. W. Burchall, Managing Director. Agents for Ottawa, Herrick and Brush. Jan. 31st, 1868. 5-6m.

GEORGE COX,

ENGRAVER AND PLATE PRINTER, Sparks Street, opposite the Russell House, up stairs, Ottawa. Visiting and Business Cards, Seals, Jewelry and Silver Ware neatly engraved, &c. 1-ly.

JAGGER & LEDYARD.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c., wholesale. No. 80 Young street, Toronto.
W. M. JAGGER, H. S. LEDZARD. 1-ly

BRASS CASTINGS

AND BRASS FINISHING,

And all articles required by Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
H. N. TABB & CO.

683 Craig Street, - - - - - Montreal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

Hunter Rose & Co., Printers and Publishers.
Ottawa.

THE above work is now in course of preparation, and will be issued early in the new year. The book will contain full and accurate information of all cities, towns, villages, etc., in the Province of Ontario, together with an alphabetical list of the various trades and professions, prominent citizens, manufacturers, &c., in each locality.

Terms of advertising made known on application to agents. Subscription price of book five dollars.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.,
Printers and Publishers.

Ottawa, Oct. 12 43-17

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

REVERE HOUSE,

RIDEAU street, Ottawa. Omnibuses to and from the cars and boats free of charge. This House has been furnished throughout, and is second to none in the Capital.

J. G. JOSEPH & CO.,

MANUFACTURE on their premises RIFLE CUPS and other PRESENTATION PLATE, London and Paris House, Toronto. 19-ly.

WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452, St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

CANADA AGENCY AND DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

BALLARD'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CART-RIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR THE

NEW YORK METALIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

WE beg to inform the public that we have been appointed AGENTS in Canada for the sale of the above celebrated Arms and Ammunition, and that we have a full supply on hand, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices. In addition, we have also on hand Smith & Wesson's, Colt's and other Revolvers and Pistols, together with a complete assortment of English Single and Double Barrelled Guns, &c., &c.

Descriptive and Illustrative Price Lists furnished on application to

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
Agents,
Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by
A. WORKMAN & Co.,
Rideau Street, Lower Town, and
Wellington Street, Upper Town. 19

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA. This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Office, and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and, with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada.

1-ly JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

R. W. CRUICE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Amund, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq.
All business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,

AUMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa.
P. O'MEARA, Proprietor.

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been refitted and refurnished throughout. 1-ly

CITY HOTEL,

CLARENCE street, Ottawa, William Graham, Proprietor. This House is well known to the travelling public of Canada, and still maintains its character as a first-class hotel

G. MERCER ADAM,

LATE ROLLO & ADAM,

BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS, BOOK IMPORTER

IN Law,
Theology,
Medicine,
Education,
The Sciences,
and General Literature.
61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-BOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLAR.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia,

When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the everyday duties of the various grades of rank and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.
G. MERCER ADAM Publisher. Toronto.

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles, Ammunitions, &c., &c., No. 132 Yonge st., Toronto. 1-ly

DR. O. C. WOOD,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa. Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa.
Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy, and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated, if required. The cure guaranteed. 1-ly

J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of Sawed Lumber, etc. Ottawa, C.W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren, John McLaren.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA
Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 14-ly

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

THE RIFLE STADIUM is an instrument for judging distances from 50 yards to 800 yards, and is in universal use in England.

Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents.
All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Opticle Instruments made and sold at
CHARLES POTTER,
Optian, King-street, Toronto, Ontario.

THOMAS ISAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

AND DEALER IN

IRON Coals, Chains, Ropes, Stoves, Glass, Oils, &c., Agent for H. Watrous' Rifles, Revolvers and Cartridges,

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,
Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, Conservative.
 The Edinburgh Review—Whig.
 The Westminster Review—Radical.
 The North British Review—Free Church.
 AND
 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1868.

For any one of the Reviews.....	84 00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7 00
For any three of the Reviews.....	10 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review.....	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews.....	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews.....	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	15 00

CLUBS.

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review will be sent to ONE ADDRESS for \$12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for 48 dol. and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is Two CENTS a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1868 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the four Reviews for 1867. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1868, may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "Four Reviews" for 1867.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The NORTH BRITISH from January 1863, to December, 1867, inclusive; EDINBURGH and the WESTMINSTER from April 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the LONDON QUARTERLY for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of 1 dol. 50 cts. a year for each or any Review; also, Blackwood for 1866 and 1867, for 2 dol. 50 cts. a year, or the two years together for 4 dol.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted DIRECT TO THE PUBLISHERS.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
 140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages, and numerous engravings.

Price seven dollars for two volumes—by mail, post-paid, eight dollars

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1826, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated and Invested Fund, Thirteen Million Dollars; Annual Income, Three Million Two Thousand. W. R. RAMSAY, Manager. RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

P. J. BUCKLEY, L. L. B.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Office—Thompson's Block, Corner of York and Sussex Streets.

W. BALDWIN THIBODO, M.A.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Chambers—Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C.W. 19-1y

MR. P. O'REILLY, JR.,

BARRISTER, &c. Chambers, over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Hotel and Front street, Belleville, Ont. 14-1y

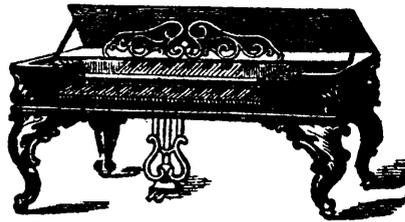
A POSITIVE REMEDY.

MORTIMER'S CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it.

Price only 25 cents a bottle.
 GEO. MORTIMER,
 Chemist and Druggist,
 Sussex Street,
 Ottawa, July 20th, 1868. 29tf



A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

15 KING STREET EAST, Toronto, Importers and Dealers in MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Sole and general agents in the Dominion for the sale of the celebrated

STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND DUNHAM PIANOS.

Also in stock, Pianofortes of good reliable makers, which can be highly recommended and guaranteed: 7 octaves, from 250 dollars upwards. Prices and terms liberal.

HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS

by Mason & Hamlin, and Geo. A. Price & Co.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS

of all descriptions, from the celebrated manufactory of Courtois, Paris.

Military Bugles, Drums, Fifes, &c. &c. &c. Special attention given to the formation and supply of

MILITARY BANDS.

Parties applying by letter will receive PROMPT attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
 King street, Toronto.

Agencies at London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec.
 Toronto, June, 1867. 24-ly

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Mantle Clock, Binocula Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also, in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c. Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sashes, Crown and Stars, Lace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
 Notre Dame Street.
 Montreal, April 1867. 15-ly

BEE HIVES.

J. H. THOMAS'S FIRST PRIZE MOVEABLE J. COMB BEE HIVES for sale.

Apply to the undersigned agent for circular,
 JOHN HENDERSON.
 New Edinburgh, Jan. 31st, 1868. 5-6mo.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, AUG. 7, 1868.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 30 per cent.

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

N. M'EACHREN,

MILITARY TAILOR,

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to make UNIFORMS at the following prices.

RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments.....	21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered.....	32 00
Do Major's.....	28 00
Do Captain's.....	25 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Dress Pants.....	7 to 9 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 25

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made to order.

INFANTRY.

Over Coat.....	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—regulation pattern.....	28 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's.....	35 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation.....	18 to 22 00
Scarlet Serge do.....	12 00
Patrol Jacket—Blue Serge.....	8 00
Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Oxford Mixture.....	8 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	3 75
Silk Sashes.....	9 00
Sword Belts.....	5 00
Surgeons' Belts.....	17 00
Swords.....	13 00
Cocked Hat for Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters.....	20 00
Color-Sergeants' Chevrons.....	2 50
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 25
Gold Numerals.....	1 25

Regimental Colors, from 150 dollars to 200 dollars, made to order.

ARTILLERY.

Overcoat.....	33 00
Dress Tunic.....	35 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	45 00
Patrol Jacket.....	20 to 24 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
Forage Cap.....	6 50
Busby complete, with case.....	20 00

On application a card will be sent giving full instructions for self-measurement.

N. M'EACHREN,

Master Tailor Queen's Own Rifles,
 Toronto, Ontario.