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"THE REVIEW."

NIGHT.

BY CARROLL RYAN.

Gazing out at midnight
Over a misty sea;—
Out in that chaos of darkness
What is there child for thee?
"Billows that break have voices,
As breaking hearts, for those
That listen while sin rejoices
Over a sea of woes.

"Grief, like a tempest riding
Over a million souls,
Where, in the night of living,
Life, like an ocean rolls.
O! blessed be Him that giveth
A voice to the breaking heart,
The song of a love that liveth
When all that were loved depart."

THE HEAVY CAVALRY CHARGE AT
BALACLAVA.

From Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea"

The custom of the service requires that an officer who has the immediate command of a body of cavalry engaged in the duty of charging shall be the actual leader of the onslaught in the strictest sense, riding forward at a distance of at least some few yards in advance of his squadrons; but it must not be supposed that those who originated or sanctioned this practice were acting in contemplation of any such circumstances as those which now existed, or that they ever intended to subject a General officer, or indeed any other human being, to the peculiar species of personal hazard which Scarlett had resolved to confront. As tested in its general operation, the practice is not one which unduly exposes the life of the leader; for when a strong body of horse is started at full pace towards the foe, it commonly happens that either the attack or the distance gives way before the moment of impact; but in this rare example of a slow, resolute, charge of three hundred, directed uphill against broad and deep masses of squadrons which reckoned their strength by thousands, it seemed nearly certain, from the first that the general leading it must come, and come almost directly, into actual bodily contact with a host of adversaries, and remain for a time engulfed in it, because the enemy's front

ranks were so barred against all retreat by the squadrons behind them that there could be no hope of putting the body to flight by the mere approach of our squadrons.

At this time, the distance between the Russians and General Scarlett is believed to have been about 400 yards.

He turned to his trumpeter and said at once, "Sound the charge!"

Whilst the notes were still pealing, and before they could take full effect upon the squadrons behind him, Scarlett moved forward at a trot; and although the impediments of the camping-ground made it necessary for a rider in this the first part of the onset to pick his way with some care, yet the horse Scarlett rode was a horse of such stride and power that his rate of advance was not slow, even over the obstructed ground; and, as soon as the clear field which was at length gained enabled the leader to get into a gallop, the distance between him and his squadrons was swiftly increased. In a few moments he was so far in advance of them that Elliot judged it right to call the attention of the chief to the position of his squadrons. Those squadrons were by this time advancing; but the impediments of the camping ground proved of course more obstructing to the serried ranks of the Greys than to a horseman with only one companion and two attendants. Scarlett could not question that the distance between him and his squadrons had become extravagantly great; but still judging, as he had judged from the first, that it was of vital moment to strike the enemy's column whilst halted, he rather desired to accelerate the Greys than much to retard his own pace. Therefore, still pressing forward, though not quite so swiftly as before, he turned partly round in his saddle, shouted out a "Come on!" to the Greys, and invoked them with a wave of his sword.

When the squadrons attained to clear ground they began to reduce the space which separated them from their leader; but it is computed that, at the moment of Scarlett's first contact with the enemy's column, the distance between him and the squadrons which followed him was still, at the least, fifty yards.

The Brigadier now found himself nearing the front of the column at a point very near its centre, and the spot at which Scarlett rode was marked by the presence of a Russian officer who sat erect in his saddle some few paces in front of his people, and confronting the English intruder.

Scarlett by this time was charging up at speed, and, conjoined with the swiftness thus attained, the weight of a sixteen-hand horse gave his onset a formidable momentum. The Russian officer turned

partly round in his saddle, with a gesture which seemed to indicate that he sought to beckon forward his people, and cause them to flood down over the four coming horseman; but already Scarlett and his aide-de-camp were closing. Moved perhaps by such indication of rank as was to be gathered in one fleeting moment from the sight of a staff officer's hat, the Russian officer chose Elliot for his adversary, and was going to make his first thrust, when along the other side of him, rushing close past the elbow of his bridle-arm, General Scarlett swept on without hindrance, and drove his way into the column.

It was by digging his charger right in between the two nearest troopers before him that Scarlett wedged himself into the solid mass of the enemy's squadrons. When a man has done an act of this kind, and has lived to speak of it, it is difficult for him to be sure of what might be happening close around him, but Scarlett observed that of the adversaries nearest to him, whom he had not, he knew, gravely wounded, there were some who dropped off their horses without having been killed or wounded by him: and it seemed to him, if he were to judge only from his own eyes, that they were throwing themselves to the ground of their own accord.

It was well perhaps, after all, that Scarlett, in leading the charge, was extravagantly ahead of his troops; for it seems he was able to drive so far into the column as to be protected by the very bodies of his adversaries from the shock which must needs be inflicted by the Greys and Inniskillings when charging the front of the column.

From the moment when the Brigadier had thus established himself in the midst of his foes, it resulted, of course, that his tenure of life was by the sword, and not by the sword which is a metaphor, but by that which is actual and of steel: Scarlett, it seems, had no pretensions to be more than a passably good swordsman, and he had the disadvantage of being near-sighted; but he knew how to handle his weapon, and in circumstances which exposed him to attack from several at the same time he had more need of such unflinching industry of the sword-arm as might keep the blade flashing here, there, and on all sides in quickly successive whirls, than of the subtle, the delicate skill which prepares men for combats of two.

It was partly, perhaps, from the circumstance of Elliot's approaching him on the side of his sword-arm that the Russian officer in front of the column chose the aide-de-camp for his antagonist instead of the chief; but, be that as it may, he faced Elliot as he approached, and endeavoured

to cut him down. Evading or parrying the cut, Elliot drove his sword through the body of the assailant, and the swiftness with which he was galloping up whilst delivering this thrust was so great that the blade darted in to the very hilt; but until the next moment, when Elliot's charger had rushed past, the weapon, though held fast by its owner, still could not be withdrawn. Thence it resulted that the Russian officer was turned round in his saddle by the leverage of the sword which transfigured him. In the next instant, Elliot, still rushing forward with great impetus, drove into column between the two troopers who most nearly confronted him, and then, with a now reeking sword, began cleaving his way through the ranks. Shegog and the trumpeter came crashing in after; so that not only Scarlett himself, but all the three horsemen who constituted his immediate following, were now engulfed in the column.

A singular friendship had long subsisted between the Scots Greys and the Inniskilling Dragoons. It dated from the time of that famous brigade in which three cavalry regiments were so brought together as to express by their aggregate title the union of the three kingdoms, yet offer a sample of each; but the circumstance of the Greys and the Inniskillings having been brigaded together in the great days can hardly be treated as alone sufficing to account for the existence and duration of this romantic attachment; for it so happens that the sentiment which thus bound together the thistle and the shamrock has never included the rose. The friendship between the Scottish and the Irish regiments had the ardour of personal friendship, and a tenacity not liable to be relaxed by mere death—for a regiment great in history bears so far a resemblance to the immortal gods as to be old in power and glory, yet have always the freshness of youth. Long intervals of years often passed in which the Greys and the Inniskillings remained parted by distance, but whenever it became known that by some new change of quarters the two regiments would once more be brought together, there used to be great joy and preparation; and whether the in-marching regiment might be the Greys or the Inniskillings it was sure to be welcomed by the other one with delight and with lavish attentions.

When last the sworn friends were together in what they might deign to call fighting they were under the field-glass of the great Napoleon. Then as now, the Greys charged in first line, and on the left of the Inniskillings.

Of the two comrade regiments, each had its distinguishing characteristics. If, with the Inniskillings, impetuosity was in a great measure aggregate; that yearning of the Scots for close quarters was, with many, the passion of the individual man, and so plain to the eye that the trooper became something other than a component part a machine—became visibly a power of himself. English officers who were combative enough in their own way, yet saw with wonder not unmingled with a feeling like awe that long-pent-up rage for the fight which was consuming the men of the Greys.

But when the Greys got clear of the camping-ground, both they and the Inniskilling squadron on their right began to gather pace; and when the whole line had settled into its gallop there began to take effect that spontaneous change of structure which often attends cavalry charges, for the front rank began to spread out, and from time to time the rear-rank men, as opportunity offered, pushed forward into the openings thus made

for them. This change was carried so far that in large portions of the line, if not through its whole extent, the two ranks which had begun the advance were converted by degrees into one. The "three hundred," whilst advancing as they did at first in two ranks, were enormously outflanked by the enemy, and it seems that from this circumstance men were instinctively led to give freer scope to the impulses which tended to a prolongation of front.

There was now but small space between our slender line of "three hundred" and the dark serried mass which had received their leader into its depths; and the Russian horsemen—so ill-generalled as to be still kept at the halt—began here and there firing their carbines. Colonel Griffith, commanding the Greys, was so struck, it seems, by a shot in the head as to be prevented from continuing to lead on his regiment.

The two squadron-leaders of the Greys were in their places, and of these Major Clarke, the leader of the right squadron, was the senior officer but he did not yet know that he had acceded to the temporary command of the regiment, and continued to lead the right squadron.

Whilst Major Clarke was leading in the right squadron of the Greys without knowing that he had acceded to the command of the regiment, an accident befell him, which might seem at first sight—and so indeed he himself apparently judged it—to be one of a very trivial kind, but it is evident that in its effect upon the question of his surviving or being slain it trebled the chances against him. Without being vicious, his charger, then known as the Sultan, was liable to be maddened by the rapture of galloping squadrons; and it somehow resulted from the frenzy which seized on the horse that the rider got his bearskining dispaced, and suffered it to fall to the ground. Well enough might it appear to the pious simplicity of those Russian troopers who saw the result, and not the accident which caused it, that the red-coated officer on the foremost grey horse rode visibly under the shelter of some Satanic charm, or else with some spell of the Church holding good, by the aid of strong faith, against acres upon acres of swords: for now, when Clarke made the last rush, and dug Sultan in through their ranks, he entered among them bareheaded.

The difference that there was in the temperments of the two comrade regiments showed itself in the last moments of the onset. The Scots Greys gave no utterance except to a low, eager, fierce moan of rapture—the moan of outbursting desire. The Inniskillings went in with a cheer.

With a rolling prolongation of clangour which resulted from the bends of a line now deformed by its speed, the "three hundred" crashed in upon the front of the column. They crashed in so weightily that no cavalry, extended in line and halted, could have withstood the shock if it had been able to shrink and fall back; but, whatever might be their inclination, the front-rank men of the Russian column were debarred, as we saw, from all means of breaking away to the rear by the weight of their own serried squadrons sloping up the hillside close behind them; and it being too late for them to evade the concussion by a lateral flight, they had no choice—it was a cruel trial for cavalry to have to endure at the halt—they had no choice but to await and suffer the onslaught.

Although by their charge these few horsemen could deliver no blow of such weight as to shake the depths of a column extending far up the hillside, they more or less

shivered or sundered the front rank of the mass, and then, by dint of sheer wedge-work and fighting, they opened and cut their way in. It was in the nature of things that at some parts of the line the hindrance should be greater than at others; but, speaking in general terms, it can be said that, as Scarlett had led, so his first line righteously followed; and that, within a brief space from the moment of the first crash, the "three hundred," after more or less strife, were received into the enemy's column.

Lord Raglan was so rich in experience of the great times and so gifted with the somewhat rare power of swiftly apprehending a combat, that he instantly saw the full purport and even divined the sure issue, of what our dragoons were doing; but it was not without some dismay on the part of other English beholders that Scarlett and his "Three hundred" were thus seen to bury themselves in the enemy's masses. And with every moment, the few thus engulfed in the many seemed nearer and nearer to extinction. For a while, indeed, the Inniskilling and the Grey—the one by his charger, and both by the red of their uniforms—could he so followed by the eye of the spectator as to be easily seen commingling with the dark-mantled masses around them; but the more the interfusion increased the greater became the seeming oppressiveness of the disproportion between the few and the many; and soon this effect so increased that if a man gazed from the Chersonese without the aid of a field-glass, he could hardly ward off a belief that the hundreds had been swamped in the thousands.

Yet all this while, General Scarlett and the "three hundred" horsemen who had followed him into the column were not in such desperate condition as to be helplessly perishing in this thicket of lances and swords. If, indeed, they had faltered and hovered with uncertain step in the front of the great Russian column till it might please General Rjoff to sound "the trot," they must have been crushed or dispersed by the descending weight of his masses; but our horsemen, by first charging home and then forcing their way into the heart of the column, had gained for themselves a strange kind of safety (or rather of comparative safety), in the very density of the squadrons which encompassed them. It is true that every man had to fight for his life, and that too with an industry which must not be suffered to flag; but still he fought under conditions which were not so overwhelmingly unfair as they seemed to be at first sight.

Scarlett's men, as we know, were "heavy dragoons," whilst the Russians were either hussars or troops of other denominations ranging under the head of "light cavalry"; but in the fight now about to be waged this difference was of less importance than might be imagined. The weight of our men and the weight of their horses had served them well in the charge; and even in the closely-locked combat of few against many to which they had now committed themselves, the red-coated troopers were likely to be advantaged by their greater height from the ground and the longer reach of their sword-arms; but in point of defensive accoutrements they were less protected than the light cavalry were with whom they had to contend. Except the helmets worn by the one squadron of the Inniskillings, the "three hundred" had no sort of covering or accoutrement contrived for defence. They were without their shoulder scales, and even without their gauntlets. The Russians, on the other hand (with the exception of a very small proportion of them who

wore and disclosed their pale blue hussar jacket, were all encased in what was (for the purpose of this peculiar combat) a not inefficient suit of armour; for the thick, coarse, long grey outercoats which they wore gave excellent protection against the cuts of an Englishman's sabre, and was not altogether incapable of even defeating a thrust; whilst the shako was of such strength and quality as to be more effectual than a helmet against the edge of the sword.

In such skill as is gained by the sword exercise there was not perhaps much disparity between the combatants; but the practice of our service up to that time had failed to provide the troopers with those expedients of fence which he would be needing when assailed in the direction of his bridle-arm; and this of course was a somewhat imperilling defect for a horseman who had to combat in a crowd of enemies, and was liable to be attacked on all sides.

In some parts of the column the combatants were so closely locked as to be almost unable, for a while, to give the least movement to their chargers; and wherever the red-coated horseman thus found himself inwedge and surrounded by assailants, it was only by the swift-circling "moulinet," by an almost ceaseless play of his sabre whirling round and round overhead, and by seizing now and then an occasion for a thrust or a cut, that he was able to keep himself among the living; but the horse, it seems, during these stationary fights, instinctively sought and found shelter for his head by bending it down, and leaving free scope for the sabres to circle and clash overhead. At other places—for the most part perhaps in those lanes of space which were constituted by the usual "intervals" and distances intervening in the mass—there was so much more freedom of movement that groups of as many as ten or twelve Russians who had fallen out of their ranks would be here and there seen devoting themselves to a common purpose by confederating themselves, as it were, against particular foes, and endeavouring to overwhelm the knot of two or three Greys or Inniskillings which they deemed to be the most in their power. Where this occurred, the two or three redcoats, more less separated from each other, would be seen striving to force their way through the masses before them, and attended on their rear by a band of assailants who did not, most commonly, succeed in overpowering the tall horsemen, but persisted nevertheless in hanging upon them. Our troopers, thus encompassed, strove hard, as may well be supposed, to cut down the foes within reach; but in general the sabre seemed almost to rebound like a cudgel from the thick grey outer-coat of the Russian horsemen; and, upon the whole, there was resulting as yet but little carnage from this singular example of a fight between a heavy column of halted cavalry and the knots of the taller horsemen who were riving it deeper and deeper.

With but few exceptions, the Scots Greys were of the race which the name of their regiment imports; and, from a conjuncture of circumstances which must needs be of rare occurrence in modern times, the descendants of the Covenanters had come upon an hour when troopers could once more be striving in that kind of close fight which marked the period of our religious wars—in that kind of close fight which withdraws the individual soldier from his fractional state of existence, and exalts him into a self depending power. A Scots Grey, in the middle of our own century, might have no enrag-

ing cause to inflame him, but he was of the blood of those who are warriors by temperament, and not because of mere reasons, and he, too, had read his Bible. Men who saw the Scots Grey in this close fight of Scarlett's, travel out of humanity's range to find beings with which to compare him. His long-pent up fire, as they say, had so burst forth as to turn him into a demon of warlike wrath; but it must not be inferred from such speech that he was under the power of that "blood frenzy" of which we shall afterwards see an example, and the truth can be satisfied by acknowledging that, as his fathers before him had ever been accustomed to rage in battle, so he too, in this later time, was seized and governed by the passion of fight. When numbers upon numbers of docile obedient Russians crowded round a Scot of this quality, and beset him on all sides, it did not of necessity result that they had the ascendant. Whilst his right arm was busy with the labour of sword against sword he could so use his bridle-hand as to be fastening its grip upon the long-coated men of a milder race, and tearing them out of their saddles.

Engaged in this ceaseless toil of fighting for life as well as for victory, the Greys and the Inniskillings were hardly so self-conscious as to be afterwards able to speak at all surely of the degree of confidence with which they maintained in this singular combat of the few against many; but of those who observed from a distance, there was one who more swiftly and more surely than others could apprehend the features of a still pending conflict. Almost from the first, Lord Raglan perceived that our horsemen, though scant in numbers, and acting singly or in small knots, still showed signs of having dominion over the mass that they had chosen to invade. Whether the cause of this ascendant be traced to the greater height and longer reach of horsemen, to the unspeakable advantage of being the assailants, to the inborn pride and warlike temperament of our men, or, finally, to all these causes united, the actual result was, that the redcoats, few as they were, seemed to ride through the crowd like sure tyrants. The demeanour of the Russian horsemen was not unlike what might have been expected. Gazing down as they did from a slope, even those who were not in the foremost ranks could see the exceeding scantiness of the force which had made bold to attack them, and accordingly they seemed to remain steady and free from alarms of the kind which seize upon masses; but still the individual trooper who chanced to be so placed in the column as to have to undergo the assaults of one of the Scots Greys or Inniskilling Dragoons seemed to own himself personally overmatched, and to meet the encounter almost hopelessly, like a brave man oppressed by the strong. Without apparently doubting—for there was no sign of panic—that overwhelming numbers must secure the general result, he yet found that, for the moment, those mere numbers could not give him the protection he needed, and he would so rein his charger, and so plant himself in his saddle, and so set his features, as to have the air of standing at bay. Of the objects surrounding our people whilst engaged in this closely-locked fight, none stamped themselves more vividly on their minds than those numberless cages of clenched teeth which met them wherever they looked.

From the time when the "there hundred" had fairly closed with the enemy, there was but little recourse to carbines or pistol; and the movement of the horses within the

column being necessarily slight, and on thick herbage, there resulted little sound from their tramp. The clash of sabres overhead had become so steady and ceaseless, and its sound so commingled with the jangle of cavalry accoutrements proceeding from thousands of horsemen, that upon the whole it was but little expressive of the numberless separate conflicts in which each man was holding to life with the strength of his own right arm.

In regard to the use made of their voices, there was a marked difference between our people and the Russian horseman. The islanders hurled out whilst they fought those blasts of malediction by which many of our people, in the act of hard striving, are accustomed to evoke their full strength; whilst the Russians in general fought without using articulate words. Nor, instead, did they utter any truculent theological yells, of the kind which, some few days later, were destined to be heard on the oatfield. They had not as yet been sanctified. It was not till the 4th of November that the army of the Czar underwent that fell act of consecration which whetted his people for the morrow, and prepared those strange shrieks of doctrinal hate which were heard on the ridges of Inkerman. But although abstaining from fierce yells, the grey-mantled horseman in general was not therefore mute. He sometimes evoked, whilst he fought, a deep, gurgling, long-drawn sound, close akin to an incoherent roar; or else—and this last was the predominant utterance—a sustained and continuous "zizz" of the kind that is made with clenched teeth; and to the ears of those who were themselves engaged in the fight, the aggregate of the sounds coming thus from the mouths of the Russians was like that of some factory in busy England, where numberless wheels hum and buzz. And meanwhile, from those masses of Russian horsemen who stood ranged in such parts of the column as to be unable to engage in bodily combat, there rose a low murmur of that indefinite kind which attests the presence of a crowd without disclosing its humour. As heard on the edge of the Chersonese, a mile and a half towards the west, the collective roar which ascended from this thicket of intermixed combatants had the unity of sound which belongs to the moan of a distant sea.

The sight of the enemy's cavalry deliberately wheeling in upon the rear of a British regiment kindled so vehement a zeal in the heart of the Royals, and so eager a desire to press instantly forward to the rescue, that there was no ceremonious preparation for a charge. A voice cried out "By God, the Greys are cut off! Gallop! gallop!" Then there broke from the Royals a cheer. Their trumpets sounded the gallop, and without for a moment halting, but endeavouring to "from line on the move," the regiment sprang hastily forward. Indeed, the movement of the first or right squadrons was so rapid that the left squadron could not perfectly come up with it, and the regiment made its attack in short echelon of squadrons. In this order, but with its ranks imperfectly formed, the regiment advanced at a gallop against the right flank and rear of the in-wheeling line. In spite of this onset, the Russian wing continued its wheeling movement so long as to become defenceless on its extreme right. At the near approach of the Royals, that outer part of the wheeling line which was the most immediately exposed to its assailants broke off from the rest; and then the horsemen

(Continued on page 7.)

DENISON'S WORK ON MODERN
CAVALRY.

REVIEWS BY ENGLISH JOURNALS.

(From The Broad Arrow, Sept. 25.)

This book is one of those rare instances in which professional information of the most valuable kind is happily conveyed in a form which should make the book welcome not only to the soldier but to the general reader. The fact is, that from the beginning to end, a young lad thirsting after deeds of daring, or a sighing maiden accustomed to sensation novels, may each have their attention rivetted by the historical illustrations, showing the author's views on the organization and armament of Cavalry and its employment in war; whilst the experienced cavalry officer will not fail to be deeply interested in the new light thrown upon his own peculiar arm of the service, by the author's excellent treatise, and especially from that portion of it which derives its inspiration from the novel experiences of the American civil war, &c.

Reference has been made to the change in the position of cavalry, now that firearms are so much more deadly than heretofore, and the consideration of this fact leads us to our next point, viz: the advantage which will be derived from the employment of mounted men, trained to fight on foot with these new weapons. Colonel Denison's manifest tendency in favor of such a development of the cavalry arm, makes his work of infinite value to all who feel interested in the formation of such mounted troops as, in accordance with our previous remarks, appeared to be indicated as more peculiarly within the power of England to raise. Our author enlarges at great length upon the services rendered by such levies, as those of General Morgan on the Confederate side in the late war, and details many examples in which the Confederate cavalry, by the rapidity of their motions, were enabled to render good service in their dismounted condition, when they arrived at the point where they were to act.

It would be useless for us to quote instances of the many interesting passages from history, which make this book almost as readable as a volume of Percy anecdotes; but we cannot close our review without drawing attention to the great stress laid by our author upon the value of the revolving pistol as a cavalry arm. Indeed, if we were obliged to seek for one principle throughout the work to indicate the object with which it was written, we should say it was to inculcate the truth, that a good revolver must supercede the sabre in all cavalry charges of the future. So little stress, in fact, does he lay upon the sword, that one of the strongest points of his advice is, that for mounted rifles the sword, if used, should be attached to the saddle and not to the horsemen; whilst, on the other hand, instead of the pistols being carried in holsters, they should invariably be slung to the belt of the rider. The remarks regarding equipment and dress are of a very sensible and practical character. The advantage of the jack-boot is insisted upon, instead of the misery of wet and muddy overalls slopping about the legs. A long jacket is advocated in place of a tunic from the practical advantage which the writer sees in the whole dress being then

dried equally by the natural warmth of the body, by the trooper keeping himself in exercise when wet through, a result not to be arrived at when the skirts of his coat do not participate in the animal warmth.

Our space will not allow us to do more than thus to sketch a few of the ideas suggested by the perusal of Colonel Denison's interesting work. The regular service undoubtedly will purchase and estimate it at its true worth. To the officers of yeomanry and volunteer mounted rifles we cordially recommend the book as an admirable and readable compendium to those duties for the performance of which, it should be their ambition to qualify themselves.

(From the Civil Service Gazette, Oct. 3.)

This is a work about which there will probably be great difference of opinion. There are always men in the army, as elsewhere, who have peculiar views with regard to tactics and strategy, and who think that their theories are right, and everybody else's notion wrong. Colonel Denison has expressed his opinions on cavalry in the volume before us, but he has not relied solely on himself or his experience to justify everything that he lays down. He quotes the opinions of great generals, whose military capacity has won the admiration of the world, and in doing this he has so ably interwoven anecdote and incident with that which is more prosy and less exciting, that his work becomes one of great interest and value combined. Col. Denison turns frequently for illustration to the great struggle between the Federal and Confederate forces in America: and as this tremendous war is fresh in the memory of everybody, he renders the book, more attractive as well as easier to understand, by bringing before us incidents with whose history and nature we are acquainted. When those incidents occurred we did not regard them with professional eyes, but did not quite understand the strategic operations which ended in victory or defeat, and the case might be. We are now shown how these things were brought about, what influence cavalry had on the struggle, how that arm of the military service deputed itself, and what will be its probable uses in future conflicts.

Our author discusses with much ability the merits and demerits of the various arms with which cavalry are provided. He thinks that Sir Henry Havelock, that cavalry should be a kind of mounted infantry, and the advantages of this must be manifest. But for mere charging purposes Colonel Denison is in favor of the lance, and thinks the revolver should often be employed rather than the sabre. He ably explains the reasons for his decisions, and confirms his opinions with the relation of anecdotes and incidents which prove his assertions. We cannot attempt to go into the details of Colonel Denison's book; our readers will find it interesting to do that for themselves.

(From the Athenaeum Oct. 10.)

Colonel Denison has some interesting chapters on cavalry tactics outposts and patrols, advanced and rear guards, reconnoitring, intelligence, marches, camps, supplies, passage of defiles and rivers, surprises and ambushes, convoys and flags of truce. He writes clearly and arranges his examples well; and we heartily recommend his work not only to the cavalry officer, but to every student of the modern art of war.

The Paris correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* announces the death of Lieut. Colonel Dupin, an officer celebrated in the French army on more than one account, and who died the other day, bored to death by garrison life. The colonel had a stirring time of it, and pined away when his services were no longer required, and his sword had to sleep in its sheath. His military career must have commenced some time ago, as one of Horace Vernet's largest pieces, to be seen at Versailles, the colonel is represented putting his pistol to the ear of an arab. *Figaro* gives us a short notice of this officer's life, from which we gather that he leaves behind him a detestable reputation as a private gentleman, but that he was a soldier of exceptional courage. His whole existence was a game of hazard; he only left the gaming table, where he often staked what belonged to others, to go under fire, where he exposed his life as if it did not belong to him. Toward the end his career he was guilty of frequent acts of cruelty. Having no other quality than his bravery, which was appreciated at its proper value as naturally belonging to the uniform, he lived not over-teamed by his brother officers, and his only distraction was danger. During the Mexican campaign he commanded the counter guerrillas, and was the terror of the country. He was hated with a bitter hatred.

FENIAN CONGRESS.—Another general Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood is announced to take place on the 24th of November at Philadelphia. The report says that the Assembly Building has been leased for one week for the use of the Convention. It is expected to be the largest and certainly the most important meeting of Irishmen ever convened together. Over one thousand delegates are expected to be present; California, Canada, Ireland, England, Scotland, Australia, and South America, will have the delegation. The members of the Brotherhood of Philadelphia purpose giving a grand civic and military display as a welcome to the delegates.

RELIEFS.—The Government have come to the resolution of at once reducing our military strength in Canada by two battalions. This will change the programme of relief to be carried out by her Majesty's ship "Soom," which left Gibraltar, on Saturday, with the 71st Light Infantry. The programme was as follows; 83rd, Gibraltar to Halifax, 47th, Halifax to Barbadoes; 2nd battalion 16th, Barbadoes to Gibraltar; and 2nd battalion 15th, Gibraltar to Ireland. The 83rd will now remain at Gibraltar, the 2nd battalion 17th being brought home at once from Barbadoes, and the 47th being replaced at Halifax by a battalion, probably the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, from Canada, which will not be relieved. The 100th Regiment, from Montreal will also be brought home at once, thus reducing the strength in Canada by two battalions.—*Army and Navy Gazette* 24th.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—An analysis of the list of candidates in the new Parliament shows that the army is represented numerously. There are five general officers offering themselves, 36 colonels and lieutenant colonels, 33 majors and 43 captains (military and naval); four admirals also come forward.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

GIBRALTAR.

In the present aspect of Spanish affairs the following in relation to this fortress may not be uninteresting to our readers. The first extract we give is from Urquhart's *Pilgrims of Hercules*.

"There is no place of which it is more difficult to form an idea without seeing it than Gibraltar. One naturally expects to find a fortress closing the Mediterranean with its enormous guns and its celebrated Galleries facing the Straits, it is nothing of the kind.

"The Straits are at the narrowest part seven miles and a quarter wide, but that part is fifteen miles from Gibraltar, it is only when you have past the narrows that you see Gibraltar away to the left, Ceuta in like manner recedes to the right, the width being here twelve miles. The current runs in the centre, sweeping vessels along and instead of being exposed to inconvenience from either fortress, they would generally find it difficult to get within range of the guns. The Batteries and Galleries face Spain, and look landward, not seaward; whatever its value in other respects, it is quite a mistake to suppose that it commands the Straits, or has ever had a gun mounted for that purpose.

"Gibraltar is a tongue three miles long and one broad, running out into the sea, pointing to Africa, and joined to Spain on the Northern extremity by a low isthmus of sand, it presents an almost perpendicular face to the Spanish Coast.

"Gibraltar has neither dock nor harbor. The bay and anchorage are commanded by the Spanish forts St. Barbara and St. Philip. These are levelled at present, but they will arise on the occasion when we require protection—that is to say, a war with Spain. They were dismantled during the late war by the Spanish Government, lest the French would occupy them and destroy the English shipping. The Spanish Government, however, formally reserved its right to rebuild them. The question has been lately raised by our sinking one of their men-of-war in their own waters, while pursuing a smuggler. The guns of St. Barbara command the anchorage harbor—the shells from it and St. Philip, pass clean over the rock, lengthways and can be dropt into every creek where a shoulder of rock might shelter a vessel from the direct fire. During the Siege by France and Spain the port was of no use, unless superior at sea, we had to sink our ships to save them.

"In Gibraltar there is little trade except Contraband, the natural commerce having been systematically discouraged that the martial departments might not be troubled and with the view of rendering it a mere Military establishment. The fiscal regulations of Spain which sustain this traffic, would long since have fallen but for their retention by England. We therefore lose the legitimate trade of all Spain, for the

smuggling profits (which go to the Spaniards) at this Port."

The following is from the *Athenaeum*.

"The value of Gibraltar to England, above that of all other fortresses, arises from the peculiarities of its situation and its character, other great strongholds, such as Cronstadt, Comorn and Ehrenbreitstein, have their values, which can be expressed in money, in regiments, in war ships, according to the strength of each. But those great strongholds have no value beyond what can be so expressed, they are military stations purely, Cronstadt protects the approaches to St. Petersburg by sea, Comorn covers Vienna from the assault of an army ascending the Danube, from Silistria and Belgrade; Ehrenbreitstein defends the Middle Rhine against France. Each has its military functions, but when that function is discharged, there is an end of its utility. But the chief office of Gibraltar is political, look at it on the map. It rises between two continents. It separates the region of the Crescent from the Cross, making itself the umpire of the two powers, and chaining up the fanatical passions of each. The evening Gun, whose magnificent roll along the waters of the Straits is heard alike at Ceuta, at Abyla and Tarifa,—heard by the Reff Pirats in his lair, by the Cabrita smuggler in his xebec. The Rondo bandit behind his rock, and by the Tetuan Jew in his bazaar, announces to each and all, that on the Great Rock stands a power visible, audible, swift to punish and as swift to protect, which will have peace in these waters, and as far as may be along those shores. Were we away from Gibraltar, there would be rapine and piracy in those beautiful bays and river mouths. The fanaticism of Spain is as fresh as ever; the hatred of Morocco as fierce as when the last defenders of the Koran fled from the walls of Ujijar. The Audalusian burns to be at Fez, the expelled Moors keep the keys of their old palaces at Seville and Granada. While we are at Gibraltar our evening gun is enough to preserve tranquility, as a rule on either side. Vacate our post, and we make way for a French garrison, or restore the Straits to the anarchy of the middle ages, then again Gibraltar gives us political power in the Courts of Paris and Madrid. The Rock, is the key of both France and Spain; cuts each, as it were, into two portions, divides the Mediterranean from the Atlantic ports. While we hold the the Straits, the princes of those countries, are but half possessors of their own naval powers. Fancy what would be our situation if an impregnable fortress held by a stranger and a rival separated Chatham and Portsmouth from Plymouth and Pembroke, so that no ship could pass from one port to another without his leave, we cannot even illustrate the disadvantage of such a situation, for the world's surface does not show us such a Strait as Gibraltar, closed by such a fortress as the Rock.

RIFLE MATCHES.

CALEDON COMPANY, NO. 6. 36TH BATT.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

This Company assembled at its Range, on Wednesday the 28ult., to shoot for a Silver Medal presented to the Company, by Dr. Riddall, on his promotion from being late Captain of this fine Corps to the Surgeoney of the Battalion.

Notwithstanding that the day was stormy and wet the turn out was good, every man eager to obtain the medal, which is a valuable one; Corporal Harrison was the winner, who retains the medal in his possession until shot for again as it must be won twice before becoming the property of a member of the Company. The following are a few of the highest scores made. 5 shots at each range.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	T'l.
Sergt. McClellan	44344	03042	23
Gr. Sergt. Unger	43434	23200	25
Corp. Cameron	34334	03400	24
" Harrison	44344	02342	30
Pvte. Barber	04334	04300	21
" Carson	33333	40222	25

At the conclusion of the Match, the Company adjourned to Meeks Hotel, and spent a pleasant evening in social intercourse, during which the medal was presented to Corporal Harrison by our worthy Surgeon, who seized the opportunity of urging strongly the necessity of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the use of the valuable weapon the Government entrusted to the Volunteers, which he hoped would be properly appreciated and cared for by the members of Number Six.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

On Tuesday fortnight the third annual shooting match of the Owen Sound Rifle Association took place on the volunteer target ground. The prize being a silver medal, which becomes the property of the best shot after winning it three times. Mr. Caton carried off the prize the first year, Mr. Price took it from him the second year, and again Mr. Price holds it, as will be seen from the score. There were but eight of the members present, and they divided off into two squads. A number of the members are away in different parts of the country, deer hunting, which accounts for the smallness of the number present. The indifferent scoring is accounted for from the fact that a strong southerly breeze prevailed all the morning, which materially interfered with the shooting.

	100 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	T'l.
G Price	4444	4342	2230	4000	0000	40
J Caton	4443	3243	2222	0000	0000	35
W Harrison	3344	2042	0000	0000	0000	22
R Notter	3344	2233	2304	0032	0000	38

Total..... 135

J McLean	3434	4223	2220	0220	0000	35
J. Mills	3444	2233	0002	0430	0003	37
E W Evans	2334	3133	2020	0000	0000	29
H P Heming	3432	3224	3000	0002	0000	28

Total..... 129

—Owen Sound Advertiser.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Saturday the 7th instant a friendly shooting match took place at the Rifle Range in rear of the town between five men belonging to the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed at Fort Wellington, and a like number belonging to No. 1 Volunteers of Prescott. The match was a very exciting and interesting one, being the first that has ever taken place here between Regulars and Volunteers. As will be seen by the subjoined score, the match was very closely contested, the Prescott Volunteers winning by just three points. The victorious party were very handsomely entertained after the match by the Royal Canadians, at Quarter Master Young's, where a very pleasant evening was spent by the contestants and a number of their friends. The following is the score:

No. 1 VOLUNTEER RIFLES				
	200yds.	400yds.	600yds.	T'l.
Sergt. J Young...	42024	24033	34203	36
Pvte. Tivey.....	44443	33323	04402	43
" Marshall...	30430	00334	04320	29
Corp. Bell.....	23333	02230	02200	25
" Latimer....	03443	43030	03004	31
Total.....	164			
R. C. RIFLES.				
Sergt. Dolan.....	42333	00320	00333	29
Pvte. Callaghan..	24344	02033	00000	30
" Cullen.....	32334	24323	33222	41
Sergt. Fraser ..	32340	33432	20303	35
Pvt. Perryman...	42430	00220	02232	26
Total.....	161			

—Prescott Telegraph.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Col. Radcliffe, C. B., R. A. Commandant of the Regulars in this city has been suddenly summoned to Montreal to assume the duties of the late Col. Kennedy, commandant of Her Majesty forces in British North America.

On motion of J. S. MacDonald Messrs. Carling (Hon. J.) McKellar, Cumberland, Beatty and Pades were appointed a deputation to wait on His Excellency Lord Monck and present him with a valedictory address, expressive of their appreciation of his services as Her Majesty chief representative in Canada and their good wishes for his future prosperity. Press of business alone prevented our Premier from accompanying the deputation.

The "Queen's Own" annual concert on behalf the Band and service fund was, as I predicted, a most successful affair, almost every seat in the Music Hall had been reserved before the appointed hour. The managing committee deserve great credit for the array of talent—thanks to the performers—they had been enabled to secure and the very satisfactory manner in which all the arrangements were carried out. The lady singers, Mrs Robinson, Mrs Beard, and Miss Cousens, although encores were forbidden, had more than once to reappear in order to satisfy their numerous admirers. Col. Eassard, R. E., and chorus of the

Queen's Own added much to the entertainment. The "Death of Nelson" by Mr. Nelson was enthusiastically applauded. The old motto "England expects every man to do his duty" rendered so feelingly could not fail to be effective.

Band Master Robinson has good reason to be proud of the performance of the band on this occasion, the music was excellent, and Mr. Robinson's Solo on the Cornet shewed that he is master of the situation and able to act as well as teach.

The Lieut. Governor (whom I perceive all are determined to call His Excellency) and lady accompanied by their A. D. C., were present and remained for some time after the concert to witness the dancing which was carried on with great spirit by the majority of those present. These social gatherings increase the "Esprit de corps," as well as promote good fellowships among the different Military bodies. Besides the staff, the 10th Royals, Governor General's Body Guard, and Grand Trunk Brigade were represented, as well as some of the 29th Regiment and 13th Hussars.

The M. P. P.s, have formed themselves into a drill class for instruction in Infantry drill under Captain and Adjutant Otter of the Queen's Own, and meet daily from 9 to 10 a. m. for that purpose. Fifteen were present lately and I am informed the number is increasing. They could not possibly have a more intelligent and attentive instructor than this popular officer.

Last night No. 4. Co. Q. O. R. Captain Arthurs and Lieut. Russell, sat down to a spread at the Terrapin. There were numerous guests present, including Col. Gillmor, Adjutant Otter, Captain Whitney, Major Stollery, 10th Royals and several M.P.P.s, Mr. McKellar M. P. P. responded to one of the numerous toasts. The entertainment was additionally agreeable from the presence of the Regimental band. Captain Arthurs is very popular with the men.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

"In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives," says the Washington Union, "calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following report: Number of Union prisoners South, 260,940; number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,000; number of Union prisoners died, 22,596; number of Confederate prisoners died, 26,435."

Upon this the Pete sburg Index says. We find the above aragraph in the Washington Union of Tuesday evening, and take it for granted that the editor speaks from the record.

What a commentary these simple, severe statistics present on the loyal falsehoods of Congressional buncombe and Harper's Journal of Civil (and political) Liesation!

After all the "barbarities," of Andersonville and Salisbury; after all the hired perjury with which Wirz was murdered; with all the unbounded appliances for health,

comfort and cure which the humane, christian, enlightened and civilized North possessed with all the utterly infamous character of Washington official testimony where "Rebels" were concerned; with every motive for, with constant practice of, and unblushing notoriety in, falsifying records to suit their case, what are the facts?

Out of 260,940 Union prisoners, 22,596 died. Out of 200,000 Confederate prisoners 26,434 died. The Union prisoners exceeded the Confederate prisoners 60,000; yet the deaths of Union prisoners fell below those of Confederate prisoners 5,000.

Two "Yankee" prisoners died out of every twenty-three in Southern pens. Two "Rebel" prisoners died out of every fifteen in Northern pens.

Put that in your moral pipes, ye whited sepulchres.

WHAT MR. GLADSTONE DOES NOT SAY.

After all, it is much more important to inquire, what is it that Mr Gladstone does not say? For if his garrulity is as silver, his silence, by reason of its rarity, is golden.—What he does not say is how it came to pass that his Reform Bill was not a bit like either the Reform Bill which is, and which he so mainly helped to make, and takes so much credit for making, or the Reform Bill which it ought to have been, and which his own party would not make. What is true of the Liverpool utterances about Reform is true also of the Liverpool utterances about the Irish Church. In either case, what Mr. Gladstone ought to have done, in order to complete his case against his rival, and at once to defeat him at every point, would have been to show him that the establishment of the Church—not only now as things stand, and here where we are on this very Thursday night—not only is, but always was, the right and the only possible policy. Because, to enlarge on the accepted platitude that this is the only right course under circumstances of the existing situation is only to show a speaker's command over words. What Mr. Gladstone had to show, and did not attempt to show, was that this always was accepted by true and consistent and proved Liberals, and by statesmen as the right policy. What Mr. Gladstone did not account for—as he never has account for, and we suppose, never will, account for—is the fact that all his colleagues, Lord Russell, Sir George Grey, and every other statesman of name, always with one voice pronounced against disestablishment. What Mr. Gladstone, with all his confidential revelations, did not reveal at Liverpool, was how it came to pass that six weeks before he pronounced against the one Establishment for Ireland, Earl Russell, had solemnly pronounced for three Establishments for Ireland. Of course, all that we have said as to what Mr. Gladstone does not tell us has been said a hundred times before, but Mr. Gladstone's speeches always compel iteration and repetition. The conclusion of the whole matter—a conclusion which, as we have repeated, so we shall have to repeat,—is that during the present week Mr. Gladstone has said everything that he has said before, and said it with a wonderful redundancy and copiousness of speech; but the only important matters which we should like to know, we know as little about as ever, and yet exactly as much as we ever shall know.—Saturday Review.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER IN THE HAIR.

Jet-black hair and dark skin signify great power of character, with a tendency to sensibility. Fine hair and dark skin indicate strength of character, along with purity and goodness. Stiff, black hair indicate a coarse strong, rigid straight forward character. Fine dark brown hair signifies the combination of exquisite sensibilities with great strength of character. Harsh upright hair is the sign of a reticent and sour spirit, a stubborn and harsh character. Coarse red hair and whiskers indicate powerful animal passions, together with a corresponding strength of character. Auburn hair, with florid countenance, denotes the highest order of sentiment and intensity of feeling, purity of character, with the highest capacity for enjoyment or suffering. Straight, even, smooth, glossy hair denotes strength, harmony evenness of character, hearty affections, a clear head, and superior talents. Fine silky, supple hair is the mark of a delicate and sensitive temperament, and speaks in favor of the mind and character of the owner. Crispy, curly hair indicates a hasty somewhat impetuous, and rash character. White hair denotes a lymphatic and indolent constitution, and we may add that beside all these qualities, there are chemical properties, in the coloring matter of the hair tubes, which undoubtedly have some effect upon the disposition. Thus red haired people are notoriously passionate. Now, red hair is proved by analysis to contain a large amount of sulphur, while very black hair is colored with almost pure carbon. The presence of these matters in the blood points to peculiarities of temperament and feeling which are almost universally associated with them. The very way in which the hair flows is indicative of the ruling passions and inclinations, and perhaps a clever person could give a shrewd guess at a man or woman's character by only seeing the back of their heads.

TALL WOMEN AND LITTLE WOMEN.

Grace Darling, the lighthouse heroine, was tall. So was the countess Isabella, who stoutly held her castle against the besiegers and forswore the ministrations of all washer-women until her beleagued stronghold was relieved. Marie Antoinette, if we are to trust Paul Dearsche's picture, was tall; so was Mary Queen of Scots, and they both died heroically. Elizabeth had pluck enough for the whole 88th regiment, and I have no doubt would have fought Philip II. and the Duke of Alva single handed, had they landed at Tillbury fort. Flora Macdonald was a lassie of considerable inches; the electioneering Duchess of Devonshire was tall; so was Queen Caroline, who, whatever may have been her morals, certainly fought a good fight against George IV. But tall heroines are exceptional; and when we have all humanity to deal with, the exceptions are relatively numerous. I adhere to the little women. Boadicea, you may depend upon it was short. Zenobia was not of exorbitant stature. Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, is no giantess. The Princess of Wales is not colossal. Patti is diminutive. Poca quite a Liliputian. So was Jenny Lind; sis Madam Goldsmidt. Miss Nightingale is slight and slender. For every ten tall heroines I bring me I will cap them with a hundred little ones.

(Continued from page 3)

who had composed it were either flying or involved in confusion, or else—for several of the Russian Hussars made bold to do this—were valorously advancing and making their way round the flank of the advancing English; but meanwhile, by all this confusion, the inner or left remnant of the Russian wing was so far covered from the attack, and even, it would seem from the sight of the Royals, that it went on with the execution of the orders received, and continued to wheel inwards.

The English regiment carried on its attack to a point at which it was just brought into contact with the broken extremity of the enemy's deployed line; and a few sabre-cuts were exchanged; but farther than this the Royals did not push their advantage; for the discomfiture of a part of the wing did not visibly involve the great column; and considering the disordered state of the regiment, Colonel Yorke judged it prudent to rally his men before they were thrown into contact with a huge mass of troops still preserving their thickest formation. Accordingly, and at a time when only a few of its pursuing troopers had as yet ridden in amongst the retreating horsemen, the regiment was halted and ordered to re-form.

At the part of the column thus assailed by the 5th Dragoon Guards there was a change in the bearing of the combatants—a change brought about, it would seem, by exceeding weariness of the sword-arm, but in part too by another cause. After three or four minutes of a new experience, it proved that a man can grow accustomed, as it were, to the condition of being in a throng of assailants, and take his revel of battle in a spirit as fond as at the beginning, yet by this time less anxious, less fierce, less diligent. Those truculent Scots, who had cut their way in without speaking, were now, whilst they fought, hurraing. The din of their fighting had swelled into the roar of a tumult.

Alexander Miller, the acting adjutant of the Greys, was famous in his regiment for the mighty volume of sound which he drove through the air when he gave the word of command. Over all the clangour of arms, and all the multitudinous uproar, his single voice got dominion. It thundered out, "Rally!" Then, still louder, it thundered, "The Greys!"

The adjutant, as it chanced, was so mounted that his vast, superb form rose higher over the men of even his own regiment, and rose higher still over the throng of the Russians. Seized at once by the mighty sound, and turning to whence it came, numbers of the Scots saw their towering adjutant with his reeking sword high in the air, and again they heard him cry, "Rally!"—again hurl his voice at "The Greys!"

He did not speak in mere vehemence, like one who, although he cry, "Rally?" means only a war-cry or cheer. He spoke as an officer delivering the word of command. But to rally?—the Greys to rally? It well might seem a desperate task to attempt what troops call a "rally" in the midst of the enemy's thickest squadrons, but the greater height of the Scots Greys and their chargers as compared with the invaded mass, made it possible for the fallen horsemen, now seeing one of their officers and hearing his word of command, to begin to act together. And the notion of using the lessons of the barrack-yard in the midst of the Russian host was carried yet farther. When the troop-officers were forming and dressing a line, they, of course, front towards their men; and since it was difficult for a man in the melee to know which might be

the front and which might be the rear, there was the more need of guidance. The Adjutant deliberately fronted down the slope in the direction by which the Russians had advanced, and threw into his closing monosyllable the giant strength of his voice when he shouted, "Face—me!" By many of the men of his regiment he was seen. By many more he was heard. And now, also, on the right of the Adjutant, the young Cornet Prendergast, raised high above the ground by the great height of his charger, and on the other side Clarke, the leader of the 1st squadron—Clarke still rode bareheaded and streaming with blood—could be seen with their swords in the air, undertaking to rally the Greys. Men under this guidance tried to gather together the best way they could in a throng; and, by facing toward the Adjutant (as the thunder of his voice had enjoined), they began to show the rudiments of a front.

Less and less obstructed, and less closely locked than before, the melee or throng that had been jammed into a closely locked mass by the last charge of the Inniskillings continued to heave slowly upwards against the slope of the hill. Presently the Russians, who had hitherto maintained their array, caused or suffered their horses to back a little. The movement was slight, but close followed by surer signs. The ranks visibly loosened. In the next instant the whole column was breaking. In the next, all the horsemen composing it had dispersed into one immense herd, and—still hanging together as closely as they could without hindrance to their flight—were galloping up the hillside and retreating by the way they had come.

I suppose one is bound to say a word about Prince Napoleon. I believe he would make the very king of whom Spain is in want; but that the next best to him would be the Duke of Edinburgh. The advent of Monseigneur to the throne would most astonish me. If such an advent should happen, do not imagine that the Prince, who has studied very closely the Governmental systems everywhere existing, would be the President of a Republic. Not many months ago he said "No; the Republic is a failure. The French were in love with it—pursued it, carressed it, and finally married it. Helas! mon ami!—many people after marriage find they were married to a devil instead of an angel. France found it so and got a divorce." If Spain be wise in and for her generation, she will ask Prince Napoleon to be her Sovereign; but I am far from supposing she will do so, nor have I the least idea that the Prince would accept the offered throne.—*Paris Cor.*

Lieutenant Prince Arthur will commence his military career during this month. It is expected that he will join the Woolwich garrison on or about the 15th instant, and be attached to the 4th brigade of royal artillery.

38TH BRANT BATTALION.—No. 5 COMPANY VOLUNTEERS.—On Wednesday evening the members of this fine company met at the Drill Shed. Captain Lemmon explained to the men under his command the changes affected by the recent Militia Act. Nearly the whole of the men—to the number of 50—are re-enrolled, and have taken the necessary oath prescribed by the new Militia Act. The most harmonious feeling exists between Captain Lemmon and his men, and they are much attached to him. This is the first company in the 38th Battalion that has re-enlisted. Well done number 5.—*Courier.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ment, should be addressed to the Editor of THE
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be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected com-
munications. 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 in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
we may reach us in time for publication.

WANTED,

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IN EVERY
CITY,
TOWN,
And
BATTALION,
IN THE DOMINION,
TO WHOM
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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868.

We beg to inform our friends in New
Brunswick that Mr. ROSEN HUNTER of St.
John is appointed Agent for THE VOLUNTEER

Review for that Province, and will receive
subscriptions and transact other business
connected with the paper. The extensive
circulation of the REVIEW throughout all
parts of British America, gives the members
of the Force the best medium of intercom-
munication, and being the acknowledged
organ of the Dominion Forces we are happy
to offer our friends in the East a means of
becoming better acquainted with their
brethren of the West.

In the whole history of representative
government there is no parallel on record
which in anywise approaches in singularity
the recent Presidential election in the Unit-
ed States. Singular, we say, for here for
the first time we see the ultra radical idea
carried to its full and legitimate culmination.
The election of a chief Magistrate of a pow-
erful nation who declares he has no policy,
which is tantamount to a declaration of a rule
of expediency. The hour and the man have
come together, but the work of Demogorgon
is yet unfinished.

All nations, whether monarchical or repub-
lican, have adopted and preserved a fixed
idea, which was supposed to be inviolable
and supreme—the highly established prin-
ciple around which the whole internal world
of law and politics revolved. In England
this is expressed by the accepted axiom that
"the king can do no wrong." In Russia it
is "the will of God and the Emperor;" with
the Pope it is the *non possumus* of infallibility.
In the United States it was the decision of
the supreme court before a radical Congress,
true to its instincts, and under the guidance
of that most daring of neck or nothing poli-
ticians Thaddeus Stevens, declared that the
people alone were supreme. This is the
true radical and republican idea; therefore
General Grant, the accident of war and party
diplomacy, drops as naturally into his place
as time and circumstance could possibly
make him, and the General without a plan
becomes the President without a policy.
The transition is easy and natural. A bub-
ble upborne upon the breath of popular
convulsion; is it to be wondered at that he
should float serenely above the seething
cauldron that called him into being, and,
with a contempt for reason and the feelings
of those who elevated him, complacently
declare that he has no ideas, no policy? And
how could he? Ulysses S. Grant is merely
the logical deduction of the vote which over-
threw the power of the Supreme Court.
Henceforth the President of the United
States is merely a symbol, like the figure-
head of a ship he may represent an idea or
an individual, but no more. He may stand
amazingly impressive looking in the midst
of paint and guiding—but he is only a
wooden affair after all.

Republicanism, pure and simple, has tri-
umphed. The omnipotent people have
spoken through the voice of Congress and
they are now the supreme judges. Never

again can any President assume the role of
"the daring young man on the flying trap-
eze" as did Andrew Johnson, and sling him-
self recklessly from one end of the arena of
politics to the other over the heads of the
astonished multitude. The scene is over,
the curtain drops and a new hero is to ap-
pear when it rises again. And who is it
hero? What he has done is well known,
what he will do is a subject for speculation.
One thing is certain for four years he will
have to submit to laudation and bedevil-
ment, and at the end of that period, having
a strong constitution, he may return to his
tannery and end his days in peace.

It is somewhat curious to note that after
all that has been said and written about this
man Grant, he is in reality the least known
or understood of all the prominent men of
the day. Enveloped in silence and smoke
he stands a riddle to those even who pretend
to most knowledge concerning him. How
he shall act under various circumstances in
his new office is a matter of inquiry and
speculation amongst his warmest supporters.
Blind supporters. Is not the sublime accident
which they worship under the name of Gen.
Grant, as great and docile a creature of cir-
cumstance as ever. Has his silence not been
the most eloquent? and is not his popularity
and present position a demonstration of
the no-principle principle of radicalism.
The creature of accident he is the philoso-
pher of expediency and may be *omnibus
rebus et quebusdam aliis* during his sojourn at
the White House. Of one thing they may
rest certain he will not be potent in words;
singularly well balanced he has shown him-
self equally impassible under defeat and
success, therefore is he a character well
adapted to the exigencies of the time and
the nation, if that nation were not in the
worst throes of factional revolution. Here
again will that system which rendered him
successful in the field stand him good stead
in the cabinet, and the chances of the hour
will find as they arise a hand capable of
dealing with them. But there yet remains
the Congress and that being a thing of fixed
force deriving its power from a source that
cannot be brought to account we may safely
anticipate many future triumphs for expedi-
ency.

If in his habit of mind and career General
Grant stands prominently forth as a living
illustration of a great idea, he also displays
a fitness for his place which his worst ene-
mies cannot deny; and we believe there is
no man living within the union whose life
is more intimately connected with his times.
Our contemporaries in the States are not pre-
sent so blinded by party interests that they
are altogether unfitted to judge the man
they have elected, while those removed from
the passions of the contest can calmly weigh
and pronounce upon his merits. No man
need expect justice to be done to him before
a hundred years after his death; if he is re-
membered then, the historian will speak o

him, his actions, and his motives dispassionately. So that General Grant may comfort himself by the reflection that if he is overpraised by his friends and underrated by his enemies, posterity will do him justice. And if he is not the greatest captain of his day, he is not the biggest fool and blunderer; either one or the other he is according to the views of contending parties at present,—but as he certainly is neither, so we believe will he fill the Presidential gap as well, perhaps better, than any other man who could be chosen under the present complications.

Our neighbors over the border are too much given to talk, and a few quiet heads are greatly needed amongst them, but if they follow the example of the new President, and we sincerely hope they will, we may look for less "sound and fury" and perhaps by the end of his term, the nation may return to something like the exercise of common sense—a consumation devoutly to be wished.

THIS being preeminently the age of inventions when it seems the whole intellectual vitality of man is directed in aid of the march of progress, people have become so accustomed to miracles of science that the most startling theories and inventions are every day received in a sort of matter of course way, and accepted as merely results of active inquiry and experiment brought about by the natural exegencies of time. Thus while the question of defence in all its complicated bearings is being discussed, and the all-powerful metal of this iron age is twisted and wrought and rolled for the construction of immense shields for the protection of land fortifications, Captain Moncrieff, by the application of one of the simplest principles known to natural science, suddenly destroys the necessity of all those huge costly schemes for shielding batteries, and at once alters the whole theory of land defences. The idea is so obviously simple and practicable that we have no doubt but it will be successful, indeed it is successful, for we learn that after repeated and severe trials, taxing the ingenuity of the ablest engineer officers, the Moncrieff battery has been proved to possess all the immense advantages claimed for it by the inventor.

When we read in the English papers of the complete and instantaneous success of this wonderful invention, and reflect upon its extreme simplicity, we are astonished to find that it has taken ten years for Captain Moncrieff to obtain permission to have it tried. During that time we find Great Britain has been vainly endeavoring to solve the problem of defence by the erection of huge fortifications, and iron shields at a cost truly fabulous, while this simple contrivance, which only required to be tried to obviate the necessity of all this costly armour, was stupidly prevented from having its merits tested. At last, after thousands of pounds sterling have been expended, in plating and experimenting thereon, leave is obtained to

try the Moncrieff system when *presto!* the whole thing is changed and it is found that the forts and the plating which have cost so much are not only useless but positively hurtful. By the adoption of this contrivance the whole system of fortification undergoes a complete revolution, and while an immense saving is made in construction, it is also demonstrated that a less number of men can work a gun mounted in this way and make as good practice, than it requires to work the same piece on the platform as of old.

To the people of Canada this invention is of more than usual importance, when it is remembered that the government is pledged to the construction of fortifications the cost of which would be a heavy burthen upon our slender resources. But now for one quarter the sum anticipated we will be enabled to defend our principal cities and seaports against any enemy, for be it understood that according to this system the advantage is always with the defenders, who present no appreciable mark to the attack while those who assail are inevitably laid open to destruction. The following description of Capt. Moncrieff's invention is taken from the *Saturday Review*:—

"Recoil was considered in the service as the bane of all constructive engineering, and yet all the while it was the best friend of the fortification-maker—the one thing to make his work perfect. It never seems to have occurred to any one before Captain Moncrieff (or, if it did, the idea never fructified) that the recoil might be made a servant, and not a master; and that, instead of letting it expend its strength on the destruction of carriages and platforms, it might be used to do the one thing that was wanted—to lift the gun above the parapet at the moment of firing, and deposit it gently below in a place of safety the instant after the shot was delivered. This was the simple idea of Captain Moncrieff's invention, and the mode of applying it is as simple as the idea itself. Imagine a fowling-piece fixed to the top of the back of a rocking chair, and fired. The chair rolls back with the recoil, smoothly and evenly, without the slightest jar; and, if caught and stopped at the lowest position, the gun may be loaded and the chair let go, when it must instantly roll back to recover its balance and bring the gun once more to the top. Fire the gun again, and the process repeats itself; and so we have our guns always fired from a high position, and instantly brought to a lower level, to be again prepared for action. This is the whole essence of Captain Moncrieff's device. The rocking-chair—the elevator, as it is called—weighs some six tons, and the weight is so distributed that in the position of equilibrium the gun is at the highest point. The bottom of the elevator is rounded like the rollers of the rocking-chair, and the instant the gun is fired the recoil sets the machine rolling, and brings down the gun some few feet below the parapet. There it is stopped by a common catch or pawl working on a toothed wheel, like that which every one has seen on a windlass or a crane. When the gun is loaded the pawl is removed by a handle, the gun springs up, the shot is fired, and down comes the piece again to the loading position. A simple contrivance, called the carriage—which is nothing but a bar pivoted to the gun at one end, and riding along an inclined plane at the other—keeps

the piece horizontal throughout the movement, and by means of a looking-glass the gun is aimed, while in the loading position, without requiring even the man who lays it to expose himself for a moment."

Since the above was put in type our attention has been called to some facts relative to this invention and the changes it is likely to introduce into the construction of modern fortifications. It is urged, in contradiction to the assertions of the *Times* and *Saturday Review*, that the necessity for elevated batteries still remain, for if those guns are mounted upon the Moncrieff system in holes, Infantry could easily capture them while they would in the open be liable to destruction from ricochet and enfilading fire, if the ordinary parapet and traverses were not erected for their protection. These are facts which commend themselves to the attention of Artillery and Engineer officers who, by experiment, are enabled to rate the invention at its true value. One thing is however apparent—it does away with the necessity of embrasures, and gives what has long been sought, protection to the gunners. It does not however, under the conditions above referred to, do away with the necessity of fortifications, and the problem still remains unsolved. As a sea-coast defence it is just the thing needed, but for garrisons like Gibraltar, or any walled town like Portsmouth, it only closes the embrasures.

THE letter of the Hon. Joseph Howe, which has been extensively copied and commented upon by the press throughout the Dominion, is perhaps one of the most remarkable State documents that has yet appeared in connection with the repeal movement in Nova Scotia. It is straight forward and manly in its tone, giving reasons and explanations in style which cannot be mistaken, and withal dignified and not without a touch of sad rebuke if not contempt for his confreres who, when he placed the alternatives before them, shank from responsibility. At a convention held with closed doors after his return from England he told them:—

"There are two things. You can declare your independence; but, if that is to be done, and I do not advise it, come up to the table here and sign a declaration, pledging your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honor to maintain it. If the people respond be prepared to head them, and history will record your martyrdom, if not your achievements." Nobody seemed inclined to try this experiment, and I then said—"There is one other thing that neither involves your lives nor your allegiance. It is clear to me that, unless something is done on this side of the water besides talking and passing resolutions, you can make no change on the other. But if you wish to startle England and Canada, and play your last peaceful card before you negotiate, let the Executive Council go up to General Doyle to-morrow morning and say "From no disrespect to Your Excellency, for we all respect you; from no desire to embarrass, for under other circumstances we would rather assist you but in order to give the most emphatic

answer to the Duke of Buckingham's despatch and speech, and to show the unanimity and strength of public feeling in favor of repeal, we come to tender our resignations, and to inform Your Excellency that we will not work for or under you so long as you hold a commission from Lord Monck, and not from the Queen."

Amongst all the red hot mouthers of repeal there was not one to second either of those moves; and thus we do not wonder that, disgusted and disappointed, their great head should withdraw himself from further active prominence in a cause which when its upholders had urged it to the last extreme, they were afraid to meet the inevitable consequences and accept the sylogistic conclusion forced upon them by reason of their own actions. Fearing to face the alternatives thus ably placed before them, they drifted into the contemptible policy of abstraction which has since marked their legislative career, and which justly merits the sarcasm of their sometime chief who "Smiles at blunders he could not prevent, and attends to his own affairs." It would be well if many others in the same field did likewise.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co. New York. This famous Review, in the present issue gives us some ably written papers on the leading questions of the day strongly supporting the liberal ideas which are now causing such excitement in England, in view of the approaching political contest.

THE Fourth Annual Tournament of No. 6 Company 26th Battalion, Captain O'Malley, Wardsville, Ont., comes off on Monday the 26th inst., at that village. There are seven matches in all and the amount of prizes to be won equal in number and value those of any company meeting in the Dominion. At their former matches the Wardsville volunteers made some excellent practice, and we expect to hear a good account from them on the coming occasion.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "The Intercolonial Railway. Analysis of the Frontier, Central and Bay Chaleurs routes," by J. O'Hanly, P. L. S. & C. E., Ottawa.

The author brings together in a concise, yet comprehensive, form a great array of statistics and arguments in favor of the route chosen by the Government for this Railway. Judging it from a military point of view the route chosen is undoubtedly the best, while according to Mr. O'Hanly it is the cheapest, shortest and therefore the best.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 14th inst., as follows:—

OTTAWA.—Lt. Col. D. M. G., \$2; per do. for Sgt. Mess, R. B., \$2.

PETERBORO'.—Capt. J. W. D., \$2.

PAMBROKE.—Capt. Wm. D., \$2.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

CAPT. B., North Douro.—The numbers you required were sent last week.

"ADJUTANT." Montreal.—You have certainly good reason for what you say. A letter addressed to the quarter you indicate would be sure to receive attention.

"LANCE CORPORAL."—Volunteers when called out for annual drill should consider that it is not for the purpose of having a "Jolly Spree" but to acquire a knowledge of their duties that they are brought together. Men who so far forget themselves as to get drunk and abuse their superiors must be prepared to endure the consequences. Discipline is the keystone of all military organizations, and it must be maintained in any Corps that aspires to distinction. The officers acted perfectly right and you have no cause for complaint.

"C. F." Halifax, N. S.—An order sent through this office will be attended to.

"L. W. O." London.—Your proper place would be on the left of the line.

"T. S."—Your poetry is certainly vigorous, but it is faulty in construction, and not in the purest taste, consequently, though much obliged for the preference, we cannot insert it in THE REVIEW.

"VETERAN."—See Morgan's "Bibliotheca Canadensis."

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

The detachment of the Rifle Brigade, according to orders previously announced, left Cobourg on the 8th inst. It was hoped the authorities might be induced to issue a countermand, and, the following correspondence took place on the subject. Lieut. Colonel Boulton certainly gave expression to the feelings entertained in the town, and we can only regret that his efforts to retain the troops, were unavailing.

Cobourg, November 2, 1868.

To General Sir Charles Windham, Commander-in-Chief.

MY DEAR SIR.—I take the opportunity of conveying to you the general regret entertained by the inhabitants of Cobourg at the withdrawal of the detachment of the Rifle Brigade stationed here. If consistent with the exigencies of the service to leave them here for the winter, the people would be greatly pleased.

Cobourg is the headquarters of four Battalions of Volunteer Infantry, and one Squadron of Cavalry, and the example of good conduct and fine soldierly bearing of the Rifle Brigade, has a very beneficial influence on the Volunteers.

The healthy position of Cobourg and superior quarters provided for both officers and men, is, I believe, felt and acknowledged by the detachment.

I am requested to address you in hope that the removal of these troops may be deferred, as contractors for supplies drawing benefit therefrom, will be disappointed, and the business of the town suffer.

I feel I am but discharging a duty in expressing the opinions entertained by this community towards these troops, and the great disappointment felt at losing them, hoping that yet circumstances may arise that will admit of their remaining over the winter.

I have the honor to be,

My Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

D. E. BOULTON,
Lt. Colonel Volunteer Cavalry.

REPLY.

MONTREAL, November 5, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—I assure you that it was with much regret that I found myself obliged to order the detachment of the Rifle Brigade from Cobourg. The handsome manner in which you speak of their conduct affords me great pleasure, but increases my regret at the necessity for their removal. I would most willingly, were it in my power meet the wishes of the town, but I cannot. The reduction of the force makes me act as I have done; and I do not see how I can in justice to all parties alter my decision.

Believe me, My Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

C. A. WINDHAM, Lt. Gen.

DEATH OF COL. KENNEDY, R. A.—Colonel Kennedy, commanding Royal Artillery in Canada, died suddenly at his residence in this city yesterday morning. The deceased soldier received his first commission in 1830, and has, consequently, been no less than 38 years in the service. Although an officer of so long standing, he never saw service in the field, and consequently attained to his late high position by the slow routine of ordinary promotion. Colonel Kennedy was among the senior colonels of the Royal Artillery, and was shortly expected to retire with the rank of Major-General. His death will be universally regretted by the officers and men under his command, for he joined to the character of a strict disciplinarian and thorough soldier, much kindness of manner and a deep interest in the individual welfare of the troops that he commanded. Colonel Kennedy was, in fact a soldier of the Havelock type, and like that distinguished officer, proved that manly, outspoken Christian principles but added to the respect that a perfect knowledge of military duties command from subordinates.

The present was his second term of service in Canada—as he was quartered many years ago at Toronto, Kingston, and in this city.

Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, the only members of his family then in this country, lately sailed on a visit to England, leaving the deceased officer in seemingly perfect health. His death occurred most unexpectedly, Colonel Williams having been engaged in conversation with him but a few minutes previously. Although complaining of ill health since Wednesday last, no thought was entertained of his weakness being other than the result of fatigue sustained by a late voyage from England. The command of the Royal Artillery in Canada devolves upon Colonel Radcliffe, the next senior officer, who is presently stationed at Toronto.—*Montreal News.*

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Ottawa, 13th November, 1868.

HEAD QUARTERS,

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

The following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers of the Volunteer Militia, have been granted Certificates by the Commandant of the Cavalry School.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

- Lieut. Frank King, Welland Field Battery,
- " John Gray, Toronto "
- " W. James McMurtry, 45th Batt. V.M.
- Sergeant John Cummins, 2nd Frontenac Troop,
- Corporal Isaiah Vanorder, 1st Frontenac Troop,
- Corporal George Benson Smith, Cobourg Troop V. C.
- Trooper Charles Crawford, Cobourg Troop V. C.
- Trooper Francis Wm. Orde, Cobourg Troop V. C.
- Trooper John William Hector, Oak Ridges Troop V. C.
- Trooper Thomas Hammill, Oak Ridges Troop V. C.
- Trooper John Edward White, Gov. Genl's Body Guard.
- Trooper James Walter Quinlan, Port Hope Troop V. C.
- Trooper Joseph Grant, 1st Frontenac Troop V. C.
- Mr. Charles S. Mussons, Haldimand,
- Mr. James Evans, Middlesex,
- Mr. George Sampson, Quebec.

Errata.—In General Order No. 2, dated the 9th October last, for "Lieut. Samuel B. Baldwin, Oak Ridges Troop V. C." read "Lieut. James B. Baldwin, &c." and for "Lieutenant Raymond A. Baby, Mooretown Mounted Infantry," read "Mr. Raymond A. Baby."

The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Volunteer Militia, have been granted certificates by the Commandant of the School of Gunnery.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

- Lieutenant William Millar, Iroquois Garrison Battery.

- Lieutenant Edward Stevenson, Napanee, Garrison Artillery.
- Gunner James Bruce Lamphier, Gar. Art'y.
- " Robert Howes, Iroquois, "
- " Wm. Whittier Turver, Collingwood Garrison Battery.
- Gunner Henry Wm. C. Meyer, Goderich, Garrison Battery.
- Gunner Robert Ogilvie, Trenton Gar. "
- " George Stewart, Cobourg " "
- " Glinn Elliott, London Field Battery.
- " J. Henry Middifield, of Newmarket.
- Robert John George Campbell, Warwick Battalion.

SECOND CLASS.

- Gunner William Porter, Toronto Garrison Battery:
- Ensign Richard T. Steele, 42nd Battalion of Infantry, having obtained a Second Class Military School Certificate on the 28th October last, is now confirmed temporarily in his rank from that date.

No. 2.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

- | <i>Regimental Division.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| York..... | Charles F. Gosnold, Gentleman, | |
| SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES. | | |
| Brant..... | Nathan Nesbitt, Gentleman, | |
| Frontenac..... | James E. Pugh, do | |
| Halton..... | Lieut. Robert D. McMaster, | |
| Hastings.... | William J. Byand, Gentleman, | |
| do..... | William J. Speck, do | |
| Lambton.... | Peter B. Douglas, do | |
| do..... | Alfred E. Fisher, do | |
| do..... | Duncan S. McBean, do | |
| do..... | William M. Vidal, do | |
| Leeds..... | Ens. Richard T. Steele, | |
| Norfolk.... | Henry T. Collins, Gentleman, | |
| Prescott and | | |
| Russell .. | Charles Stanley, do | |
| Prince Edward. | George M. Johnson, do | |
| Simcoe..... | W. G. Falconbridge, do | |
| do..... | Allen J. Lloyd, do | |
| do..... | Charles F. A. Locke, do | |
| do..... | Robert Hershey, do | |
| York..... | Alexander Carmichael, do | |
| do..... | Charles H. Sproule, do | |
| do..... | D. George Ross, do | |
| do..... | James H. Esten, do | |
| do..... | Arthur L. Colville, do | |
| do..... | Henry T. Strathmore, do | |
| do..... | Joseph T. Carson, do | |
| do..... | Alfred D. Williams, do | |
| do..... | Samuel S. Cann, do | |
| do..... | Angus G. Morrison, do | |
| do..... | John Armstrong, do | |

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

- | <i>Regimental Divisions.</i> | <i>Names.</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Hochelaga.... | Henry LeJeune, Gentleman. |

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| L'Assomption. | Leonidas de Salaberry, Gent. |
| Argenteuil... | George Henry Drewe, do |
| Beauharnois... | George H. Macdonnell, do |
| Bellechasse... | Clovis Belanger, do |
| Bonaventure. | Thomas N. P. Winter, do |
| Chambly..... | Frederic Demers, do |
| do..... | Donald F. Macdonell, do |
| Charlevoix... | George B. du Tremblay, do |
| Chicoutimi... | Joseph Maltais, do |
| Compton..... | Richard L. MacDonnell, do |
| Dorchester... | Magloire Ruel, do |
| Hochelaga... | Lilburn G. Moir, do |
| do..... | John H. Scott, do |
| do..... | Pierre Dumouchel, do |
| do..... | William Johnston, do |
| do..... | John G. Kennedy, do |
| do..... | James Thomas Clark, do |
| do..... | John Talbot Bethune, do |
| do..... | John Gamble Geddes, do |
| do..... | George F. LeJeune, do |
| do..... | Elie Plante, do |
| do..... | Charles A. R. Jordon, do |
| Lévis..... | Edouard Deziel, do |
| do..... | F. X. Blanchet, do |
| Montmorency. | Achille LaRue, do |
| do..... | Bruno Pelletier, do |
| Nicolet.... | James Chillas, do |
| Portneuf... | Arthur Beaudry, do |
| Quebec.... | Richard W. O. Rolph, do |
| do..... | George Harper, do |
| do..... | R. W. Colston, do |
| do..... | J. Alphonse Laporte, do |
| do..... | Achille T. Lamay, do |
| do..... | Narcisse Ruel, do |
| do..... | Dennis E. Vial, do |
| do..... | Elzear Charest, do |
| do..... | Francois Rinfret, do |
| do..... | John Cotton, do |
| do..... | Ambroise B. Lefrance, do |
| do..... | Henry A. Moore, do |
| Rimouski.. | Jean B. Beaulieu, do |
| do..... | Alphonse Dube, do |
| St. Hyacinthe. | Jules St. Germain, do |
| do..... | Valmore St. Germain, do |
| Temiscouata... | Louis Legace, do |
| Two-Mountains. | Captain David Aubry, |
| Vercheres.... | Frederic Boisseau, Gent, |

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

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

DEPARTURE OF THE 78th REGIMENT.—The left wing of this distinguished Regiment, under the command of Major Augustus Warren, composed of 9 officers, 310 non-commissioned officers and men, left yesterday afternoon per steamer for Montreal. During their sojourn in this city they have succeeded in making a large number of friends. Their conduct has been irreproachable, and their departure much regretted by the citizens generally. There were also 23 women and 38 children attached to the regiment.—*Quebec Chroni-*

OUR TROUBLESOME NEIGHBOURS IN THE EAST

(From the Times)

Between the river Indus and the great mountain chain on its western bank lies a long belt of cultivated and fertile territory. This land forms part of our dominions, which are thus carried up to the very foot of the hills. The inhabitants of the plain are our subjects, relying upon us for protection and security. The hills are inhabited by tribes of Afghan descent, but owing only a nominal allegiance to the rulers of Afghanistan. These highlanders are a brave and martial race, gaunt and hungry, lodged in almost inaccessible regions, inured to war, and trained from infancy to regard rapine and pillage as the business of life. Here, then, we have the first eternal motive which impels the inhabitants of a mountain range to prey upon the plains below. They descend from the hills, exactly like wolves, to get what they cannot find at home. Afghanistan is one of the poorest and least productive countries in the world, and its inhabitants, famished and fierce, look down upon the scene of plenty beneath with a determination to get some of the spoil for themselves. But this is not the only motive operating with the highlanders in question. They are of the same race and the same religion as those Asiatic tribes which in time past descended from those very hills to the conquest and possession of India. The traditions which tell of Afghan victories and the capture and plunder of opulent cities are not yet forgotten, and, besides this, the element of religious fanaticism has been quickened among them by a singular course of events, until it has become a consideration too important to be overlooked. About 40 years ago a half crazed Mahometan devotee settled among a hill tribe in the north-western angle of the Punjab, and proclaimed a religious war against the Sikhs. The colony founded by this adventurer was represented five years ago by the fanatics of Sitana, against whom we despatched a considerable expedition, and it exists still, with an avowed mission of expelling us from India and restoring the Mahometan rule. When we state that these fanatics never numbered above a few hundreds, and only boast at this minute to be four thousand, the reader will be disposed to smile at their pretensions; but the fact is, that this little leaven sets a whole swarm of mountaineers in a ferment. The colony or school itself is recruited from our own territories, and principally from Bengal, whence men and money are despatched with an absurd but lively faith in the power of the mission. Now, as the highlanders are all Mussulmans, and imbued at any rate with that doctrine of their creed which proclaims war against infidels, this little band of fanatics can easily add fuel to flame, and persuade the borderers to make common cause in a holy struggle. This combination of the principles of crusaders with the pursuits of caterans constitutes, as will be easily discerned, a strong motive power; and to all this we must probably add a certain impulse from behind. In the rear of these semi-independent mountaineers are the Afghans proper, and in the rear of the Afghans now stands Russia. It is not necessary to presume that either the Russians or the Afghans are actually inciting the borderers to war, but the belief that the English have a powerful enemy already in Bokhara may have its

weight in determining the results before us. As a matter of fact, we are told that a force comprising no less than 20,000 of the best troops in India is already massed in these parts and prepared for action.

BRIGAND CHIEFS.

A correspondent of the *Fall Mall Gazette*, who recently visited some of the Italian brigands in the prison of Salerno, gives an interesting sketch of some of the chiefs. He says.—Three deserve especial notice—namely, Nunziente d'Agotino, Antonio Fortunato, and Guiseppe Apuzzo. Nunziente d'Agotino was Captain of a band consisting of ten brigands and one woman, Chiara di Nardo, and for many years troubled the neighbourhood of Monte di Postiglione, not very far from Pastum. He is now 27 years of age, and in appearance and manners would pass for a gentleman: He has not the dark eye and dark skin so common in southern Italians, but a fresh, healthy complexion, bright brown eyes, a broad forehead, and a tawny beard and moustache; were he to be met in London the probabilities are that he would be taken for an English officer. I had a long conversation with him of the frankest character. He talked with perfect openness about brigandage; did not seem at all distressed at his capture; exposed to view with an apparent feeling of pride three places on his body where bullets had entered—one on his arm, another below the shoulder, and a third behind it—all received during his capture. As he talked he shrugged his shoulders, raised his eyebrows, and gesticulated in the easy manner of a loungee at a cafe. How many murders or what atrocities this man had committed. I do not presume to tell. He admitted none, though he did allow that he had taken away life in self defence. His accusers say he murdered his own infant. When that charge happened to be mentioned he smiled pleasantly, and said the child had died early, which, he thought, was a good thing for the little one, since a brigand's camp is not a good kind of nursery. When this gentleman's fingers were within a quarter of an inch of one's watch-guard or thrown out in the earnestness of conversation towards one's arm or chest, it was impossible not to feel how disagreeable such proximity would have been a few miles distant in the country. It may also have occurred to him how different would have been the character of our interview had we met in the region of his former rule. As it was, the conversation was interesting to the visitor, and an agreeable change to the brigand, perhaps, considering the tedium of prison life. For he has now been in jail some fifteen months, and only awaits the final decision of the superior court of Naples before he is transported to one of the numerous prisons where convicts are confined. He is now condemned for life; and there is little prospect of any mitigation of the sentence. Before he had taken to brigandage my friend had worked in the fields as a labourer; but he soon discovered that such a life was only fit for a slave. What could he do? He wanted to become rich. There was no path open to him but brigandage, and for many years he had been successful in it, commanding his band not only with profit but with pleasure. Now that he was taken, however, and all

his companions were either captured or killed, he supposed he must submit to whatever penalty the stronger party chose to impose upon him. In his opinion it was evidently only a struggle of parties, and for the present he had got the worst of it. When, after some time, I made him a bow and bade him adieu, he returned the compliment in the manner of a man perfectly at his ease. Should we meet at some future day near Monte di Postiglione, I trust he will recollect our brief friendship and act accordingly. Antonio Fortunato is a man of an entirely different stamp. There is no pretence of chivalry about him. With his long black hair, black short beard and moustache, deep set black small eyes, thin aquiline nose, sallow complexion, and somewhat sunken cheeks, he is not particularly engaging, and yet has nothing absolutely forbidding in his countenance. He began life in the peaceful and confidential capacity of a barber, but he afterwards entered the army, and when he got into some difficulty with one of the officers of his regiment, he deserted, and took to the hills. He here formed a band of nine or ten robbers, and had led them to plunder with more or less of glory and gain for eight years, when at last he was taken. His band is now entirely destroyed, and whatever may be his real feelings on the subject, he displays little or no regret at their end. It seems absurd to feel any sympathy for any of these brigands or their chiefs, men who have committed the grossest atrocities and who would doubtless do so again had they the opportunity; but, as a matter of fact, it is impossible to converse with them without feeling a sort of compassionate interest in them. If this applies to the generality of them, it applies with especial force to Guiseppe Apuzzo, captain of a band which for some five years after 1862 infested the neighbourhood of Castellamare, Sorrento, and Amalfi. He is now about 30 years of age, and is very respectably connected. In his youth he was extravagant, rapidly spent a small fortune, and then, being a Bourbonist, took to brigandage in the cause of Francis II. There seems to be no possible doubt that this religious ex-monarch has many friends among the brigands, and that he had done much to maintain and assist them. In appearance and manner at last Apuzzo is a gentleman. He has a fine face, with good forehead and particularly intelligent eyes. He seems to regard his career as a brigand as a mere political necessity, and believes that had the Bourbons returned he would have been rewarded instead of punished. He told me, with an air of polite sauvity, that he would never touch a *forestiero*, and that when on one occasion his band seized an Englishman near Sorrento, who had risen at an early hour to see the sun rise, he had the stranger liberated, and allowed nothing to be taken from him. This statement, though it sounds somewhat dubious, is, it appears, perfectly correct.

The following story is told of the battle of Chickamauga:—During the heat of the battle, an owl, alarmed at the unusual tempest of sounds, was frightened from his usual haunts. Two or three crows spied him at once, and made pursuit and a battle ensued. The contest was observed by an Irishman of the Tenth Tennessee, which was at the time hotly engaged. Pat ceased firing, dropped the breech of his gun to the ground and exclaimed in astonishment, "Moses, what country! the very birds in the air are fighting."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new full dress for infantry officers—gold and red sash, &c.—is pronounced a “decided success.”

The British forces are now armed with the snider breech loaders, all the muzzle loaders having been re-called.

The anniversary of the battle of Balaklava was celebrated at Willis' Rooms, London, by a large number of officers who were in the battle.

Spain is said to contain 800 convents, with 15,000 nuns. There are 55 bishops, 2,500 canons and abbots, 1,800 secular priests, and 24,000 vicars.

We have to record the death of Gen. Sir Thomas Montreath Douglas, B.C.B., formerly of the Bengal Infantry, who died a few days ago at Stonebyres, Lanarkshire.

Turkey is not going to be left behind in the matter of re-arming her troops. 10,000 Remington guns have just been bought in this country for the Sultan.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independence* mentions that on the eve of the battle of Alcolea Marahal Serrano gave up his bed to a wounded man, and slept on the framework of a cannon, observing that there were others who would have a far worse night.

We are given to understand that the Secretary of State at War is about to contract for 300 iron shields. The principal manufacturers are to be called upon to tender competitively, and with the understanding that each firm shall supply its own form of construction.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

A new needie-gun, invented by Herr Werter, of Nuremberg, has just been tried at Pesth. The weight is but eight pounds and a half. The powder charge is a half-gramme less than that of the Prussian guns. It was fired twenty times in one minute, and the number can be increased.

The king of Prussia aims to sustain the parental relation toward his army. Recently at an early review on the banks of the Rhine he saluted each passing regiment with a loud “Good morning, my children.” The soldiers replied with equal heartiness “Good morning, father,” which seemed to please the old monarch greatly.

The following incident of the Spanish revolution is told:—One of the revolutionary banners hoisted in Madrid was displayed from the mansion belonging to the Countess Montijo, the mother of the Empress of France. The explanation is very simple: the countess was in the country, and the revolutionary Junta of the quarter, having installed itself in the house, hung out its flag from the balcony.

A VETERAN.—Among the applicants for lodgings at the King William-street Station, was an aged pilgrim from Toronto, who gave the name of John Taylor, and claimed to be some months better than 93 years of age. His budget of reminiscences was seasoned with incidents of the Peninsula wars, through which he followed the banners of the Iron Duke. Such glory must be a pleasing consolation to him in his old age, as he seemed to have little else to subsist upon.—*Hampden Times*.

An armor plate has been made at Brown's Atlas Works, Sheffield, England, which was before rolling 20 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 21 inches thick, weighing 420 cwt. The final rolling reduced the thickness to 15 inches. Two hundred and fifty tons of coal were consumed and the labor of two hundred men required for its production.

A London correspondent says that another book on Napoleon is to appear from Mr. Murray's press, “Napoleon at Fontainebleau and Elba.” 1814, '15, being the journal of the British Commissioner, Major-General Sir Neil Campbell, etc. As it is British, he supposes we must expect one more collection of stupid libels like those of Sir Huson Lowe, whose associate General Campbell was.

The report that the French Emperor was about to reduce his Army is confirmed by the *Patrie*. That paper states, by way of substantiating its assertion, that there are only 354,000 men under arms now; and that the policy of reduction is in perfect harmony with the Government of the Empire. Another paper says that 30,000 soldiers are about to get six months' furlough, and that leave of absence for the same period is also to be granted in the Navy.

Mr. Bentley, the London publisher, advertises Prince Salm-Salm's diary in Mexico. The title is as follows:—“The Last Days of the Emperor Maximilian. My Diary in Mexico in 1867, including the Siege of Queretaro and the Execution of the Emperor; to which are added Portraits of the Diary of my Wife, the Princess Salm-Salm. By Prince F. de Salm Salm, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and Fellow-Prisoner with him at Queretaro. 2 vols with Portraits of the Emperor, Miramon and Mejia, the Prince and Princess Salm Salm. Map of Queretaro, and Sketch of the Prison and Place of Execution.”

The general trial of Chassepot muskets in the presence of the King of Greece, at the Adamas camp, was a complete failure, and orders were immediately given to return those 2,000 costly arms to the stores. The *Regeneration* remarks on the subject that either the Chassepot system has only a surmised reputation; that the Greek military instructors do not know how to use those arms, or that a lot of defective muskets have been palmed on the officers delegated by the Minister of War to make the purchases. Those same parties were recently authorized to purchase 15,000 Reming rifles. They will probably not be more successful in this transaction, if, as is stated, the arms in question formed part of an order the Austrian Government had refused to accept after repeated trials.

The Spanish army is at present composed of 41 regiments of infantry (each of two battalions), 20 battalions of chasseurs, one regiment of veterans (three battalions), forming the garrison of Ceuta—altogether 68,557 men; of 80 battalions of provincial national guards, giving an effective of 67,309 men—total, 135,866; of 18 regiments of cavalry of the line, each four or five squadrons, and two squadrons of horse—altogether 13,004 men. Ten regiments of artillery—12,927 men, and two engineers) each two battalions)—4,759 men. To these troops must be added the Royal Halberdiers, the gendarmes, etc. In 1865, the entire strength of the Spanish army was estimated at 236,000 men; but there are besides numerous troops in the colonies. The term of military service is—for the cav-

alry and artillery, seven years; the infantry, eight—of which, five in the line and three in the provincial guard. Substitution for a money payment is permitted.

An English paper says: Since 1815 Great Britain has spent on her military and naval establishments and the interest of the national debt (for past wars) £2,597,000,000. In the present year the cost of the army and navy is over 28½ millions, the interest of the national debt is 26½ millions, and the outlay for fortifications over half a million, making a total of 55½ millions (irrespective of the army in India). This is at the rate of 100 guineas per minute day and night throughout the year. The total annual expenditure is nearly 70 millions; so that while, 2½d out of every shilling suffices for the civil expenses of the country, including education, the administration of justice, and the salaries of Ministers, 9d is spent for past wars or providing against present. Here is something for the householders' Parliament to ponder. There is but one thing to be said: they manage things much worse in France.

In speaking of beards and shaving, the *London Lancet* makes the following remarks:

Nature has her own ranks, and in the matter of beards she divides her upper from her lower classes. A man with a fine beard whatever he may be, never looks a snob; while the beards of some men are so thin and poor they take away rather than add dignity to the face. Let the last continue the use of the razor by all means; but we commend the scissors to the first. Any one accustomed to travel, and particularly in the East, must have remarked the air of nobility and gravity which a fine beard gives. But we need not go as far as the East. The contrast is striking between a regiment mainly composed of bearded veterans with bronzed countenances, which mark its recent return from foreign service, and the neat, clean-shaven physiognomies of the men of another regiment. A manly dignity characterizes the former, which the latter does not possess. If beards, as a rule, add so much to the appearance of men, giving them what may be termed a fine presence, we may add that a beard serves many useful purposes as regards health. It protects the throat, mouth and delicate vocal organs from cold, and guards these and the lungs against congestion and inflammation. The rules of society are very arbitrary, and we follow them very sheepishly. When it is considered, however that we protect our bodies by artificial coverings, it appears ridiculous that we should rob ourselves of a natural protection at the cost of some pain and discomfort formally inflicted every morning. It has been sometimes urged that beards do not consort well with our method of dress, the white shirt, collar and coat; but there is no reason why we should follow the fashion of the East, or make ourselves appear like Hebrew patriarchs. The beard may be trimmed by the aid of scissors, and preserved of moderate length. The subject was lately noticed in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and it was properly urged that men, like soldiers, who had to serve by turns in a tropical climate, and through a Canadian winter, ought to be allowed to wear beards, and maintain them of such a length as to preserve their protective influence without any sacrifice of cleanly personal appearance. If people to whom nature has given beards would only wear them, they would have fewer attacks of hoarseness, catarrh and bronchitis to complain of than at present.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Vienna, 10th.—The Reichsrath has passed a bill prescribing new regulations for the army of reserve, and for soldiers of three years service. Before the passage of the bill, Baron Von Beust carefully explained his former speech, so as to remove all cause of anxiety.

London, 12.—It is announced that the Rev. Mr. Thomson, D. D., now Archbishop of York, succeeds the late Rev. Chas. Thomas Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and that the Rev. Mr. Wilberforce, D. D., now Bishop of Oxford, succeeds to the vacant See at York.

The Parliamentary elections commences tomorrow. The most extensive measures of precaution against any disturbance at the polls have been taken by the police authorities.

Troops have been sent to important boroughs in the County of Lancaster, where serious trouble is feared.

St. Petersburg, 12th.—The International Military Commission has agreed to prohibit the use, in time of war, of all explosive projectiles weighing less than 400 grammes.

Madrid, 11th.—The Apostolical Nuncio in Madrid refuses to join the other members of the diplomatic body, who are actually deliberating upon the propriety of acknowledging the present Provisional Government of Spain.

London, 11th.—At the meeting of the French Bishops and Cardinals, held recently in Rome, several reformatory measures were introduced, which, to the great surprise of a few Conservative members of the church, were favorably received by the majority. The first measure alluded to is to reverse the decision of the Council of Trent concerning the celibacy of the Catholic clergy. The second measure, as a consequence of the first, is to decide that every Catholic priest could with permission of his superiors, enter into the bonds of matrimony. The third measure is to abolish the Latin liturgy, and to substitute for it, as the Czar has done for the Greek church, the language of the nation in which the service would be performed. These measures are to be made the object of a report, which will be submitted to the Council as soon as it will be in a position to take them into consideration.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The *Colonial Mail* puts in a claim from Canada for a special order of knighthood.

H. M. S. Simoom has been ordered on a cruise, during which she will carry the 83rd Regt. from Gibraltar to Nova Scotia; from Nova Scotia she will go to the West Indies with the 47th Regt., and will return to Gibraltar with the 2nd Battalion of the 16th.

We regret to notice by our English exchanges, the death, on the 23rd October, of SIR SIMON H. STUART, Bart., father of Lieut. Colonel STUART, Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia. It is scarcely six weeks ago we observed in the military obituary the announcement of the death of his brother, Major ARTHUR STUART.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

THE HAMILTON FIELD BATTERY.—The men of the Battery turned out in full force, at the Gun Sheds, on Thursday evening, and after the new Militia Act had been read and explained to them, every man present gave in his name for three years longer continuance in the service. At the close three rousing cheers were given for the Queen, and three more for Capt. Smith.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

A wag, speaking of the embarkment of troops, said, "Notwithstanding many of them leave blooming wives behind, they go away in transports!"

On Wednesday evening the "Passport" landed, at the St. Lawrence wharf, Kingston, from Montreal, 100 cases of Snider-Enfield Rifles—2,000 in all, which were removed to the Military Stores Department, and put into stores, to be issued at the proper time. The steamer "Osprey," from Montreal, also landed at H. M. Dockyard a large quantity of military clothing.

MOORE DRILL SHED.—We have been informed that the new Drill Shed at Corunna, was inspected and passed last month by the inspecting officer, Major Scoble. It is a fine, substantial building, 83x48 feet, and a credit to the Township. Mr. Wm. Beattie was the contractor. Major Scoble said he was highly gratified with the finished and substantial nature of the work, and the quality of the materials, and expressed the hope that Mr. Beattie, by his faithful and honest adherence to this contract, would be further employed by the public, and get other contracts of a better paying character.—*Sarnia Observer*.

One of the many evil results of the 53rd follies, on which we have commented before, is the false view they present of the Service to foreign observers. For example, a respectable American paper has the following:—"Quebec has had a little affair of honor. A gay captain jostled a civilian at a recent ball, and the next day the latter thrashed the captain in the street. Thereupon every commissioned officer in the regiment, except the captain, challenged him. He naturally disclaimed any desire to fight all her Majesty's troops, when they cried in haste and in chorus, "we accept your apology," and there was no blood shed after all."

SUPPER TO THE MILITARY.—An impromptu supper was given to the non-commissioned officers of the 29th at Macabe's Volunteer Hotel before their departure. Mr. Wm. Gillespy took the chair, and after ample justice had been done to the edibles provided, the usual loyal and patriotic songs and toasts were given and responded to, which were followed by the toast of the evening—"The Non-Commissioned Officers of the 29th Regiment," which was replied to by Sergeant Fountain, who expressed the pleasure he and his brother sergeants had expressed in Hamilton during the stay which was now about to terminate. Mr. Alderman Farmer proposed the Sergeant-Major, which was replied to by Sergeant Clark, who gave "Our Military friends left behind." Sergt. Hudson returned thanks. Sergeant Selvy proposed "Our civilian friends and the community generally." The Press was proposed by Sergeant Fountain, and acknowledged by Mr. Gillespy, of the *Spectator*, and Mr. Nixon, of the *Times*. Mr. James Macabe responded for Volunteers, and Mr. Farmer for the Independents. The evening was very pleasantly spent in song and sentiment; several good songs having been given by Sergeant Clark, Mr. Macabe, Sergeants Lynden, White and Selvy.—*Hamilton Times*.

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Intercolonial Railway.

TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

SANDFORD FLEMING

Chief Engineer.

Intercolonial Railway Office,
Ottawa, Sept. 12th, 1866.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

23rd day of October, 1866.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 10th section of the Act passed during the late Session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 44, intitled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intitled: "An Act imposing duties of Customs with the tariff of duties payable under it," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to approve of the following additional Regulations respecting Drawbacks claimed on the exportation of goods under the said 10th section of the Act above referred to, viz:—

REGULATIONS.

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

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

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

23rd day of October, 1868.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE Merchants' Protective Union, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, published in one large quarto volume, "The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register," containing among other things, the names, nature of business, amount of capital, financial standing, and rating as to credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 80,000 of the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Charter, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, also a "Newspaper Directory," containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States. The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete and therefore, superior to, and of much greater value than any previously issued.

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

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

Price of the "Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register," \$50, for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holder of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the "Mercantile Reference Register" free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies, and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 123 Broadway [Box 2,666.] New-York. August 19th 1868.

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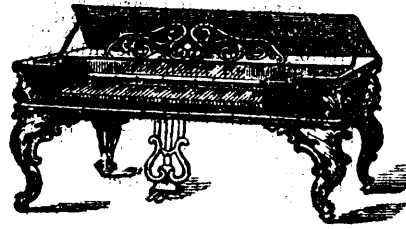
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Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

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

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