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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

No. 38.

We find the following suggestive lines by the late MILES O'REILLY in one of our American exchanges:

SAMBO'S RIGHT TO BE KILT.

AIR—"The Low-backed Car."

Some tell us 'tis a burnin' shame
To make the naygers fight;
And that the thrade of bein' kilt
Belongs but to the white:
But as for me, upon my soul!
So liberal are we here,
I'll let Sambo be murdered instead of myself,
On every day in the year.
On every day in the year, boys,
And in every hour of the day;
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,
And divil a word I'll say.

In battle's wild commotion
I shouldn't at all object
If Sambo's body should stop a ball
That was comin' for me direct;
And the prod of a Southern bagnet,
So generous are we here,
I'll resign, and let Sambo take it
On every day in the year.
On every day in the year, boys,
And wid none of your nasty pride,
All my right in a Southern bagnet prod,
Wid Sambo I'll divide!

The men who object to Sambo
Should take his place and fight;
And it's betther to have a nayger's hue
Than a liver that's wake and white
Though Sambo's black as the ace of spades,
His finger a thrigger can pull.
And his eye runs straight on the barrel-sights
From under its thatch of wool.
So hear me all, boys darlin',
Don't think I'm tippin' you chaff,
The right to be kilt we'll divide wid him,
And give him the largest half!

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XXI.

The battle of Busby Run was productive of very decided consequences as far as the adhesion of the various members of the Indian confederacy were concerned. Its influence on their cause was most disastrous. Such tribes as had not committed any overt act of hostility hastened to meet the first overtures made by the English authorities towards a peace, and even those most deeply engaged began to despair of a cause which had received so disastrous a blow.

Sir William Johnson's influence had been sufficient to keep the Six Nations quiet, and he now prepared to take measures to improve the advantage Bouquet's victory had placed in his hands. With this view he summoned a council to meet at Johnson Hall, his residence on the Mohawk, on the 7th September. To this council came the whole of the Six Nations; the Iroquois, and

deputies from the Canadian Indians. After the usual preliminaries he counselled the Indians to take up arms on the part of the English, which they promised to do. Several parties took the field, and brought in a considerable number of scalps and prisoners during the winter. The Canadian Indians also sent a message to the Delawares, requesting them to cease hostilities, with a very significant hint that if they did not, more Indians than they reckoned on would be on the war-path.

It has been stated that the communication with the upper lakes was maintained by a portage road around the Niagara Falls. Boats navigated the river as far as the present site of Lewiston; thence a road, several miles in length, terminated at Fort Schlosser, above the cataract. About three miles below the falls the precipices which form the western wall of the ravine through which the river runs are broken by an abyss of great depth known as the Devil's Hole. It is and was covered with forest trees of luxuriant growth. Every inch of its perpendicular sides that could afford room for some vegetable production was covered therewith, owing to the moisture derived from the spray of the mighty falls. The road ran close to this fearful abyss. On the 13th September a numerous train of waggons and pack-horses proceeded from the lower landing to Fort Schlosser, and on the following day set out on their return, with a guard of twenty-four soldiers. They proceeded leisurely till they reached the Devil's Hole, on their left the abyss, and on their right densely wooded hills. Suddenly they were stricken down by the fire of one hundred rifles, and a host of Indians darted screaming from the woods, knife and tomahawk in hand. In a moment all was over. Horses leaped the precipice; men were driven headlong over; all the waggons were forced over the cliffs. None escaped with life except the drummer-boy of the detachment, who was caught in his fall by the branches of a tree, where he hung by his drum strap till he disengaged himself and hid in the recesses of the gulf, finally escaping. One of the teamsters, wounded at the

first fire, crawled into the woods, while Stedman, the conductor of the train, being well mounted, wheeled his horse, charged the Indians, one of whom seized his bridle, but was killed by a stroke of his knife, and fled back to Fort Schlosser. The firing had been heard by a party of soldiers who occupied a small fortified camp near the lower landing; forming in haste they advanced eagerly to the rescue, but the Indians, who numbered fully 500 warriors, had, in anticipation of this manoeuvre, separated into two parties, one of which waylaid the convoy at the Devil's Hole, the other formed an ambuscade a mile nearer the lower landing. As the soldiers marched in great haste they were assailed by a fire which laid half the detachment dead, while the Indians, rushing from the forest, cut down the survivors with merciless ferocity. A few soldiers, escaping, fled to Niagara with the tidings. Major Wilkins, commanding at that post, lost no time in marching to the spot with the whole strength of his garrison. Not an Indian could be found; but at the two places of ambuscade over seventy dead bodies were counted, naked, scalped, and horribly mangled. All the waggons were broken to pieces, and such of the horses as were not forced over the precipice had been laden with plunder and driven off. It was supposed that the Seneca Indians were the perpetrators of this massacre.

Some time in October Major Wilkins, with a force of 600 men, collected with great effort from the garrisons throughout the provinces, was advancing to the relief of Detroit. As the boats were forcing their way slowly against the current above the falls they were fired upon by a mere handful of Indians, thrown into confusion, and driven back to Fort Schlosser with great loss. The next attempt was more fortunate. They reached Lake Erie, but were overtaken by a storm at night. The boats, unfit for such a heavy sea, and crowded with troops, became unmanageable. Several were over-set, about seventy soldiers drowned, the ammunition and provisions destroyed, and the shattered flotilla forced back to Niagara.

The means by which the commandant at Detroit became acquainted with this disaster has been already detailed.

The posts of Green Bay and Sault Ste. Marie did not share the fate of Michilimackinac. During the previous winter the fort at Sault Ste. Marie had been partially destroyed by an accidental fire, and was therefore abandoned, the garrison withdrawing to Michilimackinac, where many of them perished in the massacre.

Green Bay first received an English garrison in 1761. The force consisted of seventeen men, commanded by Lieutenant Govell. Though few in number, their duties were important. In the neighborhood were several powerful Indian tribes, the Menomonies, Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes. West of the Mississippi were the Dakotahs, whose strength was estimated at 30,000 fighting men, and who styled all the others their dogs and slaves. As representative of the British Government Lieutenant Govell was obliged to conciliate all these, a task in which he succeeded to a considerable extent. On the 15th of June an Ottawa Indian brought him the following letter from Capt. Etherington:—

“Michilimackinac, June 11, 1763.

“Dear Sir,—This place was taken by surprise on the 4th inst. by the Chippewas (Ojibwas), at which time Lieut. Jamit and twenty (fifteen) more were killed and all the rest taken prisoners; but our good friends, the Ottawas, have taken Lieut. Lesley, me, and eleven men out of their hands, and promised to restore us again. You'll, therefore, on receipt of this, which I send by a canoe of Ottawas, set out with all your garrison, and what English traders you have with you, and come with the Indian which gives you this, who will conduct you safe to me. You must be sure to follow the instructions you receive from the bearer of this, as you are by no means to come to this post before you see me at the village twenty miles from this. I must once more beg you'll lose no time in coming to join me; at the same time be very careful and always be on your guard. I long much to see you, and am, dear sir, your most humble servant,
“GEO. ETHERINGTON.

“J. Govell, Royal Americans.”

On receipt of this letter Govell summoned the Menomonies to a council, told them what the Ojibwas had done, said he and his soldiers were going to Michilimackinac to restore order, and during his absence he requested they would take charge of the fort. Great numbers of the Winnebagoes, Sacs, and Foxes arriving, he addressed them in the same words. Presents were given, when it soon appeared the greater part were friendly to the English, though a few were inclined to threaten hostility; but the scale was turned in favor of Govell by the arrival of a Dakotah chief, who told the assembled warriors that he had been sent to warn them against hostilities with the English; that they would punish the Ojibwas for their bad conduct; and bade them beware of the vengeance of his nation. No good reason can be given for this timely interference,

except hatred of the Ottawas. Several of the Green Bay tribes were at enmity with the Ojibwas, and volunteered to escort the English, who embarked on the 21st June in several batteaux, accompanied by ninety warriors in canoes. On the 30th they reached the village of L'Arbre Croche. The Ottawas came down to the beach to salute them with a discharge of guns, and they were presented with the pipe of peace. Captain Etherington and Lieutenant Leslie, with their men, were detained as prisoners, and it was thought the Ottawas intended to disarm Govell's party also; but he gave out that he would resist any such attempt, and, being backed by his own allies, could not be safely meddled with. Several councils were held, and it was determined to set the prisoners free, the hostile tribes being in a state of great alarm from the want of success attending their measures, the threats of the Dakotah, and the defection of the Green Bay tribes. Therefore, on the 18th of July the whole of the English, escorted by a fleet of Indian canoes, crossed Lake Huron, reached the mouth of French River, passed through Lake Nippissingue and over the height of land between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, descended the Matawan and Ottawa Rivers, and reached Montreal in safety on the 30th of August.

Those parties of English soldiers rescued by the courage and address of an officer whose name has been hardly mentioned by the historians of those times, and whose after fate was obscure (Lieutenant Govell), but who nevertheless deserved well of his country, passed in their adventurous voyage to Montreal through a waste and howling wilderness, little suspecting that the capital of the chief colony of the great British empire would be built on the banks of the unknown *Grande Riviere* along whose stream they floated peacefully to their destination, or that the lapse of a dozen years would leave that empire no other foothold in America than those recently acquired French provinces which had been conquered at such a cost.

The conduct of the Indian traders and backwoods settlers has been already adverted to, but during this dangerous period they succeeded by their turbulent villainy in casting all their former bad deeds into the shade. Virginia formed an honourable exception; ever ready to provide means of defence, her militia had gradually acquired habits of discipline and control which made them formidable in the field; and any effectual help rendered in defence of the frontiers came from that province. Pennsylvania, governed by a Quaker assembly upon those Utopian theoretic principles characteristic of that sect, allowed her frontier settlers to be slaughtered without mercy, and would take no precautions for their safety. Professing to appeal to human reason as the guide of man's actions, they left him without the restraints of

human law; and the usual consequences followed—a more villanous, disorderly, turbulent or disgraceful set never afflicted any community than the Pennsylvania frontiersmen. It has been seen how they refused to assist Bouquet; their subsequent conduct was such as to lessen any sympathy which their merited misfortunes might have excited. Though Pennsylvania was acquired by treaty, the Quaker proprietors had no objection to its extension by force or fraud, provided it did not entail expenditure of money. Encouraging all the sectaries and fanatics of Europe to settle within its limits, it gave the locations on the borders without any restraining law forbidding trespass on Indian soil. What happened could have been easily foreseen. The lands of the aborigines were absorbed piece by piece. Neither law nor justice could be obtained against the aggressors, the savages undertook to right themselves, and vindicate their undoubted claims to the land off which they had been driven by force; hence the frontiers of the Quaker State suffered more severely and deservedly than any other.

Virginia had provided forts and block-houses along her frontier, and to those her settlers repaired on the appearance of danger. Having places of security they could devise modes of aggression; and on this occasion 1,000 men were put under arms, divided into two battalions, who rendered good service during the war. No such precautions were taken in Pennsylvania. When danger threatened the frontier settlers were thrown back on the older settlements, entirely destitute, adding to the people's burdens, and unwelcome guests. Repeated remonstrances having failed to awaken the assembly of that province to the sufferings of the people, a few of the more daring and desperate banded themselves together, and turned their arms, not against the common foe, but a band of Indians converted by the Moravians, who were ruthlessly murdered because they would offer no resistance. Another party was put into Lancaster jail for safety. The ruffians forced this asylum in open daylight and murdered its inmates. The impunity with which those deeds were allowed to be perpetrated encouraged them still further, and they actually attempted to march into Philadelphia; but this was too much for the Quakers of the city of brotherly love, and they speedily organised an armed force so formidable from its numbers as to strike terror into the cowardly hounds who threatened to assail them.

Early in July Governor Hamilton had called the Assembly together, and, representing the miseries of the unprotected frontiers, counselled that measures should be taken to remedy the existing evils and prevent their recurrence. Very reluctantly they recognized the necessity for defensive measures by passing a bill for raising and

equipping a force of 700 men, to be composed only of frontier farmers, and to be kept in pay during the time of harvest. They were not to leave the settled parts of the country to engage in too offensive operations of any kind, or even perform garrison duty, their sole object being to enable the people to gather in their crops unmolested. They were divided into small parties, to be stationed at farmhouses and hamlets on both sides of the Susquehanna. The two companies assigned to Lancaster county were placed under the command of a clergyman, Mr. John Elden, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Paxton, a worthy son of the Church Militant, who seems to have discharged his military duty with zeal and judgment.

In 1755 the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed one of the most extraordinary militia bills on record, but this last measure was far beyond it in senseless stupidity. That Sir Jeffrey Amherst should be indignant at this conduct is no matter for surprise, or that he should take measures to be relieved of a command where his sagacious and masterly measures were liable to be thwarted by a lot of self-sufficient, ignorant, and bigoted sectaries. Before his departure he made a requisition upon the several provinces for troops to march against the Indians early in spring; and, having left the command to General Gage, he sailed for England early in November.

Pennsylvania had been called upon to furnish 1,000 men; but it was late in the spring before the silly House of Assembly voted £50,000 for the service of the campaign. All the other provinces had cheerfully complied with the requisition, and preparations were made to open the campaign of 1764 with such a force as would make resistance impossible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IN QUEST OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VOLUNTEER PAY.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR.—A volunteer myself, and taking a wakeful interest in the welfare of a class of men who deserve well of the country, I would inquire why the volunteer companies in this battalion (28th Perth) have not yet been paid for their eight days' company drill, although the volunteer fiscal year has expired.

No. 4 company, to which I belong, had to live at their own private expense during their company drill; and as it is a well known thing that many young men living at home with their parents have not access to an inexhaustible treasury to supply their occasional expenses, it will not surprise you to be told that many of them had to take considerable thought for what they should eat and drink, and for wherewithal it should be paid for. Nor is this all. Many hotel

keepers, like other mortals, do not like to give men good dinners and better suppers, and all the comforts of these institutions, without a tangible return in the shape of specie or good bank notes. In these iron times nothing can be obtained without hard cash. Men of spirit, like myself, may complain that times have sadly degenerated since the days of knight errantry, when a man who professed arms was never charged for any attentions on the part of "mine host." That was the age of chivalry; this, the age of gold. No matter for your fine, soldierly appearance, your swashing outside and magnanimity of soul, you are denied your dinner without your cash. This is surely mortifying enough. But think of the brave young fellows going home and awaking the pecuniary feelings of their worthy fathers by making demands for money, thereby putting these potent, grave, and reverend seigniors in a very undesirable mood; and you have some faint conception of a moneyless volunteer's blessedness.

Some person is surely to blame for this state of affairs. It is very undesirable that there should be any mortifying or bitter associations connected with our volunteer system; that it should recel humiliating shifts, or, far worse, unseemly altercations between the head of a family and a martial member of it. But undoubtedly this too-much-dilatoriness in paying that which is due will occasion much of what we have hinted at. Men whose dispositions are at the best but too choleric, especially when a demand for money is made, will not calmly listen in the best possible humor to demands for money, in the expenditure of which, looking at the matter from a civic stand-point, there is nothing but folly and loss. Patriotism at such a time is out of the question. In plumpness of pocket there is patriotism, public spirit; but in a lean pocket, there is a shrunken patriotism and a contracted spirit. Accordingly the surest way to strike the death-blow to the volunteer movement is to reduce the pay of the volunteers, or to cease paying altogether. The best way on the other hand, to encourage the movement is to pay all reasonable and just demands promptly, to provide every means compatible with a generous economy, to promote the comfort of men who have shown a public spirit deserving our best returns in the shape of those little things which make pleasant a volunteer's life.

But if matters stand as they are, if there is no charge in contemplation, having in view the prompt payment of each and every man in each company; then I doubt whether those who have in good faith gone out this year, will be found very alacrous next year, if called upon.

It can not with any show of reason be supposed that volunteers, like other men are unwilling to earn an honest penny. Their pay at most is not more than sufficient to pay a substitute in case of need; and, seeing that this is so, I fail to see with what sense of justice their first dues are withheld

so long. Can it be that the public treasury is in a depleted state? or that the whole affair is beneath the notice of the authorities. If the latter be the case, it ought to be avowed that volunteers, may have some notion of the estimation in which they are held by their fellow-countrymen.

We do not intend in the above to make the impression that the volunteers are actuated by mercenary considerations in enrolling themselves as men ready to defend their country; we believe that their loyalty and patriotism is such as to raise them upon a higher latitude of sentiment than this. But we do wish to shew that where all are equally obligated to spend and be spent in defence of our Dominion, those who actually enroll themselves with that avowed purpose should not be treated unworthily and shabbily.

R. W. F. W.
Listowel, September 15th, 1868.

P. S.—Will you also be kind enough to inform us, through the columns of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, whether there was any allowance made by the Government for mileage for volunteers while attending the recent drill at battalion head quarters? I make this inquiry because the members of this company attended drill at Stratford, distant thirty-four miles from company head quarters, and the sum of one dollar and twenty cents was deducted from the pay of each man to pay for conveyances.

R. W. F. W.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY RIFLE MATCHES.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRANTFORD.

No. 1. FIELD OFFICERS' PRIZE.

	Pts.
Sergeant Cleghorn, No. 7 Co., 5th Batt.,	13
Corporal Bryce, " " "	12
" Ritchie, " " "	14
Private Owens, " " "	12
Corpl Macgregor, No. 6 Co., 5th Batt.,	14
Sergeant Trainor, No. 5 Co., 5th Batt.,	12
Private Skelton, " " "	13
" Fulcher, " " "	13
Corporal Addie, " " "	13
Private Jackson, No. 4 Co., 5th Batt.,	16
Private Holmes, No. 3 Co., 5th Batt.,	12
Sergeant Colclough, " " "	12
Private Hiley, No. 2 Co., 5th Battalion,	12
" Woods, " " "	13
" Crow, " " "	13
" Gordon, " " "	13
Corporal Sweetman, No. 1 Co, 5th Batt.,	12

No. 2. COLONEL BRYDGES' PRIZE.

Private Gordon, No. 2 Co., 5th Batt.,	15
" Bould, No. 3 Co., 5th Batt.,	17
" Holmes, " " "	—
Sergeant Kelly, No. 4 Co., 5th Batt.,	12
Cleghorn, No. 7 Co., 5th Batt.,	13
Corporal Bryce, " " "	14
Private McMillen, " " "	12
" Hayward, No. 1 Co., 5th Batt.,	15
" Kennedy, " " "	12
" Stewart, No. 5 Co., 5th Batt.,	13

No. 3. BRIGADE PRIZE.

Firing not up to mark.

No. 4. HEAD QUARTERS PRIZE.

Capt. Stephen, No. 4 Co., 5th Batt.,	13
Ensign Hitcher, 2 " "	11

No. 5. VOLLEY FIRING.

Number 2 Company, 10 men,	..	63
" 3 " " "	..	65
" 4 " " "	..	62
" 5 " " "	..	74

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WHITBY.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(Continuation of Rifle Match.)

4. MANUFACTURERS' PRIZE.

- First prize, gift of F. W. Glen, Esq.—\$20.
- Second prize, gift of Luke and Brother—Checker table, value \$10.
- Third prize, gift of J. Cowan—\$5.
- Fourth prize—\$5.
- Fifth prize—\$5.
- Sixth prize—Five prizes of \$3 each—\$15.

Open to all members of the Association. Any rifle. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance, twenty-five cents.

	200y.	300y.	Tl.
Lieut. Young, No. 4,	44433	34343	35
Private T. White, No. 1,	33423	43433	32
Private Lebraugh, No. 7,	44234	33324	32
Private Barber, No. 5,	33343	43233	31
Ensign Gordon, No. 4,	33334	23423	30
R. Young, Whitby,	33423	34422	30
Private Brown, No. 7,	42422	43432	30
Sergeant McCaw,	42422	43432	30
Private Blackstock, No. 2,	33443	32403	29
Drum Major Dillon,	23333	32423	28

This match was not concluded until the morning of the

THIRD DAY.

5. MILITARY BREECH-LOADING RIFLE PRIZES. 34 ENTRIES.

(For rapidity and accuracy combined.)

First prize—\$5, for the highest number of points, each hit counting one point in addition to points scored. Gift of Dr. Eastwood. Second prize—\$3, for the next highest. Gift of W. D. Michael.

Third prize—\$2 for the next highest.

First prize—\$5, for the highest number of points. Gift of James Lobb.

Second prize—\$3, for the next highest. Gift of D. F. Burk.

Third prize—\$2, for the next highest.

First prize—\$5, for the highest number of hits. Gift of W. McCabe.

Second prize—\$3, for the next highest.

Third prize—\$2, for the next highest.

Range, 200 yards. Time, one minute. Any breech-loader; magazines not to be used. Any position. Entrance, fifty cents. Competitors may enter three times on repayment of the fee, but can only take one prize.

For greatest number of hits:

	Hits.
Drum Major Dillon	9
Private Cameron, No. 1	9
Private Gibson, No. 6	8

For greatest number of points:

	Pts.
Private Barber, No. 5	24
" Brown, No. 7	21
" D. Cameron, No. 1	21

For hits and points combined:

Private Barber, No. 5	34
" D. Cameron, No. 1	30
Drum Major Dillon	29

6. SWEEPSTAKES—\$1 EACH. 18 ENTRIES.

- First prize—Half the stakes.
- Second prize—One quarter do.
- Third prize—One eighth do.
- Fourth prize—One sixteenth do.
- Fifth prize—One sixteenth do.

Open to all members of the Association. Any rifle. Ranges, 200 and 300 yards. Five shots each range.

	Pts.
Private W. Young	33
Lieut. Young	33
Capt. Donovan	28
Capt. Nesbitt	28
Ensign Gordon	28

7. COUNTY ALL-COMERS' MATCH. 44 ENTRIES.

- First prize, gift of Hon. O. Mowat, V. C.—\$30.
- Second prize—\$10.
- Third prize—\$5.
- Fourth prize—\$2.50.
- Fifth prize—\$2.

Open to all residents of the county, members of the Association. Any rifle. Ranges, 200, 400, and 600 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance, fifty cents.

	Pts.
Private Blackstock	29
Sergeant Patterson	28
Private W. Young	25
Ensign Gordon	25
Captain Dartnell	24

8. OFFICERS' MATCH. 12 ENTRIES.

- First prize—\$15.
- Second prize—\$10. Fourth prize—\$4.
- Third prize—\$8. Fifth prize—\$3.

Open to all officers of volunteers and H. M. regular service, members of the Association. Government Enfields. Any position. Ranges, 400 and 600 yards. Entrance \$1.

	Pts.
Ensign Pound	28
Ensign Gordon	27
Captain Dartnell	25
Captain Donovan	24
Ensign Gibbs	24

9. COUNTY MEMBERS' PRIZE. 42 ENTRIES.

- First prize—Gift of T. N. Gibbs, M. P.—\$25.
- Second prize—Gift of Dr. McGill, M. P. P.—\$15.
- Third prize—Gift of Dr. McGill, M. P. P.—\$10.
- Fourth prize—Gift of T. Paxton, M. P. P.—\$10.
- Fifth prize—Gift of T. Paxton, M. P. P.—\$10.
- Sixth prize—\$5.

Open to all residents of the county, members of the Association. Any rifle. Ranges, 600, 400, and 200 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance, fifty cents.

	Pts.
R Young	45
L Greenwell	44
W J Hare	44
H Walters	42
W Young	42
J Young	42
R Crawford	42
J Gibson	41
J Cowle	40
W Pound	40

10. CHALLENGE MATCH.

Five marksmen from the village of Oshawa against five from any other municipality of the county.

- First prize—\$25.
- Second prize—\$10.
- Third prize—\$5, gift of Messrs. Robson and Lauchland.

Ranges, 200 and 300 yards. Five shots each range. Entrance \$2.50 per squad. Government Snider Enfields.

For this match five municipalities entered, namely, Oshawa village, Whitby town, Whitby Township, Reach, and Uxbridge.

Whitby township proved victorious, as will be seen by the following summary of the score:—

Whitby Township.—James Young, 30; Thomas White, 29; Samuel Story, 27; W Young, 31; J Robb, 27. Total, 144.

Oshawa.—C Gibbs, 27; W Dickie, 31; R Dillon, 29; T Kirby, 28; T G Blackstock, 28. Total, 143.

Whitby Town.—R Young, 30; George H Gordon, 27; M O Donovan, 29; George H Dartnell, 22; D Cameron, 28. Total, 136.

Reach Township.—S P Parker, 31; M Dillon, 28; J Wright, 28; W Pound, 28; T C Fareman, 22. Total, 137.

Pickering Township.—J Gibson, 26; T Pidd, 25; L Ballard, 28; J Shea, 29; B Boyer, 24. Total, 137.

Three prizes, of \$5, \$3, and \$2, for the highest individual score, were awarded respectively to Barber (Reach), Dickie (Oshawa), and W Young (Whitby Township).

11. CONSOLATION MATCH.

- First prize—\$10.
- Second prize—\$5.
- Next five, three dollars each—\$15.
- Next five, two dollars each—\$10, one of which \$2 is the gift of J. Wilson.

Open to all unsuccessful competitors in matches Nos. 1, 11, 4, 7, 8, and 9. Ranges, 200 and 400 yards. Two shots at first, three at second. Entrance, twenty-five cents. Government Enfield rifles. Any position.

	200y.	400y.	Tl.
Sergeant Shea	34	434	18
Sergeant Story	34	344	17
Private Dillon	43	433	17
Private Pidd	34	433	17
Private Boyer	33	334	16
J Robb	33	433	16
Sergeant Parker	44	233	16
Private Ballard	22	444	16
Corporal Robb	33	333	15
J Mackie	33	342	15
Lieut. Dallee	22	434	15
J Wright	42	428	15

The first tie shot off during the contest occurred in this match, Sergeant Shea making a centre and two bull's eyes, against Sergeant Storey's centre, bull's eye, and centre.

At the conclusion of this match the non-commissioned officers of the 34th Battalion challenged a like number of officers to fire a match at 400 and 200 yards, Hythe position. This was accepted; but the claim of the privates to be permitted to compete was allowed; and the most stirring contest of the week was the result. The score is appended. It is in every way a remarkable one, and proves that, after all, as good, if not better shooting is made off the shoulder and knee as in "any position." The average for each man of the thirty competitors was twenty-eight and a half points. It is probable that such a score cannot be beaten by a like number of men from any battalion in the Dominion. At 200 yards twenty-five points over an average of centres was made.

Ten Privates.

	400y.	200y.	Tl.
R Crawford,	16	19	35
T G Blackstock,	4	19	23
J Sullivan,	14	15	29
W Young,	15	16	31
R Dillon,	18	15	33
S P Barber,	15	17	32

L. Ballard,	12	17	29
J. Gibson,	12	18	30
J. Pidd,	14	10	24
J. Greenwell,	7	18	25
Total,	127	164	291

Ten Non-Commissioned Officers.

	400y.	200y.	Tl.
Sergeant G. Cameron,	9	15	24
Corporal D. Cameron,	14	17	31
Sergeant Kirby,	10	16	26
Drum Major Dillon,	15	15	30
Sergeant Story,	13	13	26
Corporal Walters,	15	14	29
Corporal T. White,	13	17	30
Sergeant Shea,	16	17	33
Sergeant Parker,	16	15	31
Staff Sergt J. White,	12	18	30
Total,	133	157	290

Ten Officers.

	400y.	200y.	Tl.
Major Foreman,	6	14	20
Captain Donovan,	10	17	27
Captain Dartnell,	13	12	25
Lieut. Young,	15	19	34
Lieut. Pound,	10	19	29
Ensign Gibbs,	8	16	24
Lieut. Dalles,	16	16	32
Ensign Dickie,	14	16	30
Ensign Gordon,	16	14	30
Ensign Gibbs,	12	11	23
Total,	120	154	274

The non commissioned officers headed the score until the last round, when they made thirty three. The privates then fired, making six bull's eyes and four centres, scoring thirty six. The excitement became great when it was found that the result depended upon the last shot, a centre making a tie and a bull's eye winning. Private Gibson made the bull's eye necessary to give his squad the victory.

The weather during the contest was changeable, although on the whole fine. There was no accident during the match to mar the proceedings. All the prizes were paid before the competitors returned home.

FROM KINGSTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 48th Battalion Lennox and Addington Volunteer Infantry went into camp at Kingston for eight days, ending on Thursday, 10th September. The following was the force on the ground:

- Lieut. Col. W. A. Fowler, commanding.
- Major Fairfield, Major Faser.
- No. 1 Company, Tamworth—Capt. Brown, Lieut. Close, Ensign Almond—55 men.
- No. 2 Company, Tamworth—Capt. Douglas, Lieut. Macdonnell, Ensign Jones—55 men.
- No. 3 Company, Napanee—Lieut. Anderson, commanding; Lieut. Gibson, attached; Ensign Thompson, attached—43 men.
- No. 4 Company, Napanee—Capt. Campbell, Ensign Edward Campbell, temporary—46 men.
- No. 5 Company, Amherst Island—Capt. Patterson, Lieut. Murray, Ensign Gibson—40 men.
- No. 6 Company, Bath—Capt. Fairfield, Lieut. —, temporary—41 men.

No. 7 Company, Odessa—Capt. Booth, Lieut. Aylsworth, Ensign Gardiner—55 men.
No. 8 Company, Ernestown—Capt. Amey, Lieut. P. P. Aylsworth, Ensign McLean—47 men.

Staff—T. K. Ross, M.D., Surgeon; A. S. Oliver, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, temporary; Major Phillips, D.Q.M., Quarter Master attached; H. C. Nothwell, Paymaster; Ensign & Adjutant Reginald Fowler.

In all 421.

The completeness of the barrack and commissariat arrangements, the fine condition of the men, their efficiency in drill and discipline, and, perhaps, above all, their excellent conduct amongst the townspeople were truly gratifying. From a constant perusal of your paper it seems to me, sir, that the 48th is one of very many battalions which have turned out in the above style, a most satisfactory proof of the fine spirit with which the Dominion is animated.

The following is the score of a Rifle match between the 14th and 48th Battalions, at Kingston, on Tuesday, 8th September:

14TH BATTALION.

	200.	400.	600.	T'l.
Sergt. Smith.....	23333	32223	00000	.20
Private W. Allen..	32433	33343	33420	.43
" T. Allen....	43233	03442	02002	.32
" Werner....	44343	44433	22043	.47
" Muller....	33233	30432	00323	.34
" Strachan....	33332	34323	00042	.35

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48th BATTALION.

Capt. Fairfield.....	33234	33033	22300	.34
Lieut. Close.....	22422	03433	03042	.34
Sergt. McCoy.....	44323	03003	00000	.22
Private Joyce.....	44334	22220	30222	.35
" Glum.....	22342	00323	00030	.24
" Elson.....	43234	20030	04222	.31

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The *Chronicle & News*, which I have corrected here and there, says: "A visit to the Crystal Palace during its occupancy by the 48th would at once dissipate any previous doubts as to the proper use made of the men to drill together. The whole appearance of the grounds, that of a regular barracks, the manner and appearance of the men, differing but little from that of the regular soldier whose time has been largely spent in barrack life, all plainly show that utmost diligence has been used by both officers and men to avail themselves as much as possible of the opportunity afforded them of acquiring a knowledge of battalion drill. The Crystal Palace was apportioned for the quarters of the men, while the tents of the officers, hospital tent, the officers' mess tent, occupied positions facing the east entrance of the Palace. The whole economy of the barracks bore the most unmistakable evidence of regularity and order, and the progress attained by drill during the short time they have been together. The total number of men composing the eight companies of the 48th is somewhere about 421, and certainly it would be very difficult, physically speaking, to pick out a finer body of men of the same number, while a spirit of pride in themselves and their regiment appears to animate each individual. Some of the companies, Nos. 1 and 2 particularly, were composed of perfect grenadiers, none being under six feet in

height, and proportionately stalwart and hardy, and indeed the whole regiment was remarkable for its splendid physique. The services of Sergeant Major Fields in drilling the men and making as much of the allotted time in bringing them to their present perfection, has been unremitting, and for which he certainly deserves much credit. The commissariat under Major Phillips has been, as usual, all that could be desired, and that officer received the deserved commendation of the inspecting officer for his services in the department. The band of the 48th is a credit to the regiment, and its martial strains added not a little to the general effect of the military display on the common during the inspection of Wednesday. The inspection was appointed for 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon in Williamsville, where Col. Jarvis, D.A.G., who was to inspect them, had already arrived, and awaited their coming. Colonel Jarvis was accompanied by Captain Mackay, Town-Major; Major Duff, Major Callaghan, Capt. White, and other gentlemen, while upon the ground a number of carriages, equestrians, and spectators on foot had assembled to witness the review. Among the spectators were noticed M. W. Strange, Esq., M.P., J. Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Campbell, Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Paton, Dr. H. Yates, and other gentlemen, several of the officers of the garrison, and a fair show of the softer sex. The battalion went through the customary evolutions in a highly creditable manner, and at the conclusion the inspecting officer briefly addressed the men. He was, he said, happy to meet the 48th for the first time, and was well pleased with the proficiency displayed by them, which was far above what he had expected to have witnessed. They had made a very fine appearance, and he could compliment them upon being the cleanest regiment, with one exception, and that one was no cleaner, that he had inspected this year. This, he said, was a matter they might be proud of. He recommended them, upon their return to their homes, to continue unremittingly their company drills and to practice the manual and platoon exercise, and to relax none of their efforts to arrive at that perfection necessary to the complete soldier. This was the more necessary as it was, he said, the intention next year to get two or three regiments together for brigade drill, when this attainment of perfection of drill would be of the utmost use to the members of the battalion. He welcomed the company from Napanee, which he feared had become defunct, hoped they would continue to keep up their company, and he should, he said, favourably report them at Headquarters. In conclusion he complimented Colonel Fowler upon the appearance and proficiency of his regiment, and hoped he should again meet them next year. The men then marched back to their quarters, while the inspecting officers and friends repaired to the spacious tent upon the grounds to partake of a sumptuous lunch provided for their discussion by the liberality of Colonel Fowler and the officers generally of the battalion. In conclusion, it is nothing but justice to the 48th Battalion to notice that the conduct of the men during the stay of the battalion in Kingston has been subject of remark for their orderly conduct and gentle demeanor, and the clean soldierly appearance of each individual member composing it. We are not aware of a single complaint having been made by citizens against any member of the battalion, which speaks most favorably of their character as military men submitting to the strict and customary discipline of regular soldiers."

FROM BELLEVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 15th Battalion Volunteer Militia Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. Campbell, assembled on Monday last, the 7th inst., for the purpose of putting in their annual drill for the year 1868-69. The hours selected for drill was as follows: 8 till 11 in the morning, and 3 to 6 in the afternoon. The weather was exceedingly favorable, all the drills taking place in the open air.

In accordance with Regimental Orders the Battalion was inspected on Saturday last, the 12th inst., by Lt. Col. Jarvis, Assistant Adjutant General. The parade was formed at the Armory at 3 o'clock, 282 of all ranks being present, and headed by their band, proceeded by way of Front and Hotel streets to the race course. The inspecting officer was received in line with the general salute, and after a close inspection, the companies formed open column right in front, and marched past in quick time. The marching of some of the companies was excellent. The column then closed to the front, and again marched past, after which they opened to wheeling distance from No. 1, and after marching round the parade ground wheeled into line, and advanced towards the Inspecting officer. The marching was steady, and would not disgrace a regiment of regulars. The line then retired by fours from the right of companies, and after turning to the front, formed line to the reverse flank, although this is rather a difficult movement, we could not discern the slightest defect. Lt. Col. Sutherland, Senior Major, then put the regiment through the manual and platoon, and although this is the first time the whole battalion has ever gone through the new drill, they acquitted themselves admirably. After standing easy a short time, they were brought to attention, and moved in column of companies from the right along the rear, after changing flanks the column was again wheeled into line and halted. The command was then given to advance in direct echelon of companies from the right, echelon halt, form company squares, and reform companies. The echelon was again moved off and directed to form line to the left. The line then formed quarter distance in rear of No. 1, and closed to the front. The column then deployed outwards, two companies to the right, and formed quarter column right in front on No. 3, and closed to the rear, and again opened to wheeling distance. After which the battalion was directed to skirmish, two companies extending, two in supports. After advancing and retiring, the bugle sounded the commence firing, and after taking ground to the right the bugle sounded cease firing, and finally the assemble, upon which the whole formed on the reserve. The battalion then formed square two deep and facing inwards, was addressed

by the Inspecting Officer, who said: Colonel Campbell and 15th, I hardly know how to express to you the great satisfaction and pride which I feel. I had no idea that I had such a battalion in my district; this arose from my ignorance in never having seen them, nor did I believe that Belleville could produce a battalion like you. I can only express what I think. You are as nearly perfect as a battalion can be. I don't see fault or any mistake, or any absence of knowledge in any one particular. Your appearance is remarkably soldierlike, clean and good. With one exception in my district you are the most soldierlike I have seen. That is the one I have made especial mention of. I think they drill equally if not better than you did; that was extraordinary, because they were a country Battalion and scattered about. The gallant Colonel went on to tell the 15th that they were a city regiment, as it were, and had all their Companies together; besides that they had been on service. He had never seen any volunteer regiment do better than them. His report to the Adjutant General would be very gratifying to all, and particularly to the Adjutant General, as it was to himself. There was one thing in particular he was pleased with,—the 15th was the only Battalion in his district where all the officers were properly uniformed. The whole turn-out was most creditable. Before saying goodbye, he must say that he would much rather have seen Companies equalized. The best of drill would not make them look to the same advantage with irregular Companies as if they were equalized. He knew the objection amongst officers who had raised Companies to part with their strength, but when a Battalion was drilling nobody knew one Company from the other. It was no detriment or discredit to any Company to help to make all equal, and the advantage would be very great. He was exceedingly proud to have inspected them, and exceedingly sorry that he had never had the opportunity of seeing them before.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Harassed as I am with the cares and troubles of business, and the usual activity of trade incidental to the fall season of the year, my sensitive ear assailed every now and again with a heavy "thud" on the desk beside me, and "what is my account sir?" with the usual quibbles and discussions as to the rate of discount to be charged for this "silver god"; the solid and close fist business man of the country persistently arguing that because *he* had to take it at par, every one should take it from him at the same rate;—well, after this important point has been settled, the merchant, surrendering with the air of a martyr, forthwith proceeds with a cool and slow deliberation that is painful to behold, to count and re-

count his money, for fear of overpaying me, and then insist that I should open the rolls, and satisfy myself that they are veritable 10s. or 20s., no doubt in the vague hope that he who put them up might have been a fool, and put in a quarter over and above. Well, this careful individual satisfied and gone, I dip the pen to do duty to you as correspondent, but scarce do I collect my thoughts, when—"thud" and lo! another stalwart country merchant of miscellaneous goods and wares and his "siller." With such interruptions as these to my train of thought do I attempt to fulfil my intention of giving you a letter this week, and if I err in calligraphy or style I trust you will make due allowance for the same. In spite of my business demands I took a few hours on Tuesday for a short visit to the camp at Laprairie, in order by personal view and inspection the more faithfully to describe it for the benefit of your readers. In doing so I will not go into minute local details, my aim being not to bore but to enlighten.

The meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association opened at Laprairie under very favourable auspices. The day was bright and clear; the wind however was pretty strong and grew worse towards the close of the day, and such as to greatly interfere with the shooting. The camp is situated about three quarters of a mile from the village of Laprairie on a wide common, a very suitable place; and the camp is divided into divisions or rows of tents, each province or battalion having its own line of tents, the name of each one being marked on them. Inside the camp are the brigade office, orderly room, quarter master's stores, and other various offices necessary for a regiment. The barracks have been appropriated by the officers for their quarters. The disposition of the camp is as follows:—

The Service Battalion consists of a detachment of Victoria Rifles and of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, 13th Battalion, Hamilton; Lieutenant Allan, Victoria Rifles, adjutant. The Victoria Rifles are commanded by Captain Davidson, and the Grand Trunk Brigade by Captain Atkinson.

There are in the camp a post office, mails passing between Laprairie and Montreal, and *vice versa*, three times daily; two restaurants, where the men are provided with meals; news office, with its noisy and "unargumentative" newsboys; and even "Black yer boots, sur!" can be heard from several ambitious "stars" in the spit and polishing line. Mr. Langford has charge of the news office, which is no sinecure. I overheard several ask whether the last number of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW could be got at any price, and they seemed much chagrined at the absence of such a useful adjunct to a Volunteer camp; however several of your subscribers had theirs, and your correspondent parted with his own of last week for the consideration of a drink, thereby making

happy at least half a dozen, chiefly from Ontario. I found the VOLUNTEER REVIEW very well spoken of, and credited with being fearless and outspoken on matters concerning the "Volunteer Force."

The following are the permanent staff appointments made:—

Camp Commandant—Lieut. Colonel W.O. Smith, A. A. G.

Camp Brigade Major—Major Scoble, 37th (Haldimand).

Camp Quarter Master—Lieut. Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major, Quebec.

Assistant Camp Quarter Master—Lieut. David, Prince of Wales Rifles.

Ontario Battalion, in command—Lieut. Col. Taylor, D. A. A. G., London.

Ontario Battalion Adjutant—Captain and Adjutant C. A. Jones, 34th.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in command—Lieut. Col. Creighton, N. S. Militia.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—Adjutant, Lieut. and Adjutant McKenzie, St. John.

Quebec, in command—Lieut Col King, Brigade Major.

Quebec—Adjutant—Major D'Orsonnens, Brigade Major.

Provincial Battalion of duty—in command—Lieut. Col. Skinner, 13th.

Provincial Battalion of duty—Adjutant—Lieut. Allan, V. V. R.

Assistant Surgeon Ross, Royals, to be medical officer.

A second medical officer will be detailed from the various city Battalions to do duty daily.

The duties of Secretary have fallen upon Capt. Stuart, private Secretary to the Adjutant General.

The arrangements at Laprairie altogether are very complete and satisfactory, and show an exercise of careful consideration and practical good sense. The St. John's Troop of Cavalry joined the camp while I was there, and came in with a dash, worthy of a better cause. Their horses are in general of a small size and they hardly give one the idea of mounted troopers; one long, lank fellow, with the heels of his boots beneath the belly of his horse, should be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. Their dress looks the worse for wear. They are, however, very chatty and sociable.

The divisions of the day are, Reveille, which sounds at 6.30 a.m.; and at 7.30 every man must be out and dressed in regulation order; breakfast is provided between 7 and 8, and dinner and supper at any convenient time between the firing; retreat is sounded at 8 p.m., and at 9.30 candles are snuffed and every one is bound to snooze and appreciate the liberty of so doing, after the exertion of the day.

The All Comers' Match was opened by the popular Adjutant General himself, and, bravo for him! he made a bull's eye, a good example for sure. Colonels Gallway and Acherley have charge of the ranges. The firing commenced at 400 yards. The prizes for this match are as follows: 1st prize, \$250; 2nd, \$100; 3rd, 5 prizes of \$20, \$100; 10 prizes of \$10, \$100; 10 prizes of \$5, \$50. Total, \$600. For any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regula-

tions for "All Comers" matches—Ranges, 400, 600, 800, 1,000 yards; 5 rounds at each range, to be shot for in two stages. Any competitor not scoring 8 points in the first or 400 yard range to be disqualified from further competition in the match. 1st stage, at 400 and 600 yards—5 highest scores, \$20 each; 10 second highest scores, \$10 do; 10 third do, \$5 do. 2nd stage, at 800 and 1,000 yards; to be shot for by the 40 highest scores in the 1st stage—Highest score, \$250; 2nd do, \$100. Entrance for match, \$1.

The following is the score:

Capt Worsley, 60th Rifles.....	20
W T Simpson.....	20
Wm Munday, Royals.....	19
Lieut Gibson, Royals.....	19
Capt Piers, Halifax.....	19
Sergt Doudiet, 43rd Battalion.....	19
Enrique Stewart.....	19
Sergt Blackton.....	18
Lt T Freebourne, Ott. Gar. Art.....	18
T Cowie.....	18
Pte Wyatt.....	18
G Disher, Hamilton.....	18
Sergt J A Mills.....	18
Capt Shand.....	18
Capt McLean, 43rd.....	18
Capt Cole.....	18
Wm Stanley.....	18
James Morrison.....	18
Sergt Kitts.....	18
Capt Nesbit.....	18
Lieut Harrington.....	17
Lieut Eaton.....	17
C Gilkison.....	17
J Maron.....	17
G Murison.....	17
Corporal Pindar.....	17
John Wheelihan.....	17
W Halliday.....	17
Major Gray.....	17
Pte Thompson.....	17
James Stirton.....	16
J White.....	16
C Johnson.....	16
Capt Lamplough.....	16
Lt Hayes.....	16
Ensign Wilmot.....	16
Gunner Ahnds.....	16
Lt Wm Crowther, G. T. R. Brig.....	16
Mr Glade.....	15
Mr O'Brien.....	15
Mr Anderson.....	15
Mr Dade.....	15
Ensign Curtis.....	15
Capt Fletcher, 41st Battalion.....	14

It will be noticed that the result was very good, having as they all had to contend against a heavy wind, also that two scored bull's eyes. The best scores made were done with the Whitworth rifle.

Amongst the officers present I noticed Lieut. Cols. Durie, Fairbanks, Williams, and Brunel, from Ontario; Lieut. Cols. Fletcher, Barwis, McEachren, Major Miller, and Capt. Fourdriner, from Quebec; and Lieut. Col. Burs, Major McAdams, Col. Botsford (the President) from the Lower Provinces.

The targets are placed on the common between the camp and the village, the ranges being twelve in number, besides the running man.

The second day (Wednesday) opened with a dreary prospect, the wind having blown a perfect hurricane all the night previous, a

regular nor'-wester, and, the rain falling in torrents, the ground was thoroughly saturated and made locomotion a sorry piece of business; however it cleared up and the shooting was continued. There were but a few spectators, and not a lady to be seen; the inclement weather having forced them all in doors. The difficulties against steady aim were very great, owing to the continued prevalence of a high wind, and in this case the smooth bore rifles were the favorite, they being provided with wind gauges. Several parties from Ontario joined the camp during the day, and in fact marksmen are dropping in in small parties at every hour of the day. Subjoined are the forty highest scores. It will be seen that Capt. Worsley, 60th Rifles, is at the head of the role of honor. Sergt. Doudiet is but one behind, and there will be a good struggle for precedence. Mr. W. Munday, of the Royals, I had hoped to see higher up on the list, as he has proved himself on several occasions a more than ordinary marksman. He had a splendid Whitworth, for which he has refused a large sum of money, and no wonder, for he states that the rifle has brought him in prizes to the amount of \$2,000.

FIVE PRIZES—\$20 EACH

	400	600	
	Yds.	Yds.	Tl.
Capt Worsley, 60th Rifles.....	20	17	37
Sergt Doudiet, 43rd Batt.....	19	17	36
Sergt Gibson, Royals, Montreal.....	20	15	35
Sergt Clarke, 10th Royals.....	16	16	32
Lt Macdougall, Royals.....	16	16	32

TEN SECOND PRIZES—\$10 EACH.

G Disher, Hamilton.....	18	13	31
W Munday, Royals.....	19	12	31
Capt McLean, 43rd.....	18	12	30
Capt Dugmore, R. C. R.....	16	14	30
G Cawker, 13th Batt.....	16	14	30
Sergt Ferguson, Garrison Artillery, Quebec.....	—	—	30
Capt Edwards, Toronto Rifle Club.....	17	13	30
Pte A Bell, Queen's Own.....	16	14	30
A S Jacquays, 52nd Batt.....	15	15	30
W Ouey, 51st Batt.....	17	13	30

TEN THIRD PRIZES—\$5 EACH.

Pte Dennison, R. L. I. Mont.....	11	18	29
G Morrison.....	—	—	29
Lieut Col Creighton, Halifax Artillery.....	11	17	28
Ensign Marsden, 18th Batt.....	—	—	28
Pte W Stanley, Toronto Rifle Club.....	18	10	28
Pte H Miers, 52nd Batt.....	18	10	28
Capt Piers, Halifax, Ont.....	16	11	27
H Glenfield, G. T. R.....	15	12	27
Pte G Leslie, Toronto Rifle Club.....	15	11	26
Capt Esdaile, R. L. I.....	15	11	26
Pte W M Andrews, V. R.....	17	9	26
Lt A G Russell, Ott. Gar. Art.....	17	9	26
Lt Freebourne, do.....	18	8	26
J Thompson, 36th Batt.....	17	9	26
Sergt Smith, 50th Batt.....	19	7	26
Capt Cole, 41st Batt.....	18	7	25
Pte Irvine, 78th Batt.....	16	9	25
R A Field, Mont. R. A.....	—	—	25
Capt Fletcher, 41st Batt.....	14	10	24
D G H McGillivray, Williams-town.....	—	—	24
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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.,



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

THE TRIAL OF WHELAN.

On Thursday the case for the defence was opened by the examination of a number of persons, all of whom swore to Lacroix's general bad character, and want of veracity. All these witnesses are of the same station in life as Lacroix, and, from the manner in which they were drummed up, by active sympathisers of the prisoner, it is very natural to regard them as equally suspicious with Lacroix. One Antoine Quesnell swore Lacroix was a thief, and liar, and yet boarded him with his own family for two years. Hillaier Morin swore that he received five dollars from Mr. O'Farrell to speak the truth. (What a touching illustration of Mr. O'Farrell's love of truth!) It appears from the evidence given by Laferrier that

Mr. Lapierre, a young lawyer of Ottawa, took him on a spree through the purlieus of Hull, which, taken with a remark made next day by Lapierre is a little curious. The remark was that he had sent a fellow to the Court, who swore like an angel. The girl Desfosse swore to Whelan's pistol having wounded her in the arm. Next came Wm. Goulden who had been a clerk at Eagleson's, worked with Whelan there, often saw a revolver with him. About a week before the murder saw the revolver with Whelan, one chamber was not loaded. Saw the witness Turner in Egleson's on Wednesday after the murder; heard him say that some members at the Revere House had said the Government would give \$16,000 reward to Doyle, and that he was fool not to take it for he (Turner) would hang his grandfather for half the money.

Michael and Mary Duggan's evidence was in direct contradiction to that given by Wade.

John Downie's evidence only proved that Duggan kept a low groggery, and had frequent conjugal rows arising from Mr. Duggan's love for liquor; it was sought through this witness to damage the character of Wade.

Susan Weightly heard Turner say in Egleson's shop that he would swear away his grandfather's life for half the money; did not hear Doyle's name mentioned; had a conversation with Mr. O'Farrell before coming to give her evidence.

John and William White corroborated the testimony given by Goulden; were arrested for Fenianism, but let off; had been collecting money for Whelan's defence.

James Kinsella, who is in Jail for Fenianism, swore that he was in Egleson's on Tuesday after the murder; heard Turner say he would swear against his father for half the reward; never spoke to Whelan about his conversation with Doyle.

Patrick Egleson swore to what Turner said in his brother's shop on Wednesday.

After the Court was adjourned, Policeman McVitty said he saw Mr. O'Farrell making signals to Kinsella, while the latter was giving his evidence. Mr. O'Farrell declared the policeman to be "a consummate liar;" and so the matter rested till brought before the Police Magistrate.

On Friday the Court opened as usual. Kate Scanlon keeps a groggery in Montreal, where she swore Fenians did not assemble, but that Whelan, Turner, Doyle, Kinsella, Enright, Murphy and others had been in her house. (All the above named gents with the exception of Turner are in jail for Fenianism or complicity with the murder of Mr. McGee.)

Mr. O'Gara, Police Magistrate, had examined Lacroix informally, and taken notes of it, which he gave to Mr. O'Reilly. The latter gentleman denied having received the document, at least that deposition which had been taken before Whelan. A number

of other witnesses were called for the defence, principally to shake the evidence for the prosecution, in which they signally failed.

On Saturday morning, Mitchell, who had been brought from a long distance in the States, entered the court in company with Mr. O'Farrell, who had taken train to meet him, a proceeding perfectly in keeping with the other indefatigable exertions of that gentleman. Mitchell, on being sworn, said: He had come from Cincinnati, where he had been working at his trade; had been discharged from the employ of the Northern Railway Company for refusing to take the oath of allegiance; heard a conversation between Doyle and Whelan while in jail in this city, in which the latter said that Turner swore d—d bad against him, but as long as he got a fair jury he did not care; did not hear Whelan say he shot Mr. McGee; had been arrested for Fenianism but discharged. This ended the case for the defence. Rebutting evidence was given by the Crown, and the trial adjourned.

The Grand Jury, before the court rose, brought in a true bill against Buckley and Doyle for accessories before the fact to the murder of Mr. McGee.

On Monday the Hon. John H. Cameron addressed the jury for the defence in a most able, eloquent, and exhaustive speech. He was followed by Mr. O'Reilly, for the Crown, in a speech remarkable for the complete manner in which the points of evidence were clearly brought forward, and for the total absence of anything like an appeal to prejudice. Indeed, after the masterly manner in which the learned counsel depicted the whole case, it would be hard to come to any other conclusion than that borne out by the great mass of the evidence. The prisoner got a fair trial; no fairer could be had in any country or at any time. This was acknowledged by Mr. J. H. Cameron in his speech for the defence; and, in spite of the means used by certain persons who endeavored to act the part of "wire pullers," and who degraded themselves to an equality with the wretches who concocted this foul assassination, there can be no doubt upon the mind of any reasonable and honest man that the verdict found was a truly righteous one. The summing up of the judge was singularly clear, and, it was said, almost lenient to the prisoner. The verdict of GUILTY was given on Tuesday morning; and the prisoner, when asked "If he had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced against him," replied in a speech of about half an hour's length, which will be found elsewhere. The judge then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 10th day of next December.

There is some talk of an appeal for a new trial upon the strength of some legal quibble; but it is not likely it will amount to anything. The diabolical spirit evoked by Fenianism should be dealt with in the most stern and uncompromising manner.

RIFLE SHOOTING has become in Canada almost a national institution, the encouragement given to it by the government and people has cultivated a taste natural to men who, like those who compose the volunteer element, desire to excel in all manly and national pastimes. For the avidity with which our young men have seized the opportunities given them to perfect themselves in the use of the rifle, we are to a great extent indebted to the Fenian excitement of the last two years. We were getting along quietly enough in our own way until Fenianism trenched upon our borders, there the well known Canadian spirit, remarkable always for courage and loyalty, rose equal, as on many former occasion, to the emergency. And what are the consequences? That which was but an amusing display of queer uniforms upon gala days has become a most stern and determined assertion of national will, the unanimous recognition of a principle, and the unmistakable evidence of popular sentiment. British power and institutions are cherished in the Dominion of Canada with a tenacity rendered greater every day by the evils which we behold afflicting our neighbors of the republic. Wisely taking to heart the lessons they have learned, we have staked our existence as a people upon those principles which have stood the test of ages, and are yet unshaken, although revolution after revolution have cast down and built up, only to be cast down again, numberless systems in and among surrounding nations. The immense number of rifle prize meetings held all over the country, the great interest manifested in the Volunteer movement, and the constantly increasing popularity of that force are indications of a sentiment which cannot be ignored or set aside.

As marksmen, Canadians have always shown a wonderful aptitude, which, considered with the warlike character of the people, who have successfully defended their long selva of country through many bloody wars, gives a gratifying pledge of continued independence. For we are independent in the fullest sense of the word. Our connection with Great Britain is continued at our own desire, because we believe that by upholding that connection and maintaining on this continent the institutions of the mother land, we take the best means for securing our future stability as a nation, and erect the greatest safeguard against the demoralizing influences of democracy. By all means then let us encourage our young men in obtaining expertness in the use of the rifle.

A people situated as we are, liable at any moment to be assailed by an enemy, of whom we know but little except what comes under the tongue of ill report, it is a necessity to cultivate a military spirit. In Europe we have abundant examples of how easily a people may be overcome and trampled upon by conquerors, when such people have

neglected to cultivate those arts, which are not only a safeguard to liberty, but the very best means for consolidating national character. Canadians, however can proudly point to the history of the past, which coupled with the labors of the present, gives the highest pledge for the fulfilment of the aspirations of the future.

A correspondent of the *Volunteer Service Gazette* (Eng.) makes the following very sensible remarks in reference to the proposed changes in infantry drill:—

"No system of drill in which there is any re-telling off will ever meet the necessity of the case. If Lord Elcho is attempting a system of which re-telling off forms a part, he is in that particular going backward, and not forward. It is obvious that if you were to change a man's name two or three times a day, making him John till noon, James from then till four o'clock, and Peter between that and bedtime, you could not expect him to be very smart in answering to any of the names. To re-tell off several times during drill is practically to change the names of the companies, and to require those in them to make the same effort of memory as that which would be required if a man were to transpose the names of his own children, and make the Jane of the forenoon the Mary of the afternoon, and *vice versa*. It is *indispensable* that in any system of drill which may be adopted, re-telling off should be discarded. Experiment has proved that this can be done, and done with advantage. Lastly, if Lord Elcho retains the present wheel, and the present mode of forming line and changing front by wheels, he has certainly missed one of the most essential matters connected with the simplification of drill. The present wheel is in every respect objectionable, and the only matter of surprise in considering the question of its abolition is, that it has been allowed to exist so long."

As a remarkable "instance of coincidence" the *New York Army and Navy Journal* tells the following:—

"In looking over an account of the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* we noticed a singular coincidence which is not generally known, and which we therefore transcribe. Early in the encounter a shot from the *Kearsarge* carried away the spanker gaff of the *Alabama*, which caused her ensign to come down by the run, which was hailed by our sailors as a favorable omen. It also happened that during the national colors were stopped at the main peak of the *Kearsarge*, to be displayed if the ensign was carried away, and as an emblem of victory in case of a successful issue of the combat. A shot from the last broadside of the *Alabama* passed high over the *Kearsarge*, striking and carrying away the halyards of the colors at the main peak, at the same time pulling enough to break the stop and thus unfurl the Stars and Stripes at the moment when Semmes struck his flag in token of surrender."

The 49th Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Brown commanding, commenced their annual drill at Stirling on Monday, the 14th inst. The Belleville Rifle Company belongs to this battalion.

On another page will be found a report of the first day's proceedings at Laprairie.

The following orders issued for the benefit of FULL PRIVATE PUNCH, at Wimbledon, in 1863, may not prove uninteresting to intending competitors at Laprairie, 1868:—

1. *Camp Orders*.—No one is to sleep in more than two tents at once; snoring not allowed until eleven p. m., and then only in unison with the drone of the bagpipe, which will give the key note. The camp guard will be selected at nine p. m. from those who can distinctly pronounce the countersign, "statistical calculations;" the captain may not fall in with his men, but all must be on the ground at ten p. m.; the picket will reverse arms, sections outwards, dress by the right, and advance by subdivisions at the halt; a bath will be provided for each corps—pool tickets at sixpence each; dinner at six p. m., including a haunch from the "running deer" and two pulls at the Harrow Cup.

2. *Small Bore Regulations*.—The following excuses for failure in shooting will be disregarded:—That the competitor forgot to clean his rifle, or to alter his sight, or to put in a bullet; that he put two bullets in; that he had too long a walk; that he was shaken in a 'bus; that he has no appetite; that he dined out, and had too much—well, salmon, and had in consequence too high elevation; that just as he fired, the target suddenly took two paces "right close;" that his rifle, being left all night without a nose cap, it took cold in the barrel, which no foresight could prevent; that he rammed down a Seidlitz powder by mistake, and swallowed a Government cartridge before breakfast; that he forgot to make proper allowance for the rotation of the earth, the attraction of the moon, and the idiosyncrasy of the asymptote trajectory of the trigonometrical barometer. N. B.—No one is to take off his cap for a stripped bullet.

3. In the *Lords and Commons competition*, any position will be allowed, but no motions or speeches; the members will be selected by divisions, and in any disputes about the sights the "eyes" have it. All complaints, including swollen right cheeks (Wimbledon mumps), are to be referred to the Secretary's Knickerbockers. The Enfield pattern Government "gas pipe" will be used by all light troops; one of the council, by rotation, will take steps to provide a "running man" to be shot at.

4. *Ladies' Consolation Prizes*.—Two shots at 880 yards, for "a miss is as good as a mile;" competitors may go in for this in Hythe position, kneeling, and present arms, but muzzle stoppers are not allowed, or any salute except on duty and for a shootable match."

CRACK GOES THE RIFLE.

AIR—"Pop goes the Weasel."

France found out at Agincourt
John Bull drew a strong bow;
To read these scores she'll think that still
England pulls the long bow.
Foes who of invasion dreamt
May sing, "Oh, be j'f'ful,
That in sport, not earnest, now,
Crack goes the rifle.

French sabreurs who deem our fair
Marks for Gallic kisses,
Must take note that English hits
Equal English misses.
Your Zouave will stand aloof
When in his sheep's eye full—
As a bull's eye's substitute—
Crack goes the rifle.

By the arrival of the *Guiding Star* at New York from Aspinwall, we are put in possession of the news of a terrible earthquake on the 13th August, by which most of the principal cities and towns along the coast of

Peru and Equador were destroyed. The loss of life is computed at over thirty-two thousand, and property to over three millions of dollars. A rumbling sound preceded the earthquake, and the sea was terribly agitated and flooded the land for a great distance. Arequipa, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, has passed away, scarcely a vestige left; Arica, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, is also destroyed, leaving not a house standing. A tidal wave, forty feet high, rolled with terrific force on shore, carrying ships further inland than ever before known. The towns of Ibarra, San Pablo, Atustaquí, and Imantod, are in ruins; where Cotalaquí formerly stood there is now a lake; Panicho, Puellara, and Cachiquago are almost destroyed. The dead are so numerous that the surviving inhabitants have been forced to fly from the stench of the putrefying bodies.

A letter from Quito, dated the 19th ult., announces that earthquakes continue at intervals of every few hours. The President had issued a proclamation to the people to come forward and help the sufferers.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Letters from Peru state that an earthquake commenced at 5.30 p. m. on the 13th of August, extending from Bolivia to the southern parts of Chili on the coast, for over one hundred miles. Inland towns and cities mentioned in previous despatches were literally ruined, as all buildings which were not destroyed were so badly damaged as to require demolition for prudential reasons. All the public edifices in Argea were destroyed, including the Custom House, which contained over four million dollars' worth of goods, all of which are lost. The Congress of Peru unanimously passed a resolution giving the President unlimited power to succor the inhabitants of the southern coast, and over a million dollars have been contributed by the inhabitants. Nearly all the towns in the province of Huonca were destroyed. At Callao the sea burst over a line of houses skirting the shore, and completely gutted them of their contents. The next night a fire broke out, and 57 houses in the business portion of the city were destroyed, entailing a loss of a million and a half of dollars. The steamer *Santiago*, bound from Callao to Valparaiso, was carried to sea by a great wave, and in a few moments the wave returned towards shore, carrying the steamer with it, taking it, with all its passengers, safely over a high cliff, and leaving it safely inside the channel at Iquique; the shock lasted over four minutes, after which the wave came and destroyed about three quarters of the place, with many lives. Over six hundred people were drowned at Arequipa; the city is a complete ruin; the river has changed to three colors, thus showing volcanic eruptions. In the city of Guayaquil but little damage was done. The towns of Ibarra, San Pablo, Atuntagui, and Imitael, are in ruins. A lake of water is now occupying the site of the town of Cotocachi. The entire population of those towns, and of Otovalo, have perished, amounting to nearly thirty thousand. The towns adjoining Quito have almost entirely disappeared with their inhabitants, and the few left alive have been obliged to flee, to escape the pestilence arising from decomposing dead bodies; a large proportion of the wealthy inhabitants of Quito had died from pestilence or disorder.

THE DISTRESS consequent on the loss of their crops by one of those mysterious visitations so puzzling to the natural philosopher, as well as the failure of the buffalo hunt, have placed the people of that isolated colony on the Red River prominently before the statesmen and people of Canada. Before considering the consequences likely to arise from the present emergency, it would be as well to assume that the efforts of the people of Canada will be energetically directed towards the most simple and feasible method of affording immediate relief; and to make this effectual the proper mode will be to place whatever sum may be subscribed in the hands of the Governor of the Red River colony without any restrictions, and allow him to apply it as the necessities of the people may require.

The Canadian people have always shown that they were actuated by the true spirit of liberality whenever occasion has arisen to bring that quality prominently forward; and this instance is one involving peculiar hardship, from the totally isolated position of the people. The nearest point of supply is St. Paul's, on the Mississippi, 500 miles across a wilderness, to be reached only by ox carts after a journey of *twenty-one days*. During winter, which sets in about the middle of November, all travel, except by dog-sledges, is impossible. Fort William, on Lake Superior, is 480 miles from Fort Garry, on Red River. The Canadian Government have expended \$55,000 in trying to open some sort of communication, but it is of no avail in this crisis.

If confederation means anything beyond a paltry expedient, it must have contemplated the absorption of the Red River settlement and British Columbia. The means towards that end is to open permanent communication throughout the continent. The Intercolonial railway is the first step in this direction, but it is not enough; a railway between Fort William and Rainy Lake, about 390 miles in length, and another from Puget Sound, on the Pacific, of 460 miles, to head of navigable waters on the Saskatchewan, would complete a chain of communication partly by rail and partly by water from Halifax to the mouth of Fraser River.

Within three years the people of the United States will have a line of railway to within seventy miles of Pembina, and less than 150 from Fort Garry. The trade of the settlement is already absorbed by the merchants of St. Paul, and it amounts to \$2,000,000 yearly; it follows that if no effort is made by the Canadian Government, the political sympathies, and, finally, the destinies of the people will accompany their commerce. Those parties who have resided in the settlement are well aware that the sympathies of the people are with Canada; so much so that this very year they purchased a large quantity of merchandise at Hamilton and Toronto, and, as a matter of

choice, prefer English manufactured goods. The inference is obvious; nothing but a total disregard of all principle as well as common sense will permit this matter to be any longer neglected. Measures should be at once taken to construct the railway between Fort William and navigable water in the Winnipeg basin. This would enable 1,500 miles of navigation to be brought into immediate use, and would effectually aid in the settlement of the country and the development of its resources. The construction of the Pacific link might be deferred.

There are great questions before the people of Canada. A noble career is before them, and it is undoubtedly their duty to take advantage of all possible opportunities to extend their influence and develop the resources of the country.

The Government and people of Minnesota will gladly take the people of the Red River under their protection; but in that case Canada should relinquish all claims to the country. It is worth while retaining it, and in that case our duty is obvious—the money necessary to assist the people must be forthcoming, as well as the money for opening the communications. From Chicago to Fort Garry, through British territory, is about 900 miles; by St. Paul's it would be over 1,500 miles. If the communication with Fort William was opened, the loss of a crop would not be felt at the Saskatchewan.

THE RED RIVER FAMINE.—A meeting was called by proclamation of the Mayor, on Thursday afternoon last, to take into consideration the feasibility of granting relief to the people of the Red River settlement. The meeting was organized by His Worship the Mayor, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by Mr. Spragge, seconded by R. H. McGreevy, Esq.—“That the destitution and famine which threaten the people of the Red River country having been brought prominently before the people of Ottawa and vicinity, this meeting feel it a duty and privilege to assist in alleviating the misfortunes under which they are suffering.”—Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. McLardy, seconded by Wm. Vaux, Esq.—“That a subscription list be now opened for the purpose of receiving contributions; that H. V. Noel, Esq., Manager of the Quebec Bank, be requested to act as treasurer of the relief fund; and that subscription lists be placed at the Mechanics' Institute, Russell House, Revere House, Mr. Hope's and Mr. Durie's bookstores.”

Moved by R. H. McGreevy, Esq., seconded by H. J. Morgan, Esq.—“That the clergy-men of the different city churches be called upon to make special collection from their several congregations, and that this meeting is also desirous to convey to the Government of the Dominion an anxious hope that some effectual aid may be extended by it to the suffering people of the Red River settlement.”

Four hundred and seventy five dollars were subscribed by those present. The meeting then adjourned.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING.—One of our correspondents has sent us the following description of the Camp ground and its appointments:—"A dreary, desolate moor, lying beyond a dilapidated village about nine miles from Montreal, is the place chosen whereon to hold the first great Canadian Rifle Meeting. Unfortunately the weather since the commencement has been the contrary to favorable, but the great numbers of marksmen from all parts of the Dominion assembled on the ground sufficiently attest the popularity of the Association, and the spirit of Canadian Volunteering. The butts are well built and the ranges excellent, except for a slight obliquity. The Quarter Master's department seems to be well served, and but for the difficulty of getting across from Montreal, we see no cause to cavil. The camp is well arranged; each province having its own separate portion, the Staff being in the centre. Some alteration has been made in the programme of matches, on account of the teams from the different battalions not being present in time, and the executive committee desiring to give them an opportunity to be present."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

D. B., Montreal.—Yours of 12th received. Thanks for letters. Will be happy to hear from you as often as you can find it convenient.

R. W. F. W., Listowell.—By reference to circular to district paymasters, &c., from Militia Department, of the 22nd June, it will be seen that "twenty-five cents in lieu of transport for going, and twenty-five cents for returning, will be allowed for each non-commissioned officer and man, to those companies which are located at a greater distance than fifteen miles from the battalion head quarters; and five cents for every distance of not less than five miles additional, on the certificate of the commanding officer of the battalion. Officers will receive double the above allowance for transport." The above is also confirmed by the Circular of the 10th August.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscriptions to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, during the week ending Sept. 19th, 1868:

- Kinburn.—Capt. F., \$2.
- Ottawa.—Lieut. Col. A., \$2; Hon. J. S., \$2; J. C., \$2; M. K., \$2; Col. C., \$2; Capt. M., \$1; J. M. C., \$2; Capt. E. K. M., \$2.
- Owen Sound.—Capt. J. B., \$2.
- Quebec.—J. B., \$1.

It is somewhat singular that Whelan was defended by Scotchmen and prosecuted by an Irishman.

(Continued from seventh page.)

Lt Crowther, G. T. R. 16 8 24
Sergt Campbell, 18th Batt. 16 8 24

The second stage of this match will not be contested before Friday, and very likely not before Saturday, owing to the number of entries for the Affiliated Association prize, to be shot for to-day (Thursday).

The Affiliated Association Prize is to be competed for by members of Affiliated Associations, who are also members of the Dominion Association. Prize, \$200; highest individual score, \$50; 10 second highest, \$15 each, \$150; 10 next highest, \$5 each, \$50. Total, \$450. Ranges—300, 600, and 900 yds. Three shots at each range.

Any competitor not scoring 4 at first range to be disqualified. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five members of any one Association. The remaining prizes to be given to individual scores. Any rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations. Entrance fee—75 cents each competitor.

Possession of the \$200 prize to be left to the decision of the winning Association, and will be paid to the treasurer of such.

A magnificent piece of plate valued at \$800 is to be given to the provincial team that makes the highest aggregate score. The following are the names:—

THE NEW BRUNSWICK 15.

Capt. Stuart, Sec'y Dominion of Canada Rifle Association:

SIR,—On behalf of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association, we have the honor to make the following return of entries for the Provincial Match on the part of New Brunswick:

Lieut. C. Beer, 2nd Batt., King's Co.; Major A. McAdam, 4th Batt., Charlotte; Capt. E. Arnold, 2nd Batt., King's Co.; W. Langstrook, N. B. Yeoman Cavalry; Capt. W. E. Vail, 2nd Batt.; Lieut. C. W. Hart, 1st York; Lieut. J. Maris, 4th Batt., Charlotte; Lieut. O. Hayes, 2nd King's; Ensign J. Bixby, 4th Charlotte; Ensign F. A. Wilmet, 1st Sunbury; Asst. Surg. Bunting, N. B. Reg. Artillery; Sergt. C. Blacktie, 4th Charlotte; Corp. T. Pinder, 1st York; Sapper C. Johnston, N. B. Engineers; Gunner A. W. Lavitt, N. B. Regt. Artillery.

And for reserve men in the case of sickness or accident:

Capt. D. P. Wetmore, 1st Batt. King's; Gunner J. A. Anderson, 1st Batt. Regt. Artillery; Corp. R. Pinder, 1st York.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt. servants,
A. E. BOTSFORD, Lt. Col.
E. B. KERR, Lt. Col.
R. M. JARVIS, Lt. Col.
E. SIMONS, Lt. Col.

Members of Council, N. B. Provincial Rifle Association.

THE NOVA SCOTIA 15.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you the names of the fifteen competitors for the Provincial match taken from the muster roll as already furnished, who are to contend on behalf of Nova Scotia: Lieut. Colonel Creighton, Captain Shand, Capt. Blanchard, Capt. Biers, Capt. Hayden, Lieut. Courry, Lieut. Walton, Lieut. Harrington, Sergt. Major Youill, Qt. Mast. Sergt. Eaton, Sergt. Campbell, Sergt. Sanford, Sergt. Metzler, Sergt. Blackloch, Sergt. Sheppard.

Additional in case of absence or accident—Private Stenhouse, Qt. Mast. Archibald, Sergt. Scholfield.

I am, Sir, &c.,
W. B. CREIGHTON,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

THE ONTARIO 15.

Private D. English, 13th Batt.; Sergeant Tost, 20th Batt.; Private John Westie, 7th Batt.; Lieut. Young, 34th Batt.; Lieut. Col. Jackson, Staff; Lt. McNabb, Ottawa Field Battery; Lieut. Gibson, Q. O. R.; Private J. Clarke, 10th Batt.; Sergeant Coomb, 7th Batt.; Sergeant W. Bailey, 14th Batt. Private Woodcock, 22nd Batt.; Lieut. Cotton, Ottawa Brigade Artillery; Corporal Brass, 13th Batt.; Private A. Bell, Q. O. R.; Private Wyatt, 13th Batt. Additional in case of sickness or accident, Mills, Qt. Mast. Mason, and Private May, 13th Batt.

C. S. GZOWSKI,
Pres. Ont. R. Ass.

THE QUEBEC 15.

Munday, Montreal; Hollwell, Quebec; Thomas, Danville; Field, Montreal; Bell, Waterloo; Ferguson, Quebec; Lett, Danville; Turnbull, Quebec; Esdaille, Montreal; Barrett, Quebec; Wall, Montreal; Fletcher, St. Johns; Fropp, Hammingford; Gibson, Montreal; Frew, Quebec.

The number of men actually enrolled is 627. On the staff are 27, and on the committee 20, making a total of 664 enrolled, not including some 200 others, sutlers, &c.

The present squad of markers are to be replaced to-day by more competent ones. The duties are arduous and heavy, and require those of long experience in such matters. The new markers will comprise 22 sergeants detailed from the 78th, 100th, and 16th Regiments.

The "All Comers'" match will likely attract the greatest number of contestants.

The following is the order of competition for prizes at the Dominion Rifle Match:

- 1st. All Comers' match, 1st stage.
- 2nd. Affiliated Association Prize.
- 3rd. All Comers' Match, 2nd stage.
- 4th. Battalion Match.
- 5th. Dominion of Canada Prize, 1st stage.
- 6th. The Challenge Cup (Mrs. P. L. MacDougall.)
- 7th. Dominion of Canada Prize, 2nd stage.
- 8th. All Comers' International.
- 9th. Provincial Match.
- 10th. Military District Match.
- 11th. Military Prize.

The St. John's Cavalry furnished the picket for preventing persons from crossing the line of fire.

The Exhibition is attracting crowds, and is every way a great success.

I fear I have encroached upon your space too much already, and will leave any further remarks for my next letter.

KING THEODORE'S RUM CUP.—Lieutenant Sturm, of the Prussian army, who accompanied the British expedition in Abyssinia, has just presented to King William the drinking cup used by King Theodore, and which was found on the bed of the African monarch, half filled with rum. It is an enormous buffalo horn, the thick end of which is closed by a metal plate, forming the bottom. The pointed extremity is cut off, and the opening thus made is closed by a wooden stopper. This cup is covered with buffalo skin, and is suspended to a leather strap. It is entirely destitute of ornament.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—The International Congress of Workingmen brought their session to a close yesterday and adjourned. Among the resolutions adopted during the latter part of the session is one advising all workmen to abstain from following their trades in the event of war in their respective countries. Before adjourning, the Congress adopted an address to the workingmen of Europe. It calls on the workingmen to oppose war, to refuse to countenance assassination and to use every effort to promote the education of the poor.

A GUN TO FIRE 250 SHOTS A MINUTE.—The Prussian correspondent of the *Daily News* says—Some experiments have just been made at Konigsberg with the new arm called the Kugelspritze or bullet squirt. It has thirty-seven barrels, all of which can be fired from six to nine times a minute, thus making from two to three hundred shots in all. The weapon, resting on a support, is fired like a rifle, the recoil being broken by a strong spiral spring. The results do not appear to have been very satisfactory.

RIFLE MATCHES.

The Peterboro' Rifle Matches came off on the 25th and 26th inst., the following is the score of the successful contestants in the respective matches, most of which were very well contested:

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all members of the Association, with any rifle coming within the "Wimbledon Regulations," for "All Comers" Matches.

	200.	400.	600.	Tot'l.	Prz.
Corpl English	14	10	15	39	*\$20
Capt J Z Rogers	14	17	8	39	†10
Sergt McComb	15	14	7	36	5
Thos Gordon	13	15	7	35	3
Sergt Leslie	12	11	11	34	Sct'l
D Campbell	14	15	5	34	\$2
J W Dunnett	15	15	4	34	Alb

* President's prize. † Judge Dennistoun's prize.

COMPANY MATCH

Open to all the Companies of the 57th Battalion, 5 men from each. Ranges 500 & 600 yards. 5 rounds at each range.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot'l.
Capt J Z Rogers' Comp.	51	37	88
Capt H Rogers	53	32	85
Capt Green	45	28	73
Capt Bowker	28	30	58
Capt Kennedy	31	17	48

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Regulations the same as first match.

	400 yds.	Prize.
Sergt Brown	19	\$15
Corp English	18	10
John Jeffrey	17	Silver Cup by R Hamilton, Esq.

	16	\$5
Q M Sergt Green	16	4
W Ainslie	16	3
John McIntyre	16	3
F Hall	15	Book, value \$2
Lt Col Poole	15	1

VOLUNTEERS' MATCH.

Open to all Volunteers, Members of the Association. First Prize, a Russell's Silver Watch, valued at \$25, presented by G. Edmison, Esq.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Tot'l.	Prize.
Corp English	17	10	18	45	Watch
Capt Green	14	9	16	39	\$10
F Hall	14	11	11	36	8
Lt Col Poole	12	11	12	35	5
G H May	14	10	11	35	3
W Godfrey	10	9	15	34	2
W McDonald	14	13	7	34	1

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to all who had competed at the other matches, and had not won a prize.

	400 yds.	Prize.
Wm Scollie	18	\$6 00
Sergt Irwin	17	4 00
John Godfrey	16	3 00
Wm Montgomery	16	2 00
Wm J Green	13	1 00

The distribution of prizes to the winning competitors took place, according to announcement, within the drill shed in the evening. There was quite a large gathering in attendance, many of whom were ladies. The battalion band was present, and played in their usual excellent way. The President of the Association, Rev. V. Clementi, having taken the chair about eight o'clock, made a brief but vigorous and well-timed opening speech. He had great pleasure in referring specially to the department of the volunteers, which was everything that could be desired. Reference was made by the rev. chairman to the comparative scores of

the Peterborough Association and those in the match between the Hamilton and Toronto men on the previous day. Though those of the latter were considerably higher than what had been scored here, he mentioned the fact simply to incite our own men to greater efficiency in the practice of the rifle.—Review.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT BEDFORD, N. S.

(From the Pictou Colonial Standard.)

The shooting at Bedford this year was above the average and shows a decided improvement in the use of the rifle. The firing commenced on Monday and continued till the close of the week. The weather was all that could be desired. There were no competitors present from the neighboring Provinces, except P. E. Island. The following is a list of the best four scores for each prize.

FIRST COMPETITION.

Ranges.—200, 500, and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each.

	Pts.
1st Prize—Association's Challenge Gold Medal & \$40 Hx. Rifles	44
2nd do—\$40, Qtr. Master C. F. Eaton, 1st Kings	43
3rd do—\$30, Capt. L. J. Crowe, 1st Colchester	42
4th do—\$25, Gunner E. Adams, Halifax Militia Artillery	42
Capt. Albert Fraser, 4th Pictou, \$5.	
Do. Cummings, 7th Pictou, \$5.	

SECOND COMPETITION.

Ranges—300, 400, and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each.

	Pts.
1st Prize—The Cogswell Challenge Cup and \$50, Qtr. Master C. F. Eaton, 1st Kings	49
2nd do—\$40, Sergt. A. Waugh, 4th Hants	46
3rd do—\$30, Sergt. D. Wickwire, 5th Hants	45
4th do—\$25, Capt. E. Church, 1st Cumberland	45
Capt. Albert Fraser, 5th Pictou, \$5.	
Sergt. H. Fraser, 1st Pictou, \$5.	
Capt. J. W. Fraser, 5th Pictou, \$5.	

THIRD COMPETITION.

Ranges—300, and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each.

	Pts.
2st Prize—Medal of the National Rifle Association of England, and \$25, Sergt. T. J. Walsh, Halifax Rifles	23
2nd do—\$25, Sergt. M. Davis, Halifax Rifles	30
3rd do—\$20, Sergt. Major Wardwicke, 4th Kings	30
4th do—\$15, Capt. J. W. Fraser, 5th Pictou	30
Capt. T. F. Fraser, 6th Pictou, \$5.	

FOURTH COMPETITION.

The Ladies' Cup—value £50 and £10 added by the Association. The cup to be the property of the party winning it twice, but not necessarily consecutively. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each.

	Pts.
1st Prize—The Ladies' Cup (value \$200) and \$40, Capt. R. Farnham, 2nd Kings	47
2nd do—\$30, Capt. B. H. Blanchard, 1st Colchester Militia	46
3rd do—\$25, Private Wm. Bishop, Scottish Vol. Rifles	46
4th do—\$20, Capt. E. Church, 1st Cumberland	46
Capt. A. Fraser, 5th Pictou, \$5.	
Lieut. McLeod, 5th Pictou, \$5.	

FIFTH COMPETITION—GENERAL WILLIAMS' PRIZE. Ranges—500 and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each.

	Pts.
1st Prize—Gold Watch and Chain, presented by Sir W. F. Williams, Lieut. Col. W. H. Creighton, 2nd Brigade H. M. A.	29
2nd do—\$30, Capt. McC. Smith, 4th Hants	29
3rd do—\$24, Capt. Jas. Shand, 2nd Brigade Militia Artillery	29
4th do—\$20, Capt. E. Church, 1st Cumberland	28
Lieut. R. P. Walker, 5th Pictou, \$5.	

SIXTH COMPETITION.

Gold watch presented by Lieut. Col. Hon. W. J. Stairs, M. L. C., and money prizes added by the Association. Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 rounds each. The Wimbledon target (bull's eye 18 inches square and centre 2 feet square) to be used at 200 yards only.

	Pts.
1st Prize—Gold Watch, presented by W. J. Stairs, Pt. R. Power, H. V. B.	45
2nd do—\$30, Sergt. T. J. Walsh, H. V. B.	44
3rd do—\$25, Qtr. Master Sergt. C. F. Eaton, 1st Kings	44
4th do—\$20, Capt. G. Mosher, 6th Hants	44
Capt. D. Fraser, 6th Pictou, £10.	

SEVENTH COMPETITION.

All Comers' Prize.

	Pts.
1st Prize—\$50, Gunner Groome, Royal Alfred	30
2nd do—\$30, Capt. B. H. Blanchard, 1st Colchester	30
3rd do—\$15, Lieut. Col. W. H. Creighton, H. M. A.	28
5th do—\$10, Sergt. J. Saxleby, 47th Regiment	28
Lieut. McLeod, 5th Pictou, \$5.	

EIGHTH COMPETITION

For a silver-plated service presented by Col. Laurie, and eight money prizes. The service was won by Sergt. J. T. Walsh, of the Halifax Rifles. The most of the money prizes were won by competitors from the country Districts.

NINTH COMPETITION.

This was for a Snider Enfield Rifle, presented by Edward Albro, Esq., and five money prizes. Ranges 400 and 500 yards, 3 rounds each.

	Pts.
1st Prize—A. Snider Enfield Rifle, presented by E. Albro, Esq., Lieut. J. R. Graham, Halifax Volunteer Artillery	20
2nd do—\$15, Capt T. Doran, 10th Pictou	20
3rd do—\$10, Lieut. Culton, 10th Pictou	20
4th do—\$5, Private G. Merson, Dartmouth Engineers	20
Capt. J. McLeod, 4th Pictou, \$4.	

TENTH COMPETITION.

For a prize of \$200 presented by the Provincial Government, to be fired for by ten competitors from each county in the Province. The prize was won by the Colchester ten.

ELEVENTH COMPETITION.

Ten money prizes, at 700 and 800 yard ranges. The first prize, \$40, was won by Sergt. Culton, 16th Pictou, and the tenth, \$5, by Capt. Albert Fraser, 5th Pictou.

CONFLICT BETWEEN TURKS AND CHRISTIANS.—A sanguinary conflict has taken place at Scutari, in Albania, between the Christians and Turks, produced, it is said, by the oppression of the Christians. The Turkish troops had to interfere, and many persons were killed and wounded.

THE CODE OF "HONOUR" IN AUSTRIA.

A REMARKABLE DUEL.

An Austrian officer contributes to the columns of the *Figaro* an account of a duel which took place not very long ago at Vienna, and which is interesting as showing the state of the law concerning single combats which exists on the banks of the Danube. The laws which are still in vigour in the Austrian army are the same as those which existed in the days of Maria Theresa, and they are exceedingly severe. One of the most important articles in the code in question is that any officer whose honour has been trifled with has the right of using his arm or cutting a man down; and another article sets forth that any officer who fails to demand satisfaction for an insult must be tried by court martial. As the writer says, to make use of a weapon against an adversary without defence is repugnant to a man of honour, but the law is there inflexible. On the subject of a blow the law of Maria Theresa is very harsh; it holds that an officer who has been struck cannot be rehabilitated by a duel, and that the reparation should be instantaneous; in other words, that the officer who receives a blow should run his adversary through, or put a bullet through his heart without hesitation. Now for the application. A few years ago a captain of hussars lived in one of the first hotels of Vienna, where his regiment was quartered; he was five-and twenty years of age, and belonged to one of the first families of Hungary; he was loved by his men. One day, as he was preparing to leave his hotel, a captain of infantry, Baron H—, called, and, though unknown to Count Z—, was received in that friendly manner usual between officers of the Austrian army. After talking for some time, Count Z— asked the baron the object of his visit, who said that he was looking out for a certain lieutenant who owed him money, and who, he heard, was stopping with the Count. Count Z— defended his friend, a warm conversation ensued, and what followed no one knows. An hour later Baron H— declared in the military cafe that he had struck Count Z— for threatening to turn him out of his apartments. Comrades were not wanting to carry this tale to the young Hungarian, who said, "Gentlemen, you know me well enough to be sure that if Baron H— had struck me he would not have left the room alive." To make a long story short, a duel was arranged, and the adversaries, who were to fight with pistols, were placed at 25 paces from each other, with leave to advance. On the signal being given, both officers stepped forward Count Z— without attempting to screen himself from his enemy, and Baron H— presenting as small a front as possible to his antagonist. When the distance had been reduced to 12 paces the Baron fired, and was consequently, unharmed. Count Z— was stretched on the ground, the bullet had entered his belly, and had passed out close to the spine. Slowly and without ostentation the Baron marched up to the barrier, still sheltering himself as well as he could behind his arm and his pistol. The blood was pouring in torrents from the Count's wound, but with the aid of his hands he was enabled to crawl up to the two sabres which separated the combatants. Raising himself up, and supporting himself with his left hand, with his right he took aim with his pistol. The face of the Baron betrayed no emotion. Unpardonable negligence; the Count's weapon

was not cocked! Unable to cock it himself, he held it out to one of his seconds, and on receiving it back, said to him, "Ask Baron H— if he persists in declaring that he struck me." The seconds hesitated, but Count Z— insisted. The muzzle of his pistol was almost touching his adversary. The question was asked, and, to the surprise of all, the Baron, in a low voice, admitted that he had not struck the Count, who let fall his pistol, murmuring, "This man is not worth the powder." The Baron, of course, disappeared, and the young hussar recovered his health and his commission, which he had resigned until he could wipe out his disgrace.

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS.

—General Garibaldi has addressed a letter from Caprera to Major Stefano Canzio, President of the Association of the Veterans of the Patriot Armies in Genoa, "thanking them for so soon rallying round the flag of duty and justice, after their recent contest with the united armies of imposture and tyranny," and preparing themselves to "wash out of Italy the stain which still remains of despotism, falsehood, and treason." He reminds them that there is "no real liberty for the body without liberty of the mind," and requests them "to point out to their fellow-countrymen the degraded and miserable condition to which a regime of priests has reduced the noblest race on the earth."

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S LENIENCY AND HIS FEES.—The Emperor of the French, on the occasion of his *fete* day, has granted commutations of punishment to 938 soldiers in the military prisons, and to 1553 convicts in penitentiaries and other correctional establishments.

Affairs on the borders of the Persian Gulf are again in a disturbed condition, in consequence of piratical attacks by the chief of Bahreit. H. M. S. Vigilant has sailed to enforce redress.

THE DOMINION RIFLE MATCHES.—Hamilton represented at the Rifle Tournament by the following team from the 13th Battalion: Lieut. Mason, Pt. D. English, Pt. C. Gilkison, Pt. F. S. Walker, Corpl. J. Brass, Pt. F. Wyatt. The Victoria Club also sends a strong team; and a number of others will go down for the individual prizes. They have among them some good marksmen, who will, we hope, maintain the credit of our good city.—*Spectator*.

The new breech-loaders introduced in the Belgian Army do not seem to give very great satisfaction.

The *Pioneer* of July 13th gives the report of a court martial held at Chinsurah, on the 4th, upon Lieutenant Henry J. Macdonnel, 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, who was charged with neglecting to see that his men had cholera belts on. The accused held that it was no part of his duty to carry out such an inspection, and he sent a memorandum to that effect to his commanding officer. The charge having been fully gone into the court was closed for the purpose of deliberating upon the verdict. The Madras Athenæum, in drawing attention to the case, explained that the cholera belts are worn under the shirt. "Surely," it adds "there are proper medical men attached to each regiment whose duty it seems to be to see to such matters as these."

WHELAN'S SPEECH.

His Lordship ordered the prisoner to stand up, and asked him if he had any reason to urge why the judgement of the Court should not now be pronounced against him?

He at once advanced to the front of the dock and said: "I have been tried and convicted, as I expected I should have been; but in my own soul I am innocent of the murder of Mr. McGee. I have also been accused of Fenianism, which is also a false charge, for I never belonged, either in Canada or any other place, to any organized Society, excepted for a short time here to one which was not a Secret, but a National Society. The way in which I came to be Marshal of that Society was simply that I was asked if I could ride, and said yes, that I had been for some time in the Cavalry. I have been looked upon, though, with suspicion and unfairly treated, because I am a Catholic. Though I think I am none the worse of that." He then went on to state that, when living in Quebec, he had been arrested for Fenianism, and discharged; and to prevent any disgrace attaching to himself from the arrest, he gave the name of Sullivan, but that in Quebec, where he was a volunteer, he was well known by his own name of Whelan. From Quebec he had gone to Montreal, and had acted there as scrutineer for Devlin in the last election, that was all he had to do with it. From Montreal he had first come to Bearbrook, and then to Ottawa, where he was intending to remain when arrested. He had taken a house, and it was only on the 24th of last December he left the city again for Montreal. While there he overheard, one night, the threat to burn Mr. McGee's house, and that was what took him to warn him. It was his friend who was named Smith, and who gave that name at the door on that night. On the night of the murder he was at the House, but not at the time when Mr. McGee spoke. He admired and esteemed that murdered man, who was an honor to his country and people. He did not blame the Jury for the verdict they had given. On the evidence before them he, as a Juryman, would have done likewise; but he did blame those who had manufactured it. He then went on to comment on the state of Irish affairs, but, becoming over violent in his expressions concerning the Government and authorities, was stopped by His Lordship, who reminded him that he should adhere to what concerned his own case. The prisoner appearing to have nothing more to say, beyond protesting his own innocence.

His Lordship addressed him, saying that, after a fair trial, he had been convicted by the jury of the crime with which he was charged, and that nothing remained for the Court but to pass sentence upon him, from which he could hope for no reprieve. He hoped that while life was still left him he would use it to the best of purposes; that of making peace with his Maker, and seeking for pardon in the world to come, His Lordship then proceeded—the sentence of the Court is that you, Patrick James Whelan, be taken to the place from whence you were brought and there detained till the 10th day of December next, and that you be taken between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, to the place of public execution and there be hanged by the neck till your body be dead, and may God, in his mercy, have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner shewed great nervousness here for a few seconds, but soon recovered himself and was led back to the jail again.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, has a leading article on the prospects of peace or war. It says that in every capital of Europe the belief that a great and immediate war is impending grows day by day; that the best informed men expect it to break out before the end of the year.

CORK, Sept. 15.—The city government of Cork offered a reward of £100 for the arrest of the incendiaries who caused the recent fires in this city and vicinity.

From Berlin, we hear that the Prussian needlegun is likely to be greatly improved, two important alterations having been recently submitted to the Prussian War-office. One gets rid of two movements in loading, and greatly increases the rapidity of fire, while the other gets rid of some more movements, and increases the rapidity, so that fourteen or fifteen shots per minute can be got off. But whether this increased rapidity is gained at the sacrifice of safety, we are not yet able to judge. The new Belgian arm does not seem to have answered quite so well as was anticipated, for we read in the *Courrier de l'Escaut* that "the new muskets are certainly loaded from the breech, which is all very well, but some of them also discharge themselves at the same place."

MIDLOTHIAN COAST ARTILLERY.—On Friday evening last, the 28th ult., the officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners of A Battery, Midlothian Coast Artillery, entertained Sergeant W. S. Mitchell, on the occasion of his leaving Edinburgh, at supper in the Rainbow Hotel; and, in order to testify their high appreciation of the services he has rendered to the Volunteer cause for the last nine years, they presented him with a valuable gold watch. It may be interesting to know that Sergeant Mitchell was the No. 1 of the detachment which carried off Scotland's Cup in 1867, the National Rifle Association Cups, and the prize given by the Middlesex Artillery for the highest aggregate score in 1868 at Shoeburyness.

KIEL, Sept. 15th.—King William, of Prussia, on his tour of military inspection, has arrived in this city. To-day he visited the ancient University of Kiel, where he was received with appropriate ceremonies. The faculty presented an address to His Majesty, in which they referred to the tranquility which now existed throughout Europe, and expressed the hope that it would remain unbroken. The King, in his reply to this portion of the address, said: "I do not see any cause for the disturbance of the peace of Europe. In the army and navy behold the vigor of the Fatherland. They have proved that they do not shun the combat, and if compelled to enter a combat, they will fight it out."

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE NAVY.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* points out that the introduction of armour-plated ships into the service is beginning gradually, but slowly, to produce effects which, probably, were not foreseen. As fewer of these formidable vessels in comparison with our old "Wooden Walls," will be required for the defence of the country, so, in proportion, will a less number of officers be requisite, and the consequence is that already do lieutenants and sub lieutenants find difficulty in obtaining active employment.

The Prussian musket factories are actively engaged in completing the armament of the Northern Federal troops who are not yet provided with the needle-gun. The whole of the landwehr of the kingdom has been supplied with this weapon since December last.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson had his first interview with the Queen, at Windsor Castle, the day after her return from the Continent. Mr. Johnson was introduced to Her Majesty by Lord Stanley, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States.

GUNBOATS.—The Gunboats at present about the lakes are stationed as follows: Gunboat *Minstrel*, between Cornwall and Prescott; *Rescue*, between Prescott and Kingston; *Heron*, at Toronto; *Prince Alfred* between Fort Erie and Port Stanley; *Britomart*, between Port Stanley and Amherstburg; *Cherub*, between Amherstburg and Goderich.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 18th September, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA

No. 1.

With reference to a camp of exercise to be formed at Toronto on the 1st October next, composed of field batteries and troops of cavalry of the volunteer militia—

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Colonel Anderson, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, to command the field batteries; and Colonel Jenyns, C. B., 13th Hussars, to command the troops of cavalry which shall be there assembled.

No. 2.

The undermentioned officers of the volunteer militia, having obtained the necessary certificates of qualification from the School of Military Instruction, are now confirmed temporarily in their ranks from the dates of those certificates, viz.:

Lieut. Wm. Lipsey, 55th Batt., 17th August, 1868.

Ensign W. E. Montgomery, 55th Batt., 26th August, 1868.

The following corps, having become disorganized, are now removed from the list of the volunteer militia, viz.:

- The infantry company at "North Ridge," No. 6 of the 23rd "Essex" battalion.
- The infantry company at "Port Stanley," No. 2 of the 25th "Elgin" battalion.

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

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

CITY HOTEL,

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



CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS.

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

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

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

Blank Bonds will continue to be furnished gratuitously as heretofore.

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

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



ORDNANCE LANDS, OTTAWA.

ON FRIDAY, the 30th OCTOBER, 1868, at noon, will be sold at the Sale Room of HECTOR McLEAN, Auctioneer, in Ottawa, so much of the Ordnance Land being part of Lot D., Concession C., Nepean, as lies between Maria street, on the North; the By property, on the South; and Elgin street, on the East; being divided off into 30 Building Lots, and averaging in dimensions 66 by 99.

Also, ten Lots, averaging 39 by 136, fronting on Rear street, in the Upper Town of Ottawa, and commanding magnificent views on the River Ottawa.

Also, at the Hogsback Fall, on the Rideau River, on the front of Lots 21 and 22, Junction Gore, of Gloucester, Sub Lots 37, 38, 39, 42, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 70, 71, varying in size as shown on Plans, all beautiful Villa Lots.

Plans of these properties to be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, and of the Ordnance Lands Agent, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale, and the balance in 9 annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent.

Further conditions at the time of sale.

By Order.

E. PARENT,
Under Secy. of State.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Land Agent,
Ottawa, 30th August, 1868.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

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

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 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. Holders 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. 128 Broadway (Box 2,566, New-York. August 19th, 1868.

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Leave Prescott.	Express,	7:15 a. m.	10:35 a. m.	Arrive in Ottawa.
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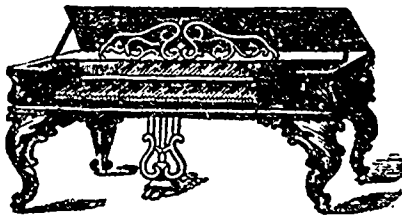
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