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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, AUGUST 3, 1868. No. 31.

FOR "THE REVIEW."

THE SEA-SHELL.

BY MARY A. M'IVER.

Hesent me this shell from a tropical shore,
As a constant reminder of moments of yore,
And he said:—"As the shell overdreams of the sea,
My heart is still haunted by memories of thee."

Then I placed the curved lips of his gift to my ear,
And the waves' distinct chorus rose murmuringly near,
And I said, "Now sweet sybil the mystery tell
Of what in thy far-sounding caverns may dwell."

Then, I heard, as I listened, glad snatches of song,
But their meaning was lost as they floated along,
Till a story of shipwreck rolled in on my brain,
The wild phantom-surges its mournful refrain.

All sounds of the ocean thus cherished so well,
Were breathed by the spirit that dwelt in the shell,
Till I said,—"Ah, thy legends are many asooth,
But tell me some tale of the friends of my youth."

Then I heard the low murmur of waves on a beach,
Which these home-loving footsteps, oh, never may reach,
While the lone lay of shipwreck was sung o'er
and o'er,
And the sweet song of gladness was never heard more.

Ottawa, July, 1868.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XVI.

The extinction of French power on the North American continent was supposed to have prepared the way for a season of universal peace and progress throughout the British colonies, but the disturbing forces which kept a state of chronic hostilities alive from 1744 were still at work, and one or two bloody campaigns were necessary before they were so far neutralised as to promise secure enjoyment of the possessions won at so much trouble and suffering.

The compact *military despotism* which characterised the administration of the French colonies in America was favorable to those measures which cultivated a good understanding and thorough friendship with the Aboriginal inhabitants, because it aimed at utilising their soldierly qualities and also monopolising their trade in *furs*, the only commerce in existence throughout their possessions, or indeed the only form of trade

of which they were capable. The loose and often lawless administration of the English colonies exercised no controul or supervision over Indian trade or interests, the men that carried on the one systematically violated the rights and disregarded the interests of the Aborigines—considered them as useless incumberers of the soil and a nuisance to be destroyed as quickly as possible. Hence the feelings, sympathies and wishes of the Aborigines were with the French, while before and after the conquest of Canada English friendship or rule was hateful to the great mass of the Indian population.

On the 10th day of February, 1763, a treaty of Peace was signed at Versailles which finally placed all the French possessions in America in the hands of the British, but to which the Aboriginal inhabitants were no parties nor did they acquiesce in its provisions. It would appear that ever since the capture of Frontenac a determination had been arrived at by the Indians to attempt single handed what they had failed to accomplish united with the French—the expulsion of the British from the Northern frontier and central settlements. This determination will explain the withdrawal of the Indian allies at a time when their services would have been of great value, viz. during Forbes's advance on Du Quesne, at the siege of Niagara, and notoriously at Quebec—there appears in the first place to have been an inclination to watch the game for their own advantage and finally to strike when opportunity offered. In pursuance of this policy they had collected large quantities of arms and ammunition, as early as 1756, they had commenced to lay by large hoards of the latter—an attack made on the Indian town of Kittaning in that year disclosed this fact, as great part of the loss suffered by the Indians arose from the explosion of gunpowder stored in the log cabins of their chiefs and principal warriors.

The immediate cause of the outbreak of hostilities appear to have been those already indicated coupled with the neglect of the English Government to provide the customary presents the suspension of trade caused by the war rendering it impossible for the

Indians to provide ammunition on which their livelihood depended—the insolence of the soldiers to the natives, and the well founded hostilities of the Shawnees and Delawares caused by the lawless encroachment of the frontier settlers of Virginia and Pennsylvania on their lands.

On the fatal 9th of July, 1753, amongst the host of *invisible* foes which struck down Braddock's troops the Ottawas led by their chieftain Pontiac were not the least conspicuous. This remarkable man is reported to have been born of an Ojibewa mother, his father being chief of the Ottawas—possessed of cool crafty courage, haughty, reserved, and treacherous, pretending to be endowed with supernatural gifts—of rare magnanimity—generous to his friends—possessed of that powerful and stimulating eloquence necessary to captivate the savage mind, it is no wonder he exercised despotic sway over the various tribes with whom he came in contact. With a keen and subtle intellect and all those great qualities he was a thorough savage, ignorant, prejudiced, and treacherous, with no higher aspirations than to lead his followers back to the habits of his forefathers when they chased the beasts of the forest hardly less wild than themselves with flint arrows and lances and axes of stone or bronze.

The constant intercourse of the Indians with the trading posts and forts made them aware that the garrisons were very weakly manned. The expedition to the Havana and the operations of 1761-2 in the West Indies had absorbed the greater part of the force which conquered Canada, a portion of the plague-stricken remnants had returned and were about to sail for England to be disbanded when events occurred, which rendered the services of every man available necessary. French Traders and settlers had also instilled the idea into the minds that the English intended to exterminate them, and no doubt expressions let fall at the capture of Isle Royale in 1760, by officers and others, encouraged that opinion, if it did not confirm it.

The Shawnees and Delawares as being nearest immediate danger appear to have

been most exasperated, and in the summer of 1761 the commandant at Detroit was apprised that a deputation of Senecas had come to the neighbouring village of the Wyandots for the purpose of instigating the latter to destroy himself and his command. On enquiry this was found to be a general conspiracy: Niagara, Fort Pitt (Du Quesne) and the other posts were to share the fate of Detroit. A similar plot was discovered in the summer of 1762, but neither came to maturity as a leader capable of combining the tribes for a common object had not yet declared himself. Pontiac had been an especial favorite of the Marquis de Montcalm, was much respected by the French officers, treated with discourtesy and neglect by the English, now undertook the control of the conspiracy persuaded thereto by the falsehoods of the Canadian traders who assured him that the armies of King Louis were advancing to restore the power of France. At the close of the year 1762, he sent out messengers to the different nations comprising the Algonquin stock to whom were united the Wyandots, Senecas, and several tribes of the Lower Mississippi. The Senecas were the only members of the Iroquois confederacy who joined the conspiracy, the remainder of the Six Nations being kept quiet by the influence of Sir W. Johnston with great difficulty. It was agreed that the blow was to be struck at a certain time in the month of May following, to be determined by the changes of the Moon.

Early in March, 1763, Ensign Holmes, commanding at Fort Miami, was told by a friendly Indian that the Warriors in the neighboring village had lately received a war-belt with a message urging them to destroy him and his garrison and that they were purposing to do so. Holmes called the Indians together charged them with their design and demanded their reasons for this conduct, they acknowledged it was true but charged the fault on a neighboring village and professed themselves faithful to the English. He reported the circumstances duly to Major Gladwyn, commanding at Detroit, who in his turn reported to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, stating his opinion that there was a general irritation among the Indians but that it would soon blow over, and that in the neighborhood of his own post the savages were perfectly tranquil.

As spring approached the Indians in small parties began to come in from the wintering grounds and appear about the forts which they seldom entered, encamping about in the adjoining woods.

At the head of the English forces in America was Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the able and resolute soldier who had achieved the conquest of Canada, and a man fitted for the emergency. Cautious, active, bold, farsighted, and capable of infusing his own energy and zeal into those who served under him. The results of this war, lamentable as they were, would have been much more dis-

asterous but for his promptness and vigor. * In organising her new acquisitions into separate governments England left the valley of the Ohio and adjacent regions as Indian domain, and by proclamation of 7th October, 1763, prohibited the intrusion of settlers into these lands; could this just arrangement have been carried out it is probable there would have been no Indian war, but the restlessness of the frontier settlers and the greediness of the chartered companies rendered all efforts of this kind futile.

Meanwhile the emissaries of Pontiac had achieved the task assigned them, and great numbers of Ottawas, Chippawas, Ojibowas, and Hurons, with numbers of other tribes assembled at the Pottawatamie village near the River Ecorces, not far from Detroit. On the 27th of April, 1763, a grand council was held at a short distance from the village, in which the whole cause of quarrel with the English was narrated by the astute Chief with all the exaggerations of Indian eloquence; he told them that their great father the King of France had sent him a wide-belt of wampum, which he held forth to his audience, and had charged him to fight against the English as his great war canoes would soon sail up the St. Lawrence to drive them out of the country. All present were eager to attack the British fort, but Pontiac restrained their ardour by shewing how necessary it was that Niagara, Le Beouf, Venango, and Fort Pitt, and all the outlying forts should be attacked simultaneously, while with a chosen band of companions he would gain admittance to Detroit and discover the weakness of that post. The assembly now dispersed, and as it was customary for the Indians to return to their villages in the vicinity of Detroit after the winter's hunt was over, their appearance on this occasion excited no suspicions.

On the 1st of May, attended with forty men of the Ottawa tribe, Pontiac made his appearance at the gate of the Fort and asked for permission to enter and dance the calumet dance before the officers of the garrison. After some hesitation he was admitted, and proceeding to the corner of the street where the house of Major Gladwyn stood, he and thirty of his warriors began their dance, each recounting his own exploits and boasting himself the bravest of mankind. The officers and men gathered around them while in the meantime the remaining ten of the Ottawas strolled about the fort observing everything it contained. When the dance was over they all withdrew without any suspicion of their sinister design on the part of the garrison.

After a few days elapsed another council meeting took place at the Pottawatamie village—here was a large structure of bark erected for Public use on similar occasions—to prevent any interruption sentinels were posted around the house, and the possibility of disclosure avoided by sending all the squaws and children out of the village. The

great chieftain once more addressed the assembly, inciting them to hostilities against the English, and concluded by proposing for their consideration a plan for the capture of Detroit. It was that himself and the principal chiefs should demand a council with the commandant on matters of great importance, by this means they would be admitted into the fort; they were all to carry weapons concealed beneath their blankets, and for this purpose were to have the barrels of their rifles and guns cut short; while in the act of addressing the commandant in the council room, Pontiac was to make a certain signal upon which the others were to raise the war whoop, rush upon the officers and strike them down, the other Indians waiting meanwhile at the gate or loitering among the houses, on hearing the yells and firing within the building, were to assail the astonished and half armed soldiers, and thus Detroit would fall an easy prey. This scheme was at once agreed to, and the members of the Council withdrew to their respective villages to prepare for the destruction of the lonely garrison.

Detroit, at the head of the strait or channel which joins Lakes St. Clair and Erie, was founded in 1701, by La Motte Cadillac, as a military colony and trading post; its situation is good, standing on the west shore of the river, and at the period under consideration contained 2,500 inhabitants. The centre of the settlement was the fortified village called the Fort, to distinguish it from the straggling dwellings along the river banks; it covered a small portion of the ground now occupied by the city of Detroit, and contained about one hundred houses compactly crowded together surrounded by a palisade of about twenty feet in height, the ground plan was nearly square having at each corner a wooden bastion and over each gate-way, of which there were four, a wooden *caponniere* or block-house. A broad street, called the *Chemín-du-ronde*, separated the houses from the palisades, the streets were very narrow and the houses built of wood thatched with straw or bark; there was neither rampart, banquette, ditch, nor any other mode of defence than what was afforded by the palisaded wall made of the trunks of chesnut and white oak; the bastions had wooden platforms and were armed with a few pieces of light artillery, four and six pounders; two small armed vessels, the *Beaver* and *Gladwyn's* schooners, lay anchored in the stream; the garrison consisted of 120 soldiers and about 40 voyageurs and Canadians. With this force and such fortifications the commandant was called upon to sustain one of the most remarkable sieges for duration in the annals of American warfare.

Standing on the water bastions of Detroit, the scene which presented itself to the vision, was at that period sufficiently remarkable; for eight miles on either side the white washed cottages of the French Canadian could be seen dotting the shores of the river,

while the orchards and cornfields with the bright waters presented a landscape not easily forgotten, especially as the picturesque-ness of the scenery was enhanced by three large Indian villages with their peculiar architecture and the variegated costumes of the inhabitants. On the western shore below the fort were the lodges of the Pottawatamies; nearly opposite, at the present town of Sandwich, the village of the Wyandots; and at or near the town of Windsor, on the same side, Pontiac's own band of Ottawas had fixed their wigwams.

Such, on the 7th of May, 1763, was the scene which greeted the eye of the observer soon to be turned into a theatre of carnage and heroic suffering, borne with that indomitable and stubborn power of endurance which has won for England many a bloody field and held with a lion's grip the soil over which her red cross banner has once floated.

THE MUTUAL ADMIRATION DINNER.

The following remarks taken from the London Army and Navy Gazette, relative to the late dinner given to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, will be fully concurred in by the people of this country.

The international fraternity humbug is going a little to far. It is all very well for Mr Bright to praise the Great Nation which occupies North America and these isles as the one and same. But to make a British Secretary of War and a British Admiral supremely ridiculous and uneasy by putting them forward to return thanks for the United States army and the British army, and United States navy and the British navy, as the two services of the both countries, is, to say the least infelicitously imprudent. Admiral Milne must have remembered on Wednesday night that he was at one time in hourly expectation of a conflict with the United States navy, and Sir John Packington must know that at this very moment no small expense and anxiety are caused in a British Province by a menace of invasion from the United States territory, in which a vast number, as we are told, of "West Point graduates" have offered their services. We can afford to be on very good terms with the United States army and the United States navy without making our statesmen and officers appear absurd and unnational. When an American admiral lately wanted to tickle the ears of the Great Nation with a little oiled feather, he boasted that one of his ships could cross the Atlantic and bombard any of our towns with impunity, and if any Britishers desires to understand how wide is the chasm between the English people on this side of the Atlantic and Mr. Bright's band on the other, he will attend a good Independence Day's speechmaking. Sir John Packington swallowed his pill like a man. He spoke of the great Union army, and he was wise enough not to speak of the great Confederate army. Admiral Milne, whose swallow is not so spacious, rolled his globule over and over in his mouth, and did not get it clear down at all, but he had some honest laudation for a big sailor, Farragut, whom we can all admire as an American Admiral, without returning thanks for him. Mr. Field's banquet was not a success. There were many and some great people, but the pompous frigidity of the "Highland" chairman was enough to kill a picnic, and all the

speakers seemed emulous of the chairman's dullness, and were mostly his not easily triumphant rivals. The "United Services" toast was a climax in bad taste. It is not a reason for us to forget our propriety that an Atlantic cable has been laid for commercial purposes, and for the interchange of messages and we defy Mr. Bright or any other philosopher to show how such a work conduces to the peace of two countries—always except in so far as it adds a body of shareholders to the peace party.

A FINIGAN VISIT TO BROCKVILLE.

"THE SUN BURST" AT THE MAST HEAD—THE STARS AND STRIPES AFT—VOLUNTEERS SCOWLING—ORANGEMEN GROWLING—TOWN AUTHORITIES APATHETIC—AND THE GUN-BOAT ASLEEP.

On last Wednesday, the G. T. R. & V. C. Ferry Boat on a pleasure trip from Ogdensburg, with a large number of excursionists, the majority of whom were Ladies and children, visited Brockville. Olds' celebrated Band was on board, and played several of the old national Irish airs, and the vessel was decorated with the stars and stripes, whilst high and above all, floated the Green Flag with the Harp of Old Ireland on one side and the Fenian emblem of the "Sun Burst" on the other. Several well-known Finigans were on board, and when the vessel reached the wharf, it was somewhat curious to witness the cordial reception and salutation they met with from some few of the lookers-on, and the winks and nods exchanged when they smilingly directed their optics to the well known emblem of the Irish Republic floating proudly, and as it were defiantly, in British waters. Amongst the number of persons on the wharf, there were Officer of the Volunteer force, members of the Orange Institution and some of the Town authorities, who evidently felt somewhat ryled at this rather injudicious manifestation of Fenian impertinence on Canadian territory. Fortunately, however, the presence of so many females on board prevented any audible symptoms of dissatisfaction, otherwise disagreeable results might have followed; in fact the freight saved the vessel, and she was allowed to proceed on her trip without opposition.

Her Majesty's Gunboat "Rescue," was anchored out in the river, and strange to say, never interfered on this occasion, although to our own knowledge, some years ago a gentleman's Yatch was overhauled by one of Her Majesty's Ships, lying opposite Quebec, because the Yatch had the temerity to carry a pennant in the presence of a man-of-war.—In the Evening the Ferryboat returned to take off some of the passengers left in Brockville, and in conversation with one of them he did not deny that he was a Fenian, and said that only for the dread Orangemen in Canada he would have been here long ago, but although that chance was almost gone he and others had now better prospects before them, only waiting orders to proceed to Nova Scotia, and assist Howe and his party to break up Confederation and become annexed to the United States.

But more on this subject anon; we only express our surprise that none of our local Confreres noticed the affair.—British Canadian.

Some mortars captured at Magdala have reached Gosport; also, some Abyssinian dogs of a curious variety.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—A rifle match between ten members of the London Rifle Association and an equal number from the Oxford Volunteer Battalion took place at Ingersoll on Tuesday last—the Londoners winning by eight points. The ranges were 300, 400 and 500 yards, five shots at each, the winning side making 401 points against their opponents' 393. The London Free Press, in referring to the match, states that "the scoring was almost unprecedented in Canada some of the scores being the largest ever made." The average is undoubtedly a very good one, but the individual scores have been beaten here more than once. Corporal Brass of the 18th made 66 points in 20 rounds, five each, at 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards, in a match on the 1st July; and Quartermaster Masson made 49 points in 15 rounds, five each, at 200, 400 and 600, when shooting with the men of the Watertown company on Tuesday last. The highest individual score made in the recent match, London vs Oxford, was 47, Col Taylor and Mr. C. Murray both making that number of points.—Hamilton Times.

NEW VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY IN ARTHUR.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House, Arthur Village, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Volunteer Rifle Company. The young men of the neighborhood were eager to enroll their names on the list, and crowded forward until several more than a full regulation Company had enlisted. There were 62 names appended, and the members showed throughout a high spirit of patriotism. The following officers were nominated and unanimously elected: Captain—John F. Hollinger. Lieutenant—Robert Brown, formerly of No. 2 Guelph Rifles. 1st Sergeant, Mark Howitt; 2nd Sergeant, Winfield Scott; 3rd Sergt., Richard English; 4th Sergt., Wm. H. Hamilton. It being late, the meeting then adjourned, to meet in the same place on the 1st of August.—Flora Times.

NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.

—Great excitement has been produced at Marseilles by threatening letters sent to some of the principal inhabitants, demanding sums of 25,000 francs from each. One of the persons having paid no attention to the missive, received a few days later a parcel which had been left at his house by a stranger. The packet proved to be a volume entitled "La Vie de Gerson," and the merchant, who had some suspicions, having carefully raised the corners of some of the leaves, found that the middle of the book had been scooped out, and the space filled with chemical matches and sand-paper in such a manner that on the book being opened suddenly and forcibly an explosion should take place.

H. M. ship "Urgent," arrived at Plymouth on the 4th inst., having on board Prince Dejach Alamayor, the son of King Theodore. He is 7 years of age and is described as being a very interesting and intelligent child. He appeared to be delighted with England, exclaiming, "this is a beautiful country; I will never go back." The native servant who accompanied him on going over the dockyard and arsenal at Plymouth observed with regret "Ah Theodore, Theodore, you should have seen this!"

The Battalion Drill shed in Brantford is guarded every night by a squad of volunteers.

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

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

Major Wallace of the 34th (Ontario) Battalion, V. M., has in his possession an interesting military relic, being a manuscript book, containing the Regimental orders of the 21st (North British) Fusiliers, together with various memoranda relative to drill, discipline, courts-martial, &c., and extending over a period from the year 1761 to 1814. I have his kind permission to make extracts therefrom, for publication in your pages, believing that your readers will be pleased to peruse any matter which may tend to throw light upon the past condition as to drill and interior economy of one of the famous regiments of the British army.

The Book is in an excellent state of preservation, and appears from the entries, which are written in a very neat legible hand, to have been kept by Lieut. William Cox of the above mentioned regiment, who at the date of the first entry appears to have been noting Adjutant at Granard, Ireland, in April, 1785. The entries are continued in the same handwriting up to the year 1793—at which date they cease, and are not resumed until 1814, at which date the regiment was on service on this continent, their colors bearing "Bladensburg" among their other honors. The first pages are occupied with forms relating to application for leave of absence, leave to retire, exchange, &c. Next comes the order of Review, which, as a curiosity, I extract with slight abridgments.

ORDER OF REVIEW.

The whole regiment to be drawn up two deep; ranks 6 paces or 12 feet asunder; files 6 inches asunder. The Grenadier company on the right and the Light company on the left 10 paces from the Battalion; the Pioneers, two deep, 6 paces from the Grenadiers. The officers, 4 paces from the Battalion; the Colonel 6 and the Lieut. Colonel 4 paces from the colors; the Major and Adjutant on horseback in their proper posts.

When the Reviewing General comes near enough on the right of the Battalion, the commanding officer will give the word of command *Present your arms*. After the Major has saluted and the General past him, he will take post in front, and put the regiment through their *Facings*. Ensigns, carrying the colors, never take off their hats. (*Sic.*)

The regiment will then march past in three grand divisions in slow time, headed by the Pioneers and Grenadiers. It will then form subdivisions and march past a second time, the Pioneers each falling into their respective companies on the right.

The Battalion forms upon its ground and then—*General salute*.

MANUAL.—To be performed by one flank (*Sic.*) and including the three Firings of Front, Centre and Rear ranks, to be per-

formed in three minutes and a half. A Color party is then formed, which is called the *Reserve*, a Captain filling the place of the centre Sergeant.

FIRINGS.—Standing—Twice by companies from flanks to centre. Advancing—Twice by companies from centre to flanks. By Wings—one round—a volley, and load again. Then the following

MANŒUVRES.—1. Form a column to the right flank company. 2. Form a column to the left flank company. 3. Form a column by companies upon the right or left hand centre company. 4. Form a column from the centre of companies. Company —, right of the centre, leads. 5. Form columns from the centre of companies. 6. Form columns to the centre of wings, by companies. 7. Form column from the centre of the Battalion. 8. Form column to the centre companies by files. As the Divisions form up, to fire one or two rounds, as they may be ordered. Fire a volley—Recover—Charge Bayonets—Halt—Recover and shoulder—Open the ranks, and lastly—*General salute*.

GRENADEER AND LIGHT INFANTRY OFFICERS.—When the Battalion officers Espontoons (*sic.*) are ordered or planted, their fusils to be ordered; when advanced, fusils advanced, and when trailed, fusils trailed.

By an order dated 27th April, 1784, the waist belt of the Infantry are directed to be worn over the right shoulder, and not round the waist, as formerly.

By several memoranda, it appears that the regiment was stationed at Limerick in the year 1785, and that Colonel James Hamilton was the Colonel, and James Lovell the Major.

Next follow a number of standing orders as to troops in barracks, one of which reads as follows:—"Whenever there is any Bull-baiting in the neighbourhood of the Barracks, the soldiers are to retire and not join in the crowd. If any of them do, a party of the guard or piquet to be sent to take them prisoners, and they are to be tried and punished for disobedience of orders."

A "King's order" dated October 2, 1767, provides "that if a Captain happens to have the Rank of a Field officer, he shall Roll in duty with the Field officers; and that an overslaw (*sic.*) be allowed to the regiment in which he has the commission of a Captain."

An order dated 9th June, 1779, directs that no commissioned officer is to be appointed Quarter-master, an order of the 17th July following stating, that "the proper persons to be recommended for Quarter-masters are active sergeants; His Majesty not thinking the office very fit for men of better extraction, and consequently very improper for a Captain." (1).

A long order dated 8th September, 1783, promulgates His Majesty's regulations as to purchase, sale, or exchange of Commissions, and concludes with a declaration "that any officer who shall be found to have given, or to have stipulated or promised directly or

indirectly to give anything beyond the regulated price in disobedience to His Majesty's orders, or by any subterfuge or equivocation to have evaded the same, and to have thereby shamefully forfeited his honor as an officer and gentleman, shall be dismissed from His Majesty's service."

An order under date of March 13th, 1773, quotes the act of the 6th of Queen Ann, which enacts "that no detachment of soldiers above 15 in number is to march thro' any part of this kingdom, without one commissioned officer at least, and that no detachment of soldiers under 15 in number is to march without a sergeant or corporal."

The "standing orders" of the regiment as given out by Colonel Hamilton on the 20th April, 1774, are 54 in number, and though very quaint and interesting, are too long to copy *in extenso*. I will only refer to a few of them.

No. 11 reads:—"The gentlemen cannot too much attend to decency of behaviour at Courts Martial or be too particular in examining evidence that the sentence may be pronounced on sure grounds and with the strictest attention to justice. It is hoped that they will likewise show the men a good example by attending Divine service." No. 19. "It is particularly recommended to all non-commissioned officers that whatever duty they are on to do it with exactness, keep up due subordination and instruct the recruits when fit to mount guard, in every part of their duty, to warn them neither to sing or to whistle, or make a noise when on sentry, nor on any account quit their arms." No. 32. "No recruit to be taken as a servant, and a man must be at least two years in the regiment before he is employed as such. It is to be wished that officers would make servants of centre rank men, and the staff are on no account to take others, without they are old men." No. 41. "No soldier to walk about the streets with a child in his arms, or to be seen riding or leading a horse with his regimentals on." No. 49. "As it is but reasonable that men pay for distempers they bring upon themselves, the doctor is to be paid five shillings for each — and half a crown for each —." No. 51. "When officers appear under arms they are always to have buff coloured gloves on."

The 56th order seems to have been promulgated during the Canadian campaign of 1776, and is as follows: "If the regiment lies a day encamped they are always to make the drains in their streets in a strait line, and the cross drains between their tents in the same manner. Are likewise to provide brooms to sweep the streets before the quarter drum beats in the morning, at which hour the officers will see their men dressed: and the same at the quarter drum beating in the evening, drawn up in the streets. And as this is the hour for picquets and guards of outposts they are carefully to examine the men's firelocks to see that they are clean by blowing into them: Flints will

fixed, blankets properly put on, and that they have their proportion of ammunition. When any work of defence is carrying on the officers are all to attend to see in what manner such works are traced and perfected, that on any emergency they may be able of themselves to protect their posts from insult by the aid of breastworks made of earth, fascines or logs. The love of knowledge ought to be a sufficient inducement. The character of the regiment, the Colonel hopes, every body has at heart."

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHATHAM, 24th July, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,

SIR:—I notice a paragraph in your issue of the 20th inst., taken from the *Montreal Gazette*, viz:—"The officers of the Kent Battalion, now concentrated for Drill, give their attention principally to holding Courts Martial for trying cases of insubordination, a Captain and Lieutenant are included among the refractory." With reference to the foregoing, I beg to state that there is not a word of truth in it; on the contrary, both officers and men conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner. The individual who could circulate such a falsehood is certainly no friend of the Volunteer, therefore should be tried by Court Martial and condemned accordingly. The Battalion mustered 350 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and will certainly compare favorably with any Battalion in the Dominion.

I am yours truly,

FRONT RANK.

BELLEVILLE, July 20th, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—In your issue of the 13th July, you comment upon what you term a "dispute between the Adjutant General and the Editor of the *Belleville Intelligencer*, and in several instances mention me by name, in such a manner as to render it necessary for me to reply. I doubt not you will permit that reply to go before those readers who have read your article.

After stating that *The Intelligencer* had given a "flat denial" to the assertions of the Adjutant General in his oratorical display in Toronto, you add, "but as the charges made by the Adjutant General can easily be affirmed or confuted by the speeches of Mr. Bowell in the House of Commons, we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions, merely observing that the Adjutant General was perfectly correct in at least one or two of his assertions, to our own personal knowledge." By what parity of reasoning the charges of the Adjutant General against *The Intelligencer* can be "affirmed or confuted" by my speeches in Parliament. I know not, and therefore, must leave that task to the gentlemen of the staff whose superior

tactics are visible in the article before me. Fearing however that these speeches might not justify the assertions of the Adjutant General you volunteer your evidence, and with the most perfect nonchalance, affirm that that officer "was correct in at least one or two of his assertions;" but you don't vouchsafe to enlighten your readers what these "one or two assertions" are. As you have not done so, I do not hesitate to state that none of the assertions in reference to *The Intelligencer*, made by the Adjutant General, in his speech in Toronto, are correct; on the contrary, every statement made by him in that connection was incorrect, and could only have been the utterances of a man oblivious of passing events, or whose passion controlled his judgment. With what did he charge *The Intelligencer*? With stating that the measures taken for the defence of the country were all moonshine—that the volunteer force was a myth, and its equipment a sham—and that it would be impossible to collect a respectable body of volunteers in its ranks. If these charges are true there can be no difficulty in proving them by extracts from the article to which he alluded, instead of dealing in mere declamation and invective, not having done so, I do not hesitate to say, that the man who could so far forget what was due to truth and honor, as to give utterances to such expressions, at a place where he knew I was not present to reply, for the purpose of casting a reflection upon a volunteer officer, proves him to be utterly unworthy of the high position he holds in the militia force of the country.

The attempt which has been made by the Adjutant General, and now supplimented by yourself, to prove that my course in Parliament was actuated by "personal pique" and "personal spleen," is wholly unjustifiable, and without one particle of evidence to sustain it. During over ten years connection with the force, I have never had the slightest difference, dispute or unkind word with any gentleman connected with the militia staff; on the contrary, my intercourse with those of the staff with whom I have been brought in contact has been of the most friendly and agreeable character. True, I have not the honor of an intimate acquaintance with any of the Adjutant Generals, but have served upon the frontier for four months under Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, and for a short time under Lt. Col. Atcherley, with whom no difficulties ever occurred either directly or indirectly; yet to add to the weight of the charge of "personal pique," brought by the Adjutant General, you state—"we have been informed by a gentleman whose word we cannot doubt, that on the occasion of a dispute between the Mr. B. referred to and a member of the militia staff, the former declared that he would remember him when an opportunity offered." And you continue, "this opportunity was obtained at the passage of the militia bill, when the House of Commons was in full glow of re-

trenchment, and Mr. B., true to his promise, moved the resolution curtailing the "salaries of the militia staff." This charge, like others previously made, is equally incorrect. I never had a "dispute" with any member of the militia staff," and consequently could not have made any such threat. In conversation with the Minister of Militia, members of the staff, and Volunteer officers, I freely and honestly expressed my convictions that the staff was unnecessarily large and expensive, and that it ought to be reduced, but no such language as that attributed to me was upon any occasion used. In my place in Parliament I gave utterances to those opinions, and assisted in obtaining, if not all I could have wished, certain reductions in the expenses of that staff. If my statements were incorrect why did not the Adjutant General put his superiors in possession of the facts to contradict them, instead of labouring as he and his supporters have done for the past two or three months to convince the country that I was actuated by personal motives in the course I pursued as a representative of the people?

You also say "it is more than probable that a paltry personal grievance will be magnified by Mr. Bowell." Here again you are in error; I have no personal grievance with any member of the militia staff, nor with the Militia Department to "magnify," though this is the fact, it is no reason why I should continue to permit the Adjutant General to magnify and repeat his charges without contradiction, for it is quite evident that this officer and those who support him in this matter, which support is confined to the *Montreal Gazette* and *Volunteer Review*, are endeavoring to fasten upon me, "personal pique," as the motive which actuates me in my endeavors to curtail what I and nine-tenths of those who know any thing about the militia organization of the country, believe to be an utterly useless expenditure of the people's money. I repeat I have no quarrel with the gentlemen who compose the staff, nor do I say they are not qualified for their position, nor that they are not brave and good officers, but what I do believe is, that they are unnecessarily numerous for the labor to be performed, and that the money spent upon them might with much more propriety be expended in properly remunerating the men who compose the force: and if in lending my aid to save over \$6,000 per annum to the country, in this particular alone, I am to receive the outpourings of the wrath of the Adjutant General, and those who were effected by that saving, I am quite content; but of one thing they may rest assured, that anything they may say, or do, will not deter me in future, in assisting to make the militia force in this country effective at as little useless expenditure as possible.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. BOWELL.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

At the recent Wimbledon meeting it would appear that of all Britain's great Colonies, Canada alone failed to make an appearance. If it really be the intention of the Government or the Dominion Association to select from the competitors in Montreal this year those who will have the distinguished honor of representing Canada at Wimbledon next year it is high time, notice thereof was given. I'm afraid from the want of decent ranges to practice on, that the prizes in the 1,000 yard match will fall almost exclusively to Hamilton and Halifax. As your Montreal correspondent "Cheezix" (whom I recognize as an old friend) has given a full expose of the Point St. Charles ranges. I may venture to make a few remarks concerning the Volunteer Range on the Garrison Common. The targets are in a fearfully bulged and battered condition, and without exception ought to be condemned. The different distances are not properly marked out, and the firing butts so worn down that even kneeling it is difficult to discern the bull's eye through the intervening grass and other hindrances. The regularly stationed marker was not sure within 50 yards where the 600 range was. What is the use of practising under such disadvantages? The new range has not had the first sod turned on it yet, although plans, &c., were prepared more than a year ago. If the Secretary of the Provincial Association were to agitate the matter here we might get a lift of a hundred dollars as in Ottawa, to extend and improve our range to 1,000 yards. Something will have to be done before the Ontario Association can offer their \$1,800 grant for competition, and the sooner the better.

The President of the Ontario Association, C. S. Czowski, Esq., when in England recently obtained the favor for members of this Association of purchasing Sniders at cost price.

The Military School cadets have been complaining of the damp and close air of the drill shed, which I am glad to notice has been attended to, workmen this morning being engaged in putting ventilators in the roof.

The Hussars were inspected by Major General Stisted at the early hour of five in the morning on Monday last. The inspection took place thus early to avoid the excessive heat and dust of midday, which the past two months of drought has made unbearable. When a portion of the 29th Regt. were marching out the other day the black chacos soon became a light brown tint and altogether these very tidy fellows presented an exceedingly disreputable appearance.

Several Volunteer officers here who have retired retaining their rank as well as privates

who have served the full period of 5 years, are anxious to know whether they will be admitted to Volunteer matches at Montreal, also whether officers who have retired, retaining their rank, will have a step of honorary rank on 1st October, according to the new bill?

[In reference to the above questions, we may state as regards the first, that the decision of the D. R. A. Council has not yet been made known. As they meet, however, in Montreal this week, this will come before them with other matters, and the conditions made known in the regulations about to be published. Concerning the step of honorary rank we are unable to give a positive answer, as that also has not yet been decided upon.—Ed. VOL. REV.]

FROM LEAMINGTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Leamington Light Infantry, No. 4 company, 23rd Batt., Essex, have been very active this spring and summer, drilling two or three times a week; a good many changes have been made in the company by old members of the corps who have served their full term and upwards, namely, five years, however others have come forward and filled up the vacancies, all fine young men, and hardy, and of good moral character.

On the 26th June last, 48 non-coms. and men completed their 16 days annual drill for 1867-8, and a very pleasant and agreeable time they had together under their instructor, Lieut. J. R. Wilkinson.

In accordance with instructions from headquarters, the company were ordered to proceed to battalion headquarters, Windsor, for the purpose of putting in the annual drill for 1868-9. The morning of June 30th being the day of departure, the company mustered in nearly full strength, 51 non-coms. and men with two officers, under command of Lieut. J. R. Wilkinson. Although a very busy time of the year, all turned out cheerfully. They made a fine appearance as they marched out of the village in full marching order, neat, clean and soldierly. Junior Major T. M. Fox, who is very popular, accompanied them. They were conveyed to Windsor by steamer *Florence*. The lake being very rough, some of the men turned pale but not with fear, but at the greasy rolling waves, acting as "emetics." I believe they were more unsteady than they would be under the fire of a battery of artillery, however a reaction took place before reaching their destination, all were on the *tapis* ready for anything. Arrived at Windsor 2 o'clock p.m., with No. 5 company, Kingsville. Quite a large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the arrival of the companies. They formed on the landing and were then marched to the parade ground by Major Fox, were inspected, and then

billeted them on the town. Then the regular routine was taken up, parades, guards and pickets, drilling six hours a day. The whole eight days passed smoothly away, so far as the Leamington company was concerned, not a man being put under arrest or confined. Their good conduct being highly spoken of by all; also for their splendid turnout, being the strongest company in the battalion, all young men, no boys either (that is small ones.) The company improved very much under their able Battalion Drill Instructors, Capt. Parsons and Lieut. Windred, both late of the 60th Rifles. The weather continued very hot throughout. On the eighth day the troops were payed off, and should have returned home the same day, but for the bungling way in which transportation was engaged. The company had to remain over until the next day at their own expense. It is the quartermaster's place to provide transport, and the officer commanding the battalion to see that it is done, however they returned home next day by steamer *Florence*. The company made a splendid appearance as they marched down through the town to the river, and embarked for home, where they arrived at 6:30 o'clock p.m., fired three rounds and were then dismissed. The village and surrounding country have reason to be proud of their company organized in time of the *Trent* affair, they have stood firmly to their colours, though storms of danger menaces, and threats have thickened around; and in 1866 when our shores were invaded they sprang to arms as one man, and marched away to meet the foe; and well they did their duty while on the frontier.

I wish I could give you the same encouraging account of the battalion as a whole, nothing to encourage, no battalion drill-shed at headquarters, no battalion band, although the Government has made such liberal appropriations towards these things, no rifle matches. The Lieut.-Colonel commanding has never yet thought it worth while to visit the different companies at their headquarters, too much indifference and neglect; no pride is taken in the battalion. Whose fault is it? If a captain of a company takes no interest in, and neglects his company, the effect is soon observed. We believe the material is here for an excellent battalion encouraged or managed as it should be, as it is, the effect is felt in the companies.

RIFLE MATCHES.

39TH BATTALION RIFLE MATCH.—The 39th being now armed with the celebrated Snider Enfield, this match was looked forward to by many of the crack shots of the battalion with some apprehension as they had had little or no practice with this fine weapon, and therefore were not sure how they would succeed with it. The scores will show for themselves that the Snider-Enfield is a great improvement on the old weapon, with which

with 50 and the latter with 49 points. The following are the scores in order of merit:

NO. I COMPANY.

Pvt Walker.....	32323	34444	34432	.47
Pvt Hamilton....	23442	44433	33222	.45
Ens Marsh.....	34043	34043	42233	.45
Sergt Young.....	34344	32234	02342	.43
Pvt Omand.....	34323	22343	30333	.41
C Sgt McCracken	32234	25433	30234	.41
Pvt Gilkison....	32234	23433	30234	.41
Corpl Caddy....	22444	33202	44033	.40
Corpl McArthur.	23430	02022	33224	.32
Capt Gibson.....	00432	32344	00000	.25

400

NO. II COMPANY.

Corpl Omand....	22334	33333	33344	.46
Ensign Baker....	20223	44444	24433	.45
Pt Sacho.....	43324	33333	33222	.43
Pt Jones.....	43324	33333	33222	.43
Pt Brady.....	23434	24332	32330	.41
Sergt Moore.....	43323	42333	00232	.37
Corpl Parks....	34444	30403	20023	.36
Corpl Barnard..	33034	34230	04033	.35
Sergt Strickland	23333	03342	03030	.33
Corpl Emslie....	23233	30032	00340	.28

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NO. VI COMPANY.

Pt D. English....	34244	34333	43334	.50
Ensign Little....	24443	33433	24433	.49
Pt Street.....	32042	34024	23432	.38
Pt A. McKeand...	32244	33233	22030	.36
Pt Shannon.....	34422	03323	00223	.33
Pt Travener....	24330	323	03033	.32
Corpl Kenney....	23424	00333	20303	.32
Corpl Caddy....	23442	32203	02200	.29
Pt T. McKeand...	20230	23233	22003	.27
Pt Britton.....	44220	20403	30500	.27

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ches being thrown open to all comers, naturally attracted many of the best marksmen in Ontario, amongst whom we are glad to notice the names of Messrs. Sheppard and Giles of Toronto, Mr. Murison of Hamilton, and Mr. Bucknor of Ingersoll. The interest was well kept up from beginning to end, and it is matter for congratulation that with such expert shots to contend against, our local riflemen should so well hold their own and carry off so many prizes. We give below a list of the scoring in each match, which we commend to the attention of all who desire to excel in the use of the rifle:

BATTALION PRIZES.

5 shots. 300 yards.

1st Cor. H. McDonald, No. 6 company,	44443-19.	\$10
2nd Private J. Chapman, No. 6 company,	44344-19.	\$7
3rd Private O. Coombs, No. 1 company,	44244-18.	\$4

COMPANY PRIZES.

No. 1 company.

1st Private Thos. Tate.....	43343-17.	\$4
2nd Private W. Butler.....	34234-16.	2
3rd Private A. Burtchell....	44044-16.	1

No. 2 company.

1st Private S. Bradey.....	42344-17.	\$4
2nd Private A. McClontick...	24334-16.	2
3rd Private J. Duckham.....	34422-15.	1

No. 3 company.

1st Private House.....	30344-14.	\$4
2nd Private Farr.....	33332-14.	2
3rd Sergeant McMaster.....	42232-13.	1

No. 4 company.

1st Private Nash.....	43443-18.	\$4
2nd Private Kitchen.....	23444-17.	2
3rd Private W. McDonald....	44404-16.	1

No. 5 company.

1st Sergt. W. McMichael....	30344-14.	\$4
2nd Private J. Birdsall.....	30433-13.	2
3rd Sergeant Yerks.....	04403-11.	1

No. 6 company.

1st Private J. McNellie.....	24433-16.	\$4
2nd Private C. Campbell....	32324-14.	2
3rd Private A. Roberts.....	44024-14.	1

Average points of each company.

No. 1 Co., average points per man,	7
No. 2 do do do do do do do do	6
No. 3 do do do do do do do do	6 21-47
No. 4 do do do do do do do do	6 7-33
No. 5 do do do do do do do do	5 9-16
No. 6 do do do do do do do do	5 26-51

Average points for battalion, 6 39-254

RIFLE MATCH.—A match took place on Friday afternoon at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club, between companies 1, 2 and 6, of the 13th Battalion. The shooting, especially that made by companies 1 and 2, was splendid. The contest resulted in No. 1 beating No. 2 13 points, and No. 6 47 points. The two highest individual scores were made by Private D. English and Ensign Little of No. 6 company, the former being credited

with 50 and the latter with 49 points. The following are the scores in order of merit:

NO. I COMPANY.

Pvt Walker.....	32323	34444	34432	.47
Pvt Hamilton....	23442	44433	33222	.45
Ens Marsh.....	34043	34043	42233	.45
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C Sgt McCracken	32234	25433	30234	.41
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Corpl Barnard..	33034	34230	04033	.35
Sergt Strickland	23333	03342	03030	.33
Corpl Emslie....	23233	30032	00340	.28

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Pt Street.....	32042	34024	23432	.38
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Pt Travener....	24330	323	03033	.32
Corpl Kenney....	23424	00333	20303	.32
Corpl Caddy....	23442	32203	02200	.29
Pt T. McKeand...	20230	23233	22003	.27
Pt Britton.....	44220	20403	30500	.27

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—Hamilton Spectator.

FROM THE 34TH BATTALION, PRINCE ALBERT.

—A match between the Cannington and Prince Albert companies of their battalion, took place on the 18th July, at Prince Albert. The following is the score:

CANNINGTON.

Lieut. Lumsden.....	33322	43332	.28
Private Smith.....	42332	40038	.21
Sergeant Nicholls....	43424	44044	.35
Private.....	32243	00000	.14
" Thompson.....	30344	34244	.31
" Dawson.....	32202	00000	.9
" Metcalf.....	24204	34244	.29

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PRINCE ALBERT.

Private Barber.....	33222	32423	.26
" Dillon.....	43424	32322	.29
Sergeant Patterson...	42442	23442	.31
" McCaw.....	44444	00242	.28
Ensign Pound.....	34433	40433	.31
Major Forman.....	22332	42002	.20
Private Wright.....	32022	20400	.15

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Prince Albert thus proving the victor by 18 points. It will be seen some very good scores were made on both sides.

ST. CATHARINES RIFLE MATCH.—The last three days have afforded the lovers of rifle shooting all the sport they could reasonably expect, out of the interesting matches arranged under the auspices of the St. Catharines Rifle Club. The fact of several mat-

FIRST MATCH.

Company match, six men from each company in the county; 4 companies entered.

1st prize—Silver-plated Tea Service, won by No. 3 co., Capt. Wilkins. 177 points.

2nd prize—Cash \$12, won by No. 2 co., Capt. Thomson. 173 "

The score of No. 1 co., Niagara. 120 "

Score of No. 10 co., Virgil. 120 "

Five shots at 200 and 400 yards.

SECOND MATCH.

200 and 400 yards—five shots each range—open to Volunteers of the county only; 34 entries.

1st prize—\$10, Sergt. A. Mills, 36 points.

2nd " 8, Lieut. Murray, 33 "

3rd " 6, Capt. Thomson, 32 "

4th " 4, Q.M. Sergt Wilson, 31 "

5th " 4, Surg. Goodman, 31 "

THIRD MATCH.

200 and 500 yards—5 shots each range; 48 entries.

1st prize—\$15, Sheppard, Toronto, 32 points.

2nd " 10, A. Mills, 31 "

3rd " 8, O. F. Wilkins, 31 "

4th " 6, W. A. Mittleberger, 31 "

5th " 5, Buchner, Ingersoll, 29 "

6th " 4, Dr. Goodman, 29 "

7th " 2, G. Disher, 29 "

FOURTH MATCH.

300, 500 and 700 yards—all comers—5 shots each range; 26 entries.

1st prize—\$15, Murison, Hamilton, 53 points.

2nd " 10, G. Disher, 52 "

3rd " 8, A. May, 48 "

4th " 6, W. A. Mittleberger, 47 "

5th " 5, A. Mills, 46 "

6th " 4, Dr. Goodman, 45 "

7th " 2, C. Giles, Toronto, 44 "

FIFTH MATCH.

All Comers Derby—300 and 500 yards—5 shots each range; 32 entries.

1st prize—\$10.20, G. Wilson, 35 points.

2nd " 6.80, J. Cawker, 34 "

3rd " 6.80, Capt. Wilkins, 33 "

4th " 3.40, G. Disher, 32 "

5th " 3.40, J. Adam, 32 "

6th " 3.40 J. Mason, } divided 32 "

7th " C. Giles, }

In this match the Enfields beat the small bores.

SIXTH MATCH.

Consolation Stakes—400 yards—5 shots; 40 entries.

1st prize—\$5, Bradley, 19 points.

2nd " 3, T. Beatty, 18 "

3rd " 3, A. Storrs, 18 "

4th " 3, J. Junkin, 18 "

5th " 3, C. Craig, 18 "

6th " 3, Mason, 18 "

There were twenty-three prizes given in this match.—Constitutional.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE—Toronto, Montreal.

CAPTAIN DARTNELL, on the Changes of Drill, &c. Answers to Correspondents. General Orders. Miscellaneous. Remittances. D. K. A. Prize List.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1868.

ELSEWHERE we publish a letter from Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, M.P., in reply to some remarks, which appeared in a recent issue of this paper, having reference to a matter which is sufficiently notorious to claim our special attention. We the more willingly give Mr. Bowell's letter as we believe that gentleman offers in it a slight apology for the very harsh terms in which he characterised the Militia Staff in his speech on the Militia Bill in the House of Commons. We would be very sorry to impute to Mr. Bowell anything but the purest patriotic motives, but when his sentiments are expressed in language unnecessarily severe and pointed, and when we are given to understand the probable motives for such severity, it is only natural that we should doubt (Mr. B.'s denials to the contrary notwithstanding) the purity

of feeling which prompted that gentleman in the course he pursued. Mr. B. takes us to task for expressing our opinion, doubts our reasoning, and connects us, curiously enough, with the very staff whose usefulness he denies; but we can assure him that the members of that staff were as innocent of all knowledge of the article to which he demurs, until after its publication, as he was himself. As for our personal knowledge—we had the satisfaction of listening to Mr. Bowell's speech in the Commons, and can repeat that the Adjutant General "was perfectly correct" in saying that Mr. Bowell aspersed the gentlemen of the Militia Staff, and again refer him to his speech on the Militia Bill, as reported in the Ottawa papers. Take the following passage:—

"Such parsimony does not characterize the provisions which are to be made for a large and utterly useless staff during the time of peace. There is to be an Adjutant General with \$3,600 a year, and an extra \$1,000 for contingencies, making \$4,600 per annum; a Deputy Adjutant at \$2,600, who could do all the work that is to be done; nine Deputies at \$1,800 a year, and an innumerable number of Brigade Majors, running up the very modest sum of \$124,000 a year for the staff, sufficient for an army of a million of men. Why, Sir, these men are so thick that it is impossible to get anything done within a reasonable time."

Or take another:—

"Let any man look over the estimates for the Militia for the present year, and he will find, that out of \$1,000,000 the country is asked to spend, the 40,000 who are to be drilled are to receive but \$279,000 of it, a fraction over 25 per cent, while the whole of the balance is to be swallowed up by a useless staff and otherwise, and the work not half performed."

We will not refer to the above figures, which are altogether incorrect, as Mr. Bowell could show, if he would, as requested, publish a certain correspondence. As for the correctness of the Adjutant General's remarks at Toronto upon the article in the *Intelligencer* on the 3rd June, although the exact terms made use of do not occur, yet the general impression conveyed to the reader is, as the Adjutant General expressed it. What indeed would the volunteer organization be but a "sham" if the following from the *Intelligencer* be correct:—

"It may be, and no doubt is true, that Battalions and Brigades have been formed, and in all probability well officered, but what of all that. It is only on paper, and looks well in the office of the Adjutant General at Ottawa, but are the volunteers any better prepared than they were in 1866? We hesitate not to affirm that in many cases they are not, and that in others they are in a much worse state of organisation now than in 1866."

We have some knowledge of the Force throughout the country, a knowledge not confined to a section or a province, and have a lively recollection of seeing Battalions and Brigades in a high state of efficiency in other places than "on paper in the Adjutant General's office at Ottawa."

When it is remembered that the Militia of

the country is now undergoing a complete change, that a cumbersome and anomalous system is being replaced by one entirely different and more simple, it is only natural to expect that the force would be, to a certain extent disorganised; but such is not the case, as has been demonstrated by the muster for annual drill during the present summer, sufficiently we should think to convince the most determined fault-finder. There are defects we know, but those defects are such as can only be obviated in time and under the system about to be introduced. If, as he affirms, Mr. Bowell's intercourse with the gentlemen of the staff has been "of the most friendly and agreeable character," why did he take the most public and important opportunity to brand them as utterly useless, and as not half performing their work. If this is being friendly and agreeable we wonder what one must say to be insulting. Indeed the speech in the Commons and the article in the *Intelligencer*, are characterised by a tone so severe that, taken with what we have before stated. Mr. Bowell must see that the interpretation we have put upon his conduct is perfectly natural; if we have wronged him we are most willing to make amends, but we would not be fulfilling our obligations to the Force were we to silently permit it to be traduced in the persons of its most prominent members.

LORD CECIL and a couple of his brother officers of the Rifle Brigade, stationed in this city, have been in the habit of holding bible classes, distributing tracts and visiting the sick, and by their earnest and Christian conduct have been the means of doing much good. Doing so, however, does not, it seems, please the Horse Guards authorities, and Lord Cecil received an intimation a short time ago from that omnipotent quarter, pointing out the inconsistency of a man being a practical Christian and a British officer, and advising him to devote himself entirely to the Church. Other officers may devote themselves, as we see them continually, to women, horses, dogs, billiards, or any other extravagance of human folly, and it would be deemed a huge impertinence to interfere in their amusements; but these gentlemen are not to be permitted to do good as humble Christians. A correspondent of the *Ottawa Citizen* very justly remarks:—

"At this day, however, other churches are employing lay readers, catechists and other intelligent and pious laics in this work of religious instruction, and why should officers in the army be precluded from doing their part, if they are morally qualified and so minded? Are the rank and file so pure in their morals, so free from vice and so safe from temptation as to need no special help? I fear me that some ecclesiastics will have an awkward responsibility in connection with the Horse Guard remonstrances which had the effect of shutting Lord Cecil's mouth, and I can assure them that many very well informed and Catholic-minded Christians greatly regret the strange proceeding. Lord

Cecil did not, I think, undertake the administration of the Sacraments, but he visited the sick, superintended a bible class, distributed tracts, &c.—functions which, without intending any injurious reflection, clergymen, are not as a class with many noble exceptions; I admit—over ready to perform. Many poor suffering soldiers and some dying ones, derived great comfort from the attentions of this young nobleman and his companions, and if those attentions were among the "other function" which offended the Horse Guards, then I do not envy them the credit of their interference. There is one, however, who will say on a certain occasion, "I was sick and ye visited Me," and He will not inquire whether the visitor was a full robed priest or a simple layman, but He will add "because ye did it to the least of these ye did it unto me."

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH, by the last mail from England, we learn that the principal results of the great simultaneous rifle match between the volunteers of Great Britain, Australia and Canada, have just been announced by Mr. McGregor, late Captain in the London Scottish Rifles, the originator and manager of the match. The shooting commenced on June 1st, and was not concluded till June 21st. The competitors were not so numerous as last year, but the shooting was of a higher order. The conditions of the contest were that, during the twenty days on which it was open to Volunteers to compete, their shooting should be superintended by an officer appointed for the purpose, and that the scores made should be verified and pronounced correct before being sent to London. Australia has carried off the large prize which is valued at £1000. The winner's name is Private Stephen Lynch, 5th company, Sydney Rifles, score 155. The next highest were Sergeant Martin, Manchester Rifles, score 153, and Capt. Fenton, do., score 151. The scores of the squads which had promised to take part in the match from Canada, not having arrived at the appointed date, Mr. McGregor "regrets their absence." It is intended toward the end of the season to hold a large meeting of volunteers and others interested in rifle shooting, with the object of promoting these simultaneous matches.

A blot has been removed from the system of education of the future officers of the scientific corps, by the recent introduction of the study of military art and history into the course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich; and it will no longer be a reproach against that institution, that its pupils are sent into the army unable to read intelligent or study systematically for themselves the events of the wars carried on in their own time. The lectures on military history and the art of war, experimentally, introduced for the senior class at the beginning of the year, are to be placed upon a permanent footing, and extended to the second class as well; so that each officer commissioned will have the benefit of an entire year's course of

instruction. The lectureship has been converted into a professorship from the 1st inst., and the Chair has been bestowed upon Capt. Henry Brackenbury, R.A., the lecturer during the past quarter. In consequence of the introduction of the subject at Woolwich, the lectures occasionally delivered by Col. Chesney, R.E., at the Royal Engineers Establishment at Chatham, will in future be discontinued.

Ever the story of the Killkenny cats was illustrated in human affairs, it is illustrated by the war in South America. Down there the Brazilians and Paraguayans have been slaughtering each other in a style, to use one of their own expressions, *con mucho gusto*. But as the supply of male warriors is beginning to run out, the women, true to the historic traditions of their land,—if we are to believe him who first sailed up the quechua waters of the Amazon,—have taken up the "bow and spear" or, to be more modern and truthful, the rifle and bayonet, and under their leaders, who are also women, marched to the battle-field, determined to fight it out till the last woman falls upon the altar of her country. What a slaughter of innocents is here, we shudder to think of it, and picture to ourselves the terrible state of a country overrun by lawless bands of female marauders. Talk of the distraction caused by the march of an army of men, 'tis but a holiday excursion in comparison to the fell swoop of such a force as that led by Lieut. Colonel Margarito Ferreira.

The love of fighting inherent in the Milesian stock, and which gives Irishmen to the heroic rolls of every nation in the world, in this instance gives us, as if to prove that the daughters of the "Limerick lassies" have not dishonored their parentage, though removed by four generations and two oceans, a Brigadier General in the person of Eliza Lynch.

But to speak in all seriousness—the lovely daughters of the lovely land of Paraguay have given to the world the grandest instance of heroic devotion ever witnessed by any age or nation. It is impossible for anyone to read the accounts of this sad war without being struck with admiration for the conduct of the women. Imagine O, delicate Canadian sisters, the fair and tender daughters of that luxurious land, with pick and shovel in hand digging the graves for and burying their slain husbands, lovers and brothers upon the battle field; and when these had become too few to longer withstand the enemy, those heroic women, seizing the sword and rifle, took their place in the ranks and offered their fair bosoms as a last barrier against the bullets of the enemy in defence of their beloved country. Imagine ships unladen, trenches dug, cannon mounted, and served by the soft hands of women. Let who may prate about patriotism after that; henceforth the ladies of Paraguay have established their "rights" not only in

the hearts of the men of their own land, but in the hearts of all the men on earth. How does the paltry political sentimentality of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and that ilk, in the United States, pale into contempt before the glorious achievements of the women of South America. While we look upon the one with contempt we are ready to fall down and worship the other. Who would not willingly die—aye, more than die, *live* for such beings. What soldier is there who would not consider the hardest campaign a pleasure with such companions to cheer and fight for. If, as a soldier, we were unfortunately brought to face such a foe, we would run the risk of being branded a coward, and immediately fling down (and open) our arms to the first damsel who would consider us too mean a "captive of her bow and spear."

Give it up, is our advice to the Allies;—war not upon women, if ye would not earn the contempt of the whole civilized world. In such case victory or defeat would be alike disgraceful and ignominious and universal execration the reward.

In these days when everybody delights in bespattering everybody with indiscriminate praise, it is really refreshing to hear a contrary opinion expressed occasionally. A circumstance of this kind occurred lately at Port Hope where the usual "caw me, caw thee" was displaced by some very plain and, we understand, pointed remarks from Lieut. Colonel Jarvis, A.A.G. On the occasion of the inspection of the 46th Battalion and the Port Hope Cavalry Troop. The local press are very wroth, and recommend the removal of the inspecting officer. Of course at this distance, and being but imperfectly acquainted with the facts we are unable to express an opinion; but if Colonel Jarvis has unjustly censured the Volunteers of Durham, such injustice must eventually redound upon himself, and the 46th can afford to treat such censure as it deserves, for circumstances are sure to arise which will give them an opportunity for vindication. The remarks of the Port Hope *Guide* are not, we must say, in the best taste; however as the case has, we are informed, been laid before the Adjutant General we will defer all further comment for the present.

Our Toronto correspondent last week referred to the shabby way in which General Stisted was superseded in the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario. We must certainly say that there was ample room for the display of a greater amount of courtesy than was given by the authorities on this occasion. The gallant General during his one year of office has won the respect and esteem of all classes; and performed his duties in a manner that gave satisfaction to everyone. Remembering this, we think, he deserved a little more consideration than that vouchsafed by three days notice to quit.

The following are among the regulations for the Dominion Rifle Association matches to be held at Montreal, September 15th, 1868:—There shall be 9 distances, viz. 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000 yards. Targets, at 200 yards, 6 feet high by 4 wide; bull's eye, 8 inches; centre 2 feet. At 500 and 600, 6 feet square; bull's eye, 6 feet; centre 4 feet. At 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, 6 feet by 12 wide; bull's eye, 3 feet, centre, 6 feet. For all corners any position will be allowed. No magnifying sights allowed. No hair-triggers allowed. No front aperture sights, such as solid disk or bushes pierced in the centre, shall be allowed. In Volunteer matches only *bona fide* Government ammunition, supplied on the ground by the Association, will be allowed. Volunteers firing as such must appear in the uniform of their corps. We will give the regulations complete in our next; the above are however correct, as far as they go. It is the intention of the Council to print and distribute the rules as soon as they are decided upon.

The two great American soldiers who have been put forward by their respective parties as candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, are beginning to realize the pleasure of being vilified and blackguarded as much if not more than it ever fell to their lot to be praised. The filth which politicians on the other side fling at the heroes, whom they so lately lauded to the skies, shows how completely party passion can blind people and render them oblivious to former feeling and action. In reference to this the following curious story is told by the military organ of the United States:—

"Would it be credited, for example, that one of the chief newspaper vilifiers of General Grant has written scores and perhaps hundreds of columns, and certainly any number of editorials, about the trivial and familiar fact that the General's Christian name was accidentally enrolled on his entrance in the Military Academy Ulysses S. instead of Hiram Ulysses? The fact itself was interesting and curious enough for a single mention during the war, when Grant had developed into a great soldier, and when a thousand expressive puns and allusions were in vogue upon his name. But, had he never achieved his fame, the circumstance would have been utterly unworthy of notice. Even as it is, it is very trivial, because relating to so small a matter. He was christened Hiram Ulysses; but he was usually called, as is often the case, by the second name. His father, in soliciting his appointment at West Point, spoke of him by the familiar title of Ulysses. Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, a friend of the family and a member of Congress for Ohio, made the nomination, and 'knowing,' says one biographer, 'that his mother's maiden name was Simpson, and perhaps that she had a son named Simpson, sent in the name as Ulysses S. Grant.' The cadet warrant was so made out; and to avoid a probable suspension till the warrant should be corrected, young Grant delayed speaking of the error for the moment. Soon it had been printed and widely circulated, and became more difficult to correct. With

his customary disregard of details, the young cadet did not trouble himself further about the matter; but he has done something better in making the name of Ulysses S. Grant famous forever. This is the whole of the story, which is even amusingly characteristic of the importurbable soldier."

General Grant is not the only great soldier who, on entering political life, was assailed by the violence of partizan abuse and misrepresentation. Our readers may remember with what venom the unwashed rag tag of London assailed that greatest soldier of modern days, the Duke of Wellington; and with what bitterness his character was attacked by persons whose position and education should have induced better things. Washington too, we remember having read, received a greater smirching than even Grant has yet received; we are told that, at the close of his second term of office, one of the "fathers of the Republic" thanked God in Congress for having got rid of a tyrant. But if people will descend into the sewer running with the abominations of party politics they must naturally expect to be befouled. People who delight to dwell on the banks of this sweet scented puddle, take pleasure in flinging its contents at each other, but when a figure comes among them like Grant or Blair, the mark is too tempting for them not to have a fling at it.

BACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of the above monthly has reached us from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York, and, as usual, contains an interesting amount of first class reading.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, for August, contains one or two fairly written papers, a picture purporting to be a portrait of General Russell, some very bad original poetry and some passible selections. Better taste will have to be exercised and higher talent employed before "The New Dominion Monthly" becomes *the Magazine of Canada*.

The people of Ottawa have, we are informed, come forward liberally with contributions in aid of the Metropolitan Rifle Association, whose prize meeting is to take place on the 25th instant and following days at the Rideau Range in this city, which has been increased to 1,000 yards.

The Royal letters patent under the great seal, grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Cornelius Napier, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Bombay, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Napier, of Magdala, in Abyssinia, and of Caryngton, in the county palatine of Chester.

The London papers mention as a remarkable fact that Capt. Turner, of the 3rd Manchester Volunteers, made twelve consecutive bull's eyes, at 200 yards, a few days since at Wimbledon.

THE RIFLE MATCH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA & CANADA.

The principal results of the great simultaneous rifle match between the Volunteers of Great Britain, Australia, and Canada have just been announced by Mr. Macgregor, late Captain of the London Scottish Rifles, the originator and manager of the match, and Australia has carried off the largest prize for good shooting. This match was commenced on Whit Monday, the 1st of June, and was not concluded till the 21st ult. The competitors on this occasion have not been so numerous as last year and in previous years, but the shooting has been of higher order. Many well-known British shots competed, but in the chief event the representative of Australia claims the honor for the colony by two points. The conditions of the contest were that, during the twenty days on which it was open to Volunteers to compete, their shooting should be superintended by an officer appointed for the purpose, and that the scores should be verified and pronounced correct before being sent to London. These scores with some few exceptions, have now been received and the results are as follow:

Match A, 500 and 600 yards, 10 shots at each.—Scores of the five highest competitors in two out of the three competitions among the ten squads which entered:

COMPETITION II.—500 and 600 yards.		Points.
Private Stephen Lynch, 5th Company Sydney (Australia) Rifles	.....	79
Private Baker, 1st Gloucester (Bristol)	.....	73
Sergeant Martin, Manchester Rifles	.....	71
Captain Fenton, Manchester Rifles	.....	71
Corporal R. Brownlow, Sydney (Australian) Volunteers	.....	74

COMPETITION III.—500 and 600 yards.		Pts.	Tl.
Private S. Lynch	.....	76	153
Sergeant Martin	.....	76	153
Captain Fenton	.....	77	151
Corporal R. Brownlow	.....	76	150

Private Lynch therefore takes the first prize, which is valued at £16.

Match B, 900 and 1,000 yards, 10 shots at each.—Highest scores out of the three competitions among eight squads: Mr. Rigby, Dublin shooting Club, 69, 73—142; Mr. J. Bushell, Sydney, (Australian) Volunteers, 68, 73—141; Mr. Miller, hon. member of the Bristol Rifles, 74, 67—141; Private Baker, Bristol Rifles, 69, 69—133; Capt. Heaton, Manchester Rifles, 67, 71—138. The first prize in this contest is therefore won by Mr. Rigby.

RIFLE CLUB MATCH.—Match C, 900 and 1,000 yards, 10 shots. In this match the Bristol Rifle Club had only the Sydney (Australian) Club to contend against, and the latter were beaten by a bull's-eye only—4 points. The total scores were: Bristol Rifle Club, 328, 322—650; Sydney Rifle Club, 328, 318—646. The winning team in this match all shot with the Mitford small bore rifle, and their scores were as follow.

Second Competition.—Hon. member Mr. Bristol Rifles, 74—14 bull's-eyes and 6 centres; Hon. member W. E. Mitford, 67—2 bull's-eyes, 7 centres and three hits, Private J. Baker, Bristol Rifles, 66—3 bull's-

eyes, 10 centres and 2 hits; Sergeant G. Gibbs, 63—7 bull's-eyes, 11 centres, 1 hit, and 1 miss; Sergeant Lane, Bristol Rifles, 58—7 bull's-eyes, 8 centres, 3 hits, and 2 misses.

Third competition.—Private J. Baker 69—9 bull's-eyes, 10 centres; Hon. member Mitford, 67—12 bull's-eyes, 5 centres, 2 hits and 1 miss; Hon member Miller, 67—7 bull's-eyes, and 13 centres; Sergeant Lane, 65—7 bull's eyes, 11 centres, and 2 hits; and Sergeant Gibbs, 54—5 bull's-eyes, 8 centres, 5 hits, and 2 misses.

The scores of the squads which had promised to take part in the match from Canada not having arrived at the appointed date, Mr. Macgregor "regrets their absence." It is intended towards the end of the season to hold a largemeting of Volunteers and others interested in Rifle shooting with the object of promoting these simultaneous matches.

[We are very sorry to state that there was no Canadian squads taking part in the above matches. The idea was somehow unaccountably dropped.—Ed. VOL. REV.]

In the British House of Commons lately Mr. Corry, in reply to a question stated that the Admiralty have decided to place Navy Chaplains on the same footing as Army Chaplains as regards position, pay and retirement.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has sent to Halifax among other Government stores, some sixty dozen hand spikes, and a very large number of birch brooms. This is like sending coals to Newcastle.

NEW INFANTRY UNIFORMS.—The changes contemplated in the English infantry uniforms, although not officially sanctioned may be expected, says the *United Service Gazette* shortly to take effect. Besides the alterations we have before named are the following:—On state occasions officers will wear a gold-lace waistbelt and a gold and crimson sash; instead of the crimson shoulder cord now worn one of cloth will be substituted, on which the distinctive marks of different corps will be embroidered. The buttons and slashings are to be removed from the sleeve and a neat braiding will take their place. The proposal to substitute a Glen-garry bonnet for the forage now worn has met with strenuous opposition, and is not yet acceded to. A new cap has been designed for the Cape Mounted Rifles. It is much lighter, and of softer materials than the present one. The heavy useless cap is abolished, and a cock's tail feather supplies the place of the old horse-hair plume.

THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.—However agreeable the present position of the Household Cavalry may be to the officers, the men appear to be extremely dissatisfied, and would gladly be put on the same footing as the line. The *Army and Navy Gazette* prints a letter from a correspondent in the 1st Life Guards, complaining that "the men are

worked to death," and that "few very few, of the men who join our regiment live or remain in the service long enough to draw a pension; hardly a month passes but a number of men are discharged, invalided, or utterly done up, after some five or six years' service." He adds—"The dragoon, hussar, and lancer is to be envied. He draws, it is true, a little less pay, but he is better cared for than the Life Guardsman. The guardsman joins his regiment £6 in debt; the dragoon £1 in pocket. The dragoon is provided annually with a number of articles which the guardsman pays for himself. The dragoon mounts guard once a fortnight, the guardsman every other day. The guardsman's dinner weighs half a pound. The dragoon enjoys country quarters, and sees foreign service, whereas the guardsman is cooped up in expensive London nearly all his time."

The death is reported by a Toulon journal of an adventurous and highly accomplished French naval officer, Captain Dondart De Lagree, who left France three years ago at the head of a scientific mission to explore Eastern Asia. He went up the river Meicom, travelled through vast forests, deserts, and marshes totally unknown to Europeans, and after passing a period of two years without the possibility of communicating with his Government, arrived at Shanghai by the Thibet and the Chinese rivers. Despatches from the Governor of Cochinchina lately announced the success of the expedition, and also that it was about to return to France. It was at Suez, on his way home, that Capt. De Lagree died.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 31st July, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

"The Royal Guides" Governor General's Body Guard, Quebec.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Thomas Davidson, vice Ramsay, resigned.

To be Lieutenant: Cornet Wm. Cunningham, vice Davidson, promoted.

"1st York Troop" Governor General's Body Guard, Ontario.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison, junr.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto. To be Lieutenant to date from 2nd June, 1868: Ensign Edward Marion Chadwick, vice Ellis, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles," Woodstock. No. 10 Company, Mount Elgin. To be Captain (temporary): Samuel S. Mercer, Esquire, M. S., vice G. Smith, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry No. 4 Company, Paisley. The resignation of Ensign P. Sinclair is hereby accepted.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry. No. 3 Company, Seaford. To be Lieutenant (temporary): Ensign Charles Wilson, M. S., vice Wm. McPhillips, left the limits.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders. Thomas Lee, Gentleman, vice Wilson, promoted. No. 7 Company, Porter's Hill.

To be Captain, (temporary): Lieutenant Wm. Shephard, M. S., vice McDonald, resigned. To be Lieutenant (temporary): John McDonald, Gentleman, M. S., vice Shephard, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary): Robert Russell, Gentleman, M. S., vice Cantlon, left the limits.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Infantry. No. 4 Company, Madoc. To be Lieutenant (temporary): Baldwin Fralic, Gentleman, M. S., vice Tassie, resigned.

51st Battalion "The Hemmingford Rangers." No. 8 Company, St. Remi. To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: Ensign John Duncan, vice Dunn, left the limits.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders: Ernest Bureau, Gentleman, vice Duncan, promoted.

Bobcaygeon Infantry Company. To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders: James M. Dowding, Gentleman, vice Boyd, resigned.

To be Ensigns, acting till further orders: Charles L. Coulter, Gentleman, vice Parker, resigned.

BREVET.

To be Lieut.-Colonel: Major William Button, Markham Troop of Cavalry.

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

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

MR. KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.

(Continued from our last.)

And, although less distressing to see, the horses which had just lost their riders with out being themselves disabled, were formidable disturbers of any regiment which had to encounter them. The extent to which a charger can apprehend the perils of a battle field may be easily underrated by one who confines his observation to horses still carrying their riders; for, as long as a troop-horse in action feels the weight and the hand of a master, his deep trust in man keeps him seemingly free from great terror, and he goes through the fight, unless wounded, as though it were a field-day at home; but the moment that death or a disabling wound deprives him of his rider, he seems all at once to learn what a battle is—to perceive its real dangers with the clearness of a human being, and to be agonised with horror of the fate he may incur for want of a hand to guide him. Careless of the mere thunders of guns, he shows plainly enough that he more or less knows the dread accent that is used by missiles of war whilst cutting their way through the air, for as often as these sounds disclose to him the near passage of bullet or round shot, he shrinks and cringes. His eye-balls protrude. With fright, he still does not most commonly gallop home into camp. His instinct seems rather to tell him that what safety, if any, there is for him must be found in the ranks; and he rushes at the first squadron he can find, urging piteously, yet with violence, that he too by right is a troop-horse—that he too is willing to charge, but not to be left behind—that he must and will “fall in.” Sometimes a riderless charger thus bent on aligning with his fellows will not be content to range himself on the flank of the line, but dart at some point in the squadron which he seemingly judges to be his own rightful place, and strive to force himself in. Riding, as it is usual for the commander of a regiment to do, some way in advance of his regiment, Lord George Paget was especially tormented and pressed by the riderless horses which chose to turn round and align with him. At one time there were three or four of these horses advancing close abreast of him on one side, and as many as five on the other. Impelled by terror, by gregarious instinct, and by their habit of ranging in line, they so “closed” in upon Lord George as to besmear his overalls with blood from the gory flanks of the nearest intruders, and oblige him to use his sword.

Familiar pulpit reflections concerning man's frail tenure of life come to have all the air of fresh truths when they are pressed upon the attention of mortals by the “ping” of the bullet, by the sighing, the humming, and at last the “whang” of the round shot, by the harsh “whirr” of the jagged iron fragment thrown abroad from a bursting shell, by the sound—most abhorred of all those heard in battle—the sound which issues from the moist plunge of the round shot when it buries itself with a “slosh” in the trunk of a man or horse. Under tension of this kind prolonged for some minutes, the human mind, without being hurried, may be wrought into so high a state of activity as to be capable of well sustained thought; and a man, if he chose, whilst he rode down the length of this fatal North Valley, could examine, and test, and criticise—nay, even could change and restore that armour of the soul by which he had been accustomed to guard his serenity in the trials and dangers of life.

One of the most gifted of the officers now

acting with the supports was able, whilst descending the valley, to construct and adopt such a theory of the divine governance as he judged to be the best-fitted for the battle field. Without having been hitherto accustomed to let his thoughts dwell very gravely on any such subjects of speculation—he now all at once, whilst he rode, encased himself body and soul in the iron creed of the fatalist; and, connecting destiny in his mind with the inferred will of God, defied any missile to touch him, unless it should come with the warrant of a providential and foregone decree. As soon as he had put on this armour of faith a shot struck one of his holsters without harming him or his horse; and he was so constituted as to be able to see in this incident a confirmation of his new fatalist doctrine. Then, with something of the confidence often shown by other sectarians not engaged in a cavalry onset, he went on to determine that his, and his only, was the creed which could keep a man firm in battle. There, plainly, he erred; and, indeed, there is reason for saying that it would be ill for our cavalry regiments if their prowess were really dependent upon the adoption of any highly spiritual or philosophic theory. I imagine that the great body of our cavalry people, whether officers or men, were borne forward and sustained in their path of duty by moral force of another kind—by sense of military obligation, by innate love of fighting and of danger—by the shame of disclosing weakness—by pride of nation and of race—by pride of regiment, of squadron, of troop—by personal pride; not least, by the power of that wheel-going mechanism which assigns to each man his task, and inclines him to give but short audience to distracting, irrelevant thoughts.

But, whatever might be the variety of the governing motives which kept every man to his duty through all the long minutes of his trying advance, there was no variety in the results; for what it was duty to do, that every man did; and as often as a squadron was torn, so often the undisabled survivors made haste to repair it. The same words were ever recurring—“Close in! Close in!” “Close in to the centre!” “Close in!”

It was under this kind of stress—stress of powerful fire on each flank, and signs of dire havoc in front—that the three regiments (in echelon order, but with an always diminishing distance between the 11th Hussars and the 4th Light Dragoons) moved down to support the first line. Except that the pace of the 8th Hussars was more tightly restrained than that of the 11th Hussars or the 4th Light Dragoons, the conditions under which the three regiments respectively acted were, down to this time, much alike. Sustaining all the way cruel losses without means of reprisal, but always preserving due order, and faithfully running the gauntlet between the fire from the Causeway Heights and the fire from the Fedioukine Hills, they successively descended the valley.

Lord Cardigan and his first line, still descending at speed on their goal, had rived their way dimly through the outer folds of the cloud which lay piled up in front of the battery; but then there came the swift moment when, through what remained of the dimness, men at last saw the brass cannons gleaming with their muzzles towards the chests of our horses; and visibly the Russian artillerymen—unappalled by the tramp and aspect of squadrons driving down through the smoke—were as yet standing fast to their guns.

By the material obstacle which they offer to the onset of horsemen, field-pieces in action, with their attendant lumber-carriages

and tumbrils behind them, add so sure a cause of frustration to the peril that there is in riding at the mouths of the guns, that, upon the whole, the expedient of attacking a battery in front has been forbidden to cavalry leaders by a recognized maxim of war. But the huge misconception of orders which had sent the brigade down this valley was yet to be fulfilled to its utmost conclusion; and the condition of things had now come to be such that, whatever might be the madness (in general) of charging a battery in front, there, by this time, was no choice of measures. By far the greater part of the harm which the guns could inflict had already been suffered; and I believe that the idea of stopping short on the verge of the battery did not even present itself for a moment to the mind of the leader.

Lord Cardigan moved down at a pace which he has estimated at seventeen miles an hour, and already he had come to within some two or three horses' lengths of the mouth of one of the guns—a gun believed to have been a twelve-pounder; but then the piece was discharged; and its torrent of flame seemed to gush in the direction of his chestnut's off fore-arm. The horse was so governed by the impetus he had gathered, and by the hand and the heel of his rider, as to be able to shy only a little at the blaze and the roar of the gun; but Lord Cardigan being presently enveloped in the new column of smoke now all at once piled up around him, some imagined him slain. He had not been struck. In the next moment, and being still some two horses' lengths in advance of his squadrons, he attained to the long-sought battery, and shot in between two of its guns.

There was a portion of the 17th Lancers on our extreme left which outflanked the line of the guns, but with this exception the whole of Lord Cardigan's first line descended on the front of the battery; and as their leader had just done before them, so now our horsemen drove in between the guns, and some then at the instant tore on to assail the grey squadron drawn up in the rear of the tumbrils. Others stopped to fight in the battery, and sought to make prize of the guns. After a long and disastrous advance against clouds and invisible foes, they grasped, as it were, at reality. What before had been engines of havoc dimly seen or only inferred from the jets of their fire and their smoke, were now burnished pieces of cannon with the brightness and the hue of red gold—cannon still in battery, still hot with the slaughter of their comrades. In defiance of our cavalry raging fiercely amongst them, the Russian artillerymen with exceeding tenacity still clung to their guns. Here and there indeed gunners were seen creeping under the wheels for safety, but in general they fought with rare devotion, striving all that men could, in such conditions of fight, against the sabres and lances of horsemen. They desired at all hazards to save the Czar's cannon from capture by removing them in haste from the front; and apparently it was to cover this operation—an operation they had already begun to attempt—that the gunners, with small means of resistance, stood braving the assaults of dragoons.

Of those who swept on at the instant without staying to subdue the resistance of the artillerymen, Lord Cardigan from the first had been one. After charging into the battery, he continued his onset with but little remission of speed; and although the smoke was so thick as to put him in danger of crushing his legs against wheels, he pierced his way through at a gallop between the lumber-carriages and tumbrils, by a gangway

so narrow as hardly to allow a passage for two horsemen going abreast. Of necessity, therefore, his people who had hitherto followed him strictly now had to seek out other paths for their still continuing onslaught. Some, by bending a little, when necessary, to their right or to their left, found gangways more or less broad for their passage through the ranks of the artillery carriages, and others made good their advance by sweeping round the flanks of the battery, but a few only were able to follow close on the track of their leader and all these, sooner or later, were cut off from him by the incidents of battle.

In this way it happened that Lord Cardigan had already become almost entirely isolated, when, still pursuing his onward course, he found himself riding down singly towards a large body of Russian Cavalry, then distant, as he has since reckoned, about eighty yards from the Battery. This cavalry was retreating, but presently it came to a halt, went about, and fronted. Lord Cardigan stopped, and at this time he was so near to the enemy's squadrons that he has reckoned the intervening distance as so little as twenty yards. The same phenomenon which had enforced the attention of some of Scarlett's dragoons in the morning now presented itself under other conditions to Lord Cardigan. All along the confronting ranks of the grey-coated horsemen, he found himself hungrily eyed by a breed of the human race whose numberless cages of teeth stared out with a wonderful clearness from between the writhed lips, and seemed all to be gnashing or clenched. It is believed that this peculiar contortion of feature, so often observed on the Russian soldiery, was not, in general, an expression of anything like brutal ferocity, but rather of vexation, and keen, eager care, with a sense of baffled energy. Lord Cardigan himself imagines that, with the feelings of the Russian troopers whilst eyeing him, the thought of gain possibly mingled; for his pelisse being rich, and worn close at the time like a coat, showed a blaze of gold lace to the enemy.

It can rarely occur to any man to be able to recognise a friend or acquaintance across the dim barrier of distance of smoke which commonly divides hostile armies in a modern battle-field; but in the part of the valley to which Lord Cardigan's onset had brought him the air was clear, and I am assured that an officer of the house of Radzivil, then serving with the Russian cavalry, was able to recognise in the gorgeous hussar now before him, the same Earl of Cardigan whom he had formerly known or remarked during the period of a visit to England. This officer says that he ordered some Cossacks to endeavour to capture his London acquaintance, enjoining them specially to bring in their prisoner unhurt, and that, the better to whet their zeal, he promised them a tempting reward.

Certainly, the bearing of the Cossacks who now came forward against Lord Cardigan was very much what they might have been expected from men who had received such instructions as these. Two of them only, in the first instance, came up close to him, and these not, as I gather, in a truculent way, for they seemed as though they would have liked to make him prisoner. Lord Cardigan, however, showed no signs of an intention to surrender, they began to assail him with their lances, and for a moment his demeanour was like that of a man who regarded the movements of the Cossacks as disorderly rather than hostile; for full of high scorn at the wretchedness of

their nags—he sat up stiff in the saddle, and kept his sword at the slope. Presently, however, he found himself slightly wounded by a thrust received near the hip, and in peril of being unhorsed by a lance which caught hold of him by the pelisse and nearly forced him out of his saddle. Yet that last effort seems to have been made by a Cossack who was himself almost in retreat; for the man at the time had his back half turned to Lord Cardigan, and the thrust he delivered was the one known to science by the name of the "right rear point." The assailant had possibly learnt by this time that his comrades a little way off were flying from the English cavalry, and that he must not be too slow in conforming.

It was right of course, that instead of submitting to be taken prisoner, or to be butchered by overwhelming numbers, Lord Cardigan being nearly alone, and altogether unaided, should disengage himself, if he could, from the reach of his assailants by a sufficient movement of retreat, and this he accordingly did; but before he had galloped far back, and whilst on the Russian side of the battery he found that he had already extricated himself from personal molestation and had leisure to determine what next he would do.

Being now on the verge of that period in the battle when Lord Cardigan's course of action became such as to leave room for question and controversy, if not for unsparing blame, I would here interpose, and say that, down to the moment when he found himself almost alone in the presence of the enemy's cavalry, he had pursued his desperate task with a rare and most valorous persistency. And English officers, I know, will take pleasure in learning that, from the moment he said quietly "the brigade will advance," to the one, when nearly alone in the presence of the enemy's cavalry, he stiffly awaited his assailants with his sword at the slope, Lord Cardigan performed this historic act of devotion without word or gesture indicative of bravado or excitement, but rather with the air of a man who was performing an everyday duty with his every day courage and firmness.

When Lord Cardigan had withdrawn himself from the reach of his Cossack assailants he still continued to retire, and passed once more through the battery into which he had led his brigade.

Lord Cardigan, though acting as the more immediate leader of the first line, was also in command of the whole brigade, and had charge, amongst others, of the three regiments which formed its supports. Was he warranted in leaving those regiments to fight their way in or fight their way out without giving them the advantage, if any, which the presence of their Brigadier might confer?

Lord Cardigan answers this question by propounding a theory that his primary duty was the first line, and by also asserting that he could nowhere see his supports. He determined to follow the horsemen whom he saw falling back. Without seeing occasion to deliver any order, or to hold up his sword for a rally, he continued the movement by which he had withdrawn himself from the Cossacks, and remounted the slops of the valley.

It must be acknowledged that his exit from the scene in which he had been playing so great a part was at least infelicitous, and devoid of that warlike grace which would have belonged to it if he had come out of action only a little while later with the remnant of his shattered brigade; but despite the mischance, or want of swift competence

in emergency, which marred his last act, he yet gave, on the whole, an example of that kind of devotion which is hardly less than absolute. He construed his orders so proudly, and obeyed them with a persistency at once so brave and so fatal, that—even under the light evolved from a keen searching controversy—his leadership of this singular charge still keeps its heroic proportions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Exhibition—The Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and Prince-Napoleon, as *A Nappy Family*.—*Punch*,

The iron-plated steamer *Druid*, of the Dominion navy, made a highly satisfactory trial trip in Halifax harbour on the 15th instant.

Col. Badeau in his life of Grant, affirms that "when he had nothing to say, he says nothing." Of course we can only infer from this that he never had anything to say.—*N. O. Times*.

The Legion of Honor comprises 63,000 members, and a French Deputy proposes as a means of raising the revenue, to bestow the ribbon upon any one willing to pay a small sum for it.

A Belgian journal states that a meeting was recently held in London by M. Felix Pyat and other refugees, at which the expediency of assassinating the Emperor was solemnly put and carried as one of the resolutions.

Private letters from Rome speak in the most positive manner of the discontent and dissensions in the ranks of the motly Papal army. There are constant quarrels and fights between the members of the different nationalities composing it. In a recent affray at the Macao barracks, three men are said to have been killed, and a dozen wounded. Desertions are frequent, and would be much more so but for the vigilance exercised and the rewards given those who arrest deserters.

There has been trouble in the household of one Lieut. Webb, 41st U. S. Infantry, in Washington. Ford is the name of the disturber of his peace, who led Mrs. Webb, a fair, dark-haired blue-eyed woman of 22, in the way she should not go. They were discovered in that way by the light of a lantern held at a chamber window, and the results is a scene in court, husband agitated, wife going off in convulsions, and betrayer of his peace smoking a pipe calmly until locked up.

On Tuesday the Plymouth fort target at Shoeburyness was again attacked by the 10-inch gun. The result was a farther failure of the iron plank system, the whole of the 3 layers of 5-inch planking above the port-hole giving way *en masse*; one large portion weighing upwards of 30 cwt. was hurled against the rope mantlet, forcibly bending the 3 inch iron bar which supported it, whilst other fragments, weighing from 1 cwt. to 2½ cwt. each, were precipitated 100 feet to the rear. Yesterday it was arranged that salvoes from the five heavy guns in position would be fired.



DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES.

To be competed for at the Annual Match to take place at the City of Montreal, On the 15th September, 1868, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Table listing prizes for All Comers' Match: 1st prize \$250, 2nd do 100, 3rd, 5 prizes at \$20 each 100, 10 prizes of \$10 do 100, 10 do of \$5 do 50.

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

Table listing prizes for Wimbledon regulations: 5 highest scores \$20 each, 10 second highest do 10, 10 third do do 5.

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

Table listing prizes for 2nd stage: Highest score \$250, 2nd do 100, Entrance fee to match \$1.

For all comers' the shooting shall—unless otherwise specified—be in any position. No fixed artificial rest shall be allowed, unless otherwise specified.

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

Table listing prizes for Dominion of Canada Prize: 1st prize \$500, 30 of \$20 600, 30 of \$10 300.

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

Second Stage—5 rounds each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the 60 winners of prizes in the 1st stage. The competitor making the highest score to receive \$500 and a special badge.

To be shot for in both stages with the Government Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance 50 cents.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.—To be shot for by 15 competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association, or where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the senior staff officer in the Province to which they belong.

First prize to the highest aggregate score, a piece of plate worth \$500. To the highest individual score 50. To the second highest individual score 30. To the third highest individual score 20.

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

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

ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—Open to all comers of any nation: any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regulations: 1st Prize \$300, 2nd 100, 10 Prizes of \$15 150.

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

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION PRIZE.—To be competed for by members of affiliated associations who are also members of the Dominion R. A. 1st Prize \$200, Highest individual score 60, 10 second highest \$15 each 150, 10 next highest \$5 each 50.

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

MILITARY DISTRICT PRIZE.—To be shot for by ten competitors from each Military District, subscribers to the Dominion Rifle Association or affiliated associations. The selection to be certified by the District Association, or where there is no association, by the Senior Staff officer of the District. Selection to be made from efficient Volunteers, as in Dominion prize. To highest aggregate score \$400 (in plate or money), Highest individual score 50, Next ten highest individual scores 10 dollars each 100, Do do do 5 dollars each 50.

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

BATTALION MATCH.—To be competed for by six officers, non-commissioned officers or men from each Battalion, members of the Dominion Rifle Association or affiliated associations. 1st Prize \$250, Highest individual score 50, 2d highest do do 30, 10 next highest ten dollars each 100, 10 do do five dollars each 50.

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

THIS MILITARY PRIZE.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. Regular forces stationed in Canada: 1st prize \$40, 2nd do 30, 3rd do 20, 4th do 15, 20 prizes of five dollars each 100.

Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards. 3 shots at each range. Government Enfield or converted Snider Enfield rifles are to be used. Entrance 10s 2s cts. Additional Prizes will be announced from time to time, previous to the Match, as the Council may feel authorized to offer by the receipt of Contributions.

Pool-Targets will be provided at different Ranges. Two Blighting Shots will be allowed at Ten Cents per Shot.

The Council have determined to adopt the Wimbledon Regulations of 1867, as far as applicable, to the Prizes now offered for competition. These Regulations will be printed and issued as speedily as possible.

Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to affiliate must comply with that Rule before the 15th August. Subscribers under Rule 2 will be accepted up to 15th September.

C. STUART, Captain, Secretary.

Ottawa, July 16th, 1868.

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

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

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METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Tuesday, 25th August, and following days, on the

RIDEAU RIFLE RANGE, OTTAWA.

MILITARY AND ALL COMERS MATCHES

(Full particulars shortly.)



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA. Friday, 26th day of June, 1868.

PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulation,

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists sanctioned by subsequent Orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the under-mentioned Port shall be, and it is hereby included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA The Port of Londonderry WM. H. LEE, Clerk of Privy Council.



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

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, and until further notice TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS.

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

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

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway. Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line. T. S. DETLOR, Superintendent, THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director. N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time. Prescott, April 29th 1868. 14-11

M. B. AIRD, COMMISSIONER Agent and Broker. Office—544 Sussex street, next door to S. Howell's, Ottawa. C.W.

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In the beginning of May we shall issue the first number of "THE CANADIAN PRESS," which we shall publish monthly thereafter, in the interest of Newspaper Publishers throughout the Dominion, and in which we intend giving a complete list of the Newspapers in Canada, short sketches of the principal writers and newspaper men amongst us, a summary of news interesting to Journalists generally, and such other matter as may come within our province.

Any Publisher desirous of authorizing us to take advertisements and subscriptions for him, will please send a copy of his paper as an exchange, addressed to

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and also insert, under his editorial heading, the notice hereto attached.* He will further advise us by letter of the subscription price of his paper and his LOWEST RATES for advertising, by the line or column, for a year, half year, or an insertion, as the case may be, "including our commission of 25 per cent. on all advertisements and subscriptions taken for him," together with the number of subscriptions to his paper. Address

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MONTREAL, April, 1868.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

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

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

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

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Ottawa, Oct. 12

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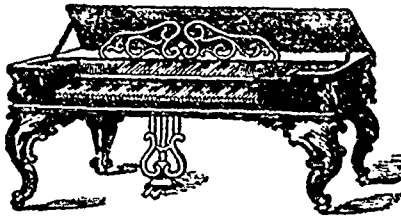
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