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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, NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

No. 44.

FOR "THE REVIEW."

BESIDE A LAKE.

BY G. C. H.

Beside a lake whose placid breast
Reflects the hills and dappled sky
Within a glen where shadows rest
And perfume-laden zephyr's sigh.

Beside a stream whose rippling voice
Spread melody throughout the wood
There, tired of men, and cities' noise,
I sought for peace in solitude.

I built my hut beside the stream
Where limpid wavelets lapped the shore,
Where softened fell the noontide beam
And wild flowers bloomed around the door.

And there I looked for happiness
Without alloy of sin or care,
But nought could gloomy thoughts repress,
They darker seemed with none to share.

I thought of happy days gone by,
Of friends—no longer friends to me;
I felt HER presence ever nigh—
'T was vain from memory to flee.

But once when slumber closed mine eyes
A spirit voice thrilled through my soul,
"Poor egotist, from self arise
"If thou wouldst ever self controul.

"Once more to duty's path return;
"O, fear it not, it leads to peace!"
I woke, my fate no more to mourn,
And toil from sorrow gave release.
Ottawa, Oct. 26th, 1868.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA BILL.

PASSED 1755.

By the Author of the Campaigns of 1754-64.

While presenting to the readers of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW a synopsis of the Military operations of the Campaigns of 1754-64, reference was made to an Act of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania passed in the year 1755, for the purpose of organising the Militia of that Province—as it would have unnecessarily extended the analysis then attempted it was not published in the order of the narrative—but as it exhibits in a strong light the peculiar feelings which animated the Legislative Assemblies of the Quaker Province at a period so immediately preceding "its actual rebellion against Great Britain"—it is thought advisable to present it unabridged to the readers of the REVIEW as illustrative of the feelings and local politics which led to the so called war of the Revolution.

The history of that war has yet to be written—not only with respect to its Military and Naval operations—but to the political intrigues which precipitated a contest at once unnatural and uncalled for. To thoroughly understand the whole bearings of the questions involved, it will be necessary to analyse the social and political life of the American colonists; and the Militia Bill, under consideration, furnishes a partial illustration of the latter phase of their economy—it is an important and interesting subject of speculation as to what might have been the condition of those colonies had they remained attached to the British Empire and their condition as an independent people trying to create a nationality.

AN ACT for the better ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be united for Military purposes within the Province of Pennsylvania, passed November 25th, 1755.

WHEREAS this Province was first settled by (and a majority of the Assemblies have ever since been of) the people called Quakers; who, though they do not, as the world is now circumstanced, condemn the use of arms in others, yet are principled against bearing arms themselves: and to make any law to compel them thereto against their consciences would not be only to violate a fundamental principle in our constitution and be a direct breach of our charter privileges, but would also in effect be to commence persecution against all that part of the inhabitants of the Province; and for them, by any law, to compel others to bear arms and exempt themselves, would be inconsistent and partial, yet forasmuch as by the general toleration and equity of our laws great numbers of people of other religious denominations are come among us who are under no such restraint some of whom have been disciplined in the art of war and conscientiously think it their duty to fight in defence of their country their wives their families and estates and such have an equal right to liberty of conscience with others.

And whereas a great number of petitions from the several counties of this Province have been presented to the House setting forth: That the petitioners are very willing

to defend themselves and their country and desirous of being formed into regular bodies for that purpose instructed and disciplined under proper officers with suitable and legal authority representing withal. That unless measures of this kind are taken so as to unite them together, subject them to due command and thereby give them confidence in each other, they cannot assemble to oppose the enemy without the utmost danger of exposing themselves to confusion and destruction.

And whereas the voluntary assembly of great bodies of armed men from different parts of the Province on any occasional alarm, whether true or false, as of late hath happened, without call or authority from the Government and without due order and direction among themselves, may be attended with danger to our neighboring Indian friends and allies as well as to the internal peace of the Province.

And whereas the Governor hath frequently recommended it to the Assembly that in preparing and passing a law for such purposes they should have due regard to scrupulous and tender consciences which cannot be done where compulsive means are used to force men into military service, therefore as we represent all people of the Province, and are composed of members of different religious persuasions, we do not think it reasonable that any should through a want of legal powers be in the least restrained from doing what they judge it their duty to do for their own security and the public good; we in compliance with the said petitions and recommendations do offer it to the Governor to enact, and be it enacted by the Honorable Robert Hunter Morris, Esq., with the King's royal approbation, Lieutenant Governor under the Honorable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquire, true and absolute proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania and of the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon the Delaware, by and with the consent of the representatives of the freemen of said Province in general assembly met and by authority of the same; That from and after publication of this Act it shall and may be lawful for freemen of this Prov-

ince to form themselves into companies as heretofore they have used to do in time of war without law, and for each company by majority of votes in the way of ballot to choose its own officers, to wit: a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign, and present them to the Governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being for his approbation; which officers so chosen, if approved and commissioned by him, shall be the Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign of each company respectively according to their commissions, and the said companies being divided into regiments by the Governor or Commander-in-chief, it shall and may be lawful for the officers so chosen and commissioned for the several companies of each regiment to meet together and by majority of votes in the way of ballot to choose a Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel and Major for the regiment and present them to the Governor or Commander-in-chief for his approbation, which officers so chosen, if approved and commissioned by him, shall be the Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel and Major of the regiment according to their commissions during the continuance of this Act.

Provided always—That if the Governor or Commander-in-chief shall not think fit to grant his commission to any officer so first chosen and presented, it shall and may be lawful for the electors of such officer to choose two other persons in his stead and present them to the Governor or Commander-in-chief, one of whom, at his pleasure, shall receive his commission and be the officer as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid—That as soon as the said companies and regiments are formed and their officers commissioned as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor or Commander-in-chief by and with the advice and consent of the Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels and Majors of all the regiments being for that purpose by him called and convened, or by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the said officers that shall be met and present, together on such call to form, make and establish Articles of War for the better government of the forces that shall be under their command and for bringing offenders against the same to Justice; and to erect and constitute Court Martial with powers to hear, try, or determine any crimes by such Articles of War, when made as aforesaid, and inflict penalties by sentence or judgment of same on those who shall be subject thereto in any place within this Province, which Articles of War when made as aforesaid, shall be printed and distributed to the Captains of the several companies and by them distinctly read to their respective companies; and all and every Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign or other freeman who shall after at least three days consideration of the said Articles voluntarily sign the same in presence of some one Justice of the Peace acknowledging his having perused or heard the same distinctly read and that he has well

considered thereof, and is willing to be bound and governed thereby, and promises obedience thereto, and to his officers accordingly, shall thenceforth be deemed well and duly bound to the observance of the said Articles and to the duties thereby required, and subject to the pains, penalties, punishments and forfeitures that may therein be appointed on disobedience and other offences.

Provided always—That the Articles so to be made and established shall contain nothing repugnant, but be as near as possible conformable to the military laws of Great Britain and to the Articles of War made and established by His Majesty in pursuance of the last Act of Parliament for punishing mutiny and desertion: the different circumstances of this Province compared with Great Britain and of a voluntary militia of freemen compared with mercenary standing troops being duly weighed and mutually considered.

Provided always—That nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give any power or authority to the Governor or Commander-in-chief and the said officers to make any Articles or Rules that shall in the least affect those of the inhabitants of the Province who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, either in their liberties, persons or estates, nor any other persons of what persuasion or denomination soever who have not first voluntarily and freely signed the said Articles after due consideration as aforesaid.

Provided also—That no youth under the age of twenty one years nor any *bought* servant or indentured apprentice shall be admitted to enrol himself or be capable of being enrolled in the said companies or regiments without the consent of his or their parents or guardians, masters or mistresses in writing under their hands first had and obtained.

Provided also—That no enlistment or enrolment in any of the companies or regiments to be formed or raised aforesaid, shall protect such person in any suit or civil action brought against him by his creditors or others except during his being in actual service in field or garrison, nor from a prosecution for any offence committed against the laws of this Province.

Provided also—That no regiment, company or party of Volunteers shall by virtue of this Act, be compelled or led more than three days march beyond the inhabited parts of the Province, nor detained longer than three weeks in any garrison without an express engagement for that purpose first voluntarily entered into and subscribed by every man so to march or remain in garrison.

This Act to continue in force until the 30th day of October next and no longer.

FRONTENAC ELECTION.—Mr. Calvin has been returned member of the local legislature, for the county of Frontenac, by a majority of over 400 over his opponent, Mr. Britton. The member elect fills the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Henry Smith.

THE INCIDENTS OF A SIEGE.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

The *Ando-Brazilian Times* published a narrative of the events which occurred in connection with the evacuation of Humaita, and the subsequent surrender, after a struggle of more than a week's duration, of the Paraguayan garrison:—

"To evacuate Humaita the Paraguayans had 80 or 100 boats, and the evacuation was going on for a week before it was completed. First the families were removed, then the sick, the prisoners, a large quantity of munitions, the remainder of their food, and finally the garrison, the outpost being maintained to the last moment to deceive the allies. Almost all the non-combatants, and probably at least a third of the garrison, passed through the lake in the middle of the narrow peninsula without exciting suspicion, and it was only on the withdrawal of the outposts at Humaita that the allies became aware of the fact that the garrison was withdrawing to Timbo. The allied forces in the Chaco were then raised to 10,000 men, and the gunboats were brought up and grape was poured into the narrow peninsula, which, however, being covered with bush, thickets, and tall reeds, favored the concealment of the Paraguayan movements. Hidden in the thickets the Paraguayans had some heavy cannon, which played on the vessels: while, opposed to the allied position, they had a strong battery which guarded them from attack on that side. They transported boats overland to the lake, and armed some with small cannon, and during the night of the 25th of July no doubt many escaped, being assisted by the Paraguayans in Timbo. During the 26th the escape continued, but the allies made great exertions to open space for their fire and to carry small cannon over to commanding points. In doing this they were frequently attacked by the armed boats. At night on the 26th a great effort was made by the Paraguayans to escape in the darkness, with 30 to 40 boats and 600 to 800 men. Being discovered, a heavy fire was kept up upon them, and some of the boats were forced to return; but others with the support of the armed boats of the Timbo Paraguayans, succeeded in passing, but with heavy loss. Gelly y Obes says they lost 500 out of 1000. Two more flats with cannon were brought from Timbo and placed in the lake, and on the 27th the Brazilians dragged over some from the river to contend with them on the lake. After a reconnaissance upon the 27th, in which loss was experienced, on the 28th an assault was attempted by the Brazilians, to the number of 3000 to 4000 men, upon the battery which the Paraguayans had, but they were received with so severe a fire from the battery and from infantry posted in the woods, that they were forced to retire after losing 400 men in the vain attempt. Fights continued daily and nightly between the allies and the garrison, aided in their attempts to escape by the Paraguayans of Timbo, and on the night of the 29th the last sent over some 20 boats to transport part of the garrison across and carry cooked meat to the rest. Only a few succeeded in getting over, because of the fire poured in from 11 cannon and a large number of troops. On the night of the 31st, some 12 boats made an attempt to escape, but were beaten back by the armed boats stationed on the lake. They, however, returned suddenly, and, overpowering one of the boats, succeeded in passing and escaping. At midnight of the 1st of August another affair occurred, eight or ten

Paraguayan boats making the attempt to pass the line of armed boats, but their movements being seen, the one in which Colonel Hermosa went was run down and destroyed with all its crew. Eight boats were captured, and their crews mostly killed or drowned. On bringing the boats to land and on examining the bodies, some dead women were found dressed in soldiers' clothes. Of the 20 or 25 wounded two or three were women, one with an infant, whose arm was traversed by a ball. Some other young children were likewise among the saved. Up to the 4th the night fighting continued, but on that day father Ignacio Esmerats, a chaplain in the Brazilian hospitals, obtained permission to try if he could effect communication with the Paraguayans, as two officers previously sent to summon them to surrender had been driven off with bullets. In that he was successful, and on the 5th the Paraguayans on the peninsula surrendered to the number of 98 officers and 1,230 men, the commander, Colonel Martines, being among the number. They were three days without food, and some 200 were prostrated by exhaustion; 300 were sick or wounded. The official bulletin of the army says that the lakes, woods, redoubts, and their surroundings are choked with bodies. The conditions of capitulation stipulated that the garrison should not be forced to serve against Lopez, and that the officers might keep their swords and choose the allied nation in which to reside. The losses of the allies in the ten days' desperate struggle on the peninsula were serious, not being less than 500 men; the marine lost 6 killed and 21 wounded in various boat fights, from the 29th July to the 4th of August. The official returns of the allied losses on the 16th of July give them at 1,020, of whom 228 were killed; on the 18th, 290, including 66 killed."

On the 30th of July a number of ironclads commenced the bombardment of the works at the mouth of the Tebiquary, and on the same date demolishing of the fortress of Humaita was begun. The number of cannon captured inside and on the Chaco amounted to some 200, all of which, together with the chains forming the boom, were divided between the three Powers. It was announced that Timbo would be at once attacked by land and water, and that a column of 10,000 to 1500 men was organizing for immediate operations upon the defences of Tebiquary.

RIFLE MATCHES.

ORILLIA INFANTRY COMPANY'S ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH. — Tuesday last was a gala day amongst the Orillia volunteers, and one which will be long remembered by those who took part in the day's proceedings. We mentioned in last week's issue that it was the intention of the officers to hold the first annual Rifle Match between the members of No 7 Co. on that day. For a week previous to the match considerable speculation was rife as to who were likely to be the winners, but although the three favorites took prizes, no one guessed the exact five marksmen. About twenty of the members paraded at the hour appointed for the competition to begin. The day was damp and cold, but very calm, and by no means unfavourable to good shooting. At one o'clock Mr. Ross very thoughtfully and kindly provided the competitors with a lunch. The ranges were 200 yards, 5 shots, and 400 yards, 10 shots. Subjoined is the score of the winners: —

- 1st, prize \$10—Private Uriah Payne, 44 pts
- 2nd " 7—Corporal J. Mullen, 43 pts
- 3rd " 5—Private Geo. Payne, 43 pts
- 4th " 3—Private J. Constable, 35 pts
- 5th " 2—Private W. Robinson, 35 pts

The next score was 31 points, made by Private Wm. Price.

It will be seen the the shooting was of a very superior kind. On shooting off the tie between Corporal Mullen and Private Geo. Payne, they again tied by making each a centre, which, on trying once more, they repeated. The contest was now decidedly exciting, and on their shooting off for the third time, when Corporal Mullen made an outer, it was thought certain that Payne would win, but he making O, the former was the victor. The tie between Privates Constable and Robinson was decided by the former making a centre and the latter an outer.

Captain Wigmore invited the members of the Company and a number of prominent gentlemen to a dinner in the evening, at the Orillia House. About eight o'clock nearly fifty persons sat down to a repast of which it is only necessary to say that it was served up in Mr. Ross's usual style. Amongst those present we noticed John Kean, Esq., Warden of the County of Simcoe, W. N. Rutledge, Esq., Reeve of Medonte, Dr. Corbett, and Dr. Slaven. Capt. Wigmore read a letter from James Quinn, Esq., Reeve, expressing his regret at not being able to attend. The Captain also stated that he had expected the members of the Village Council would be present but none of them had either come or taken any notice of the invitation.

At intervals during the evening the proceedings were enlivened by songs from Sergeant-Major McKinlay and Mr. Thomas Wainwright, and comic recitations by Lieut. Elliot. The assemblage broke up at an early hour, after having spent a very pleasant evening and all expressed themselves satisfied with the proceedings of the day.

The Captain expressed his hopes that the Company Rifle Match may become an annual affair, and we trust it will.—Orillia Expositor.

RIFLE MATCHES AT WOODSTOCK.

The following is the score of the late matches of the Oxford Rifle Association:

FRIST MATCH

Open to all comers; 400 and 500 yards; Enfield Rifles; five shots at each range.

NAME	POINTS	PRIZE.
C. Murray.....	31	Cash.....\$10 00
Thos Wastie.....	32	Bbl. Flour..... 8 00
R A Woodcock.....	42	Cash..... 6 00
Dr Carroll.....	31	Fat Sheep..... 5 00
M. L Aldrich.....	31	Cash..... 4 00
Lt-Col Moffatt.....	29	Riding Whip..... 3 00
J. Pascoe.....	29	Cash..... 2 50
Sergt Chambers.....	29	Cash..... 2 50
Capt Dawson.....	28	Cash..... 2 00
Wm Branfather.....	27	Cash..... 2 00
N McEachran.....	27	Cash..... 2 00
Capt McCleneghan.....	27	Cash..... 1 00
Sergt E Fair.....	24	Cash..... 1 00
Ensign Nesbitt.....	23	Cash..... 1 00
J Elliott.....	23	Cash..... 1 00
Dr Wright.....	21	Cash..... 1 00
J Breckon.....	21	Cash..... 1 00
Ensign Canfield.....	21	Cash..... 50

SECOND MATCH

Ranges 200 and 300 yards; any rifle; any position; five shots at each range.

NAME	POINTS	PRIZE.
Thos Wastie.....	37	Cash.....\$12 00
C Murray.....	33	Cash..... 10 00
Ensign Canfield.....	32	Cash..... 9 00
A W Francis.....	32	Cash..... 8 00
J Breckon.....	32	Cash..... 7 00
J Pascoe.....	31	Cash..... 6 00
N McEachran.....	31	Cash..... 5 00
H Coad.....	31	Cash..... 4 00
W Branfather.....	31	Wash Tub and Slippers..... 3 75

W Schell.....	31	Brace of Pistols.....	3 50
J A Tidy.....	30	Cash.....	3 00
Capt Lawson.....	30	Cash.....	2 00
G Galloway.....	29	Spade.....	2 00
Dr Carroll.....	29	Necktie and Scarf Ring.....	2 00
M L Aldrich.....	28	Cash.....	1 50
T Scott.....	28	Quarter of Mutton.....	1 50
Sergt H Hall.....	27	"Chronicle" one year.....	1 50
R A Woodcock.....	26	Cash.....	1 00
Dr Wright.....	26	Tabacco Barrel.....	1 00
Asst-Adjt Chinner.....	26	Cash.....	50
G Harwood.....	26	Fair Infant's Shoes.....	25

THIRD MATCH.

Open to all comers; 300 and 500 yards; Enfield Rifles; five shots at each range.

NAME	POINTS	PRIZE.
G Galloway.....	33	Bishop's Prize.....\$10 00
T Wastie.....	29	Scarf Pin and Set of Horse Shoes..... 8 00
Col Moffatt.....	28	Cash..... 6 00
Ensign Canfield.....	27	Game Bag..... 6 00
M L Aldrich.....	26	Cash..... 5 00
N McEachran.....	25	Fruit Cake & "Sentinel" one year..... 4 50
T. Elliott.....	25	Cash..... 4 00
Capt McCleneghan.....	25	Album and "Times" 1 year..... 3 50
Asst-Adjt Chinner.....	21	Cash..... 3 00
Capt Dawson.....	24	Cash..... 3 00
J Breckon.....	21	Cash..... 3 00
Chas Murry.....	23	Cash..... 3 00
Corp'l Coad.....	23	Cash..... 2 00
J A Tidy.....	22	Cash..... 2 00
W Schell.....	20	Cash..... 2 00
R A Woodcock.....	20	Cash..... 2 00
Sergt Midgler.....	20	Cash..... 1 00
Sergt Adams.....	20	Cash..... 1 00
J. Pascoe.....	19	Cash..... 1 00
Dr Wright.....	18	Cash..... 1 00
Sergt Hall.....	17	Cash..... 50

Special prize—Silver Medal—by Capt. McCleneghan, for the highest score in all the matches, won by Thos. Wastie, London.—(Ingersoll Chronicle.)

RIFLE MATCH.—We publish below the score of a rifle match between six married and single men of the Bayfield Volunteer Company, which came off on Monday last, 27th ult., which resulted in favor of the benedicts by 33 points:—

	MARRIED.			Tot'l
	400 yds	300 yds	200 yds	
Sergt. Joslin,	12	10	11	33
" McCann,	9	9	12	30
" Pollock,	9	7	10	26
Corp. Baxter,	6	5	9	20
" Haacke,	9	5	12	24
Pvt. McLeod,	5	6	14	25
Total				158

SINGLE.

	400 yds	300 yds	200 yds	Tot'l
	Lt. Jackson,	8	3	
Corp. Johnson,	9	6	13	28
Pvt. Woods,	8	2	9	19
" Cassels,	7	0	7	14
" Twentymen,	5	2	8	15
" Robinson,	7	6	12	25

Total 124

The votaries of celibacy, not satisfied with their fortune (in shooting) have issued another challenge which has been accepted and will be held on Saturday, the 7th of November next.—New Era.

OTTAWA CADET CROPS—JUDGE ARMSTRONG'S MEDAL.—This medal was won last year by Private H. Langton. At the second annual competition, held yesterday, Private F. Simpson was the successful Cadet. The shooting was not as good as usual, owing to severity of the weather, which made accurate firing almost impossible. The following were the best scores:—

	100	200	300	T'l
H. Armstrong,	11	5	6	22
w. Cousens,	14	7	2	23
w. Cousels,	9	3	0	12
F. Simpson,	12	9	4	25
C. Armstrong,	7	2	3	12
H. Wicksteed,	13	2	0	15

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

DRILL.

The Horse Guards has recently furnished us with an addition to the Field Service (Batt Sec p 281) viz - The formation of column from line on a central company, all the remaining companies moving in rear. This manœuvre, although consistent with the principles involved in the new system of Deployments, can scarcely be considered a very important addition. And it may be remarked that, so far as I am aware, we are indebted solely to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, for the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the order, for I do not remember to have seen any General Order in the *Gazette*.

At p. 345 (Echelon movements) we are told that the cumbersome and tedious process of placing companies at their proper angles in echelon by the wheel of coverers from the 7th file is applicable only to Instruction Parades, and that such manœuvres should, on general occasions, be executed on moveable pivots. It is therefore somewhat remarkable that no provision has been made in Section 33 to extend the principle to the formation of line from open columns at the halt.

Something like the following inserted in Section 33, would, I venture to think, be quite as useful a manœuvre as the one just promulgated.

An open column forming line on the front company from the halt, on moveable pivots. In this movement the caution will be, on the move—form line on the front company—the commanding officer will then give the order remaining companies—on the move left (or right) wheel—the whole—quick march. On this command the front company will move straight to the front, halting by command of its Captain on the word forward—given by the commanding officer to the remaining companies when they have completed the eighth of a circle. In all other respects the movement will be performed as laid down in No. 5 of this Section No. 33.

VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENTS.

Perhaps a hint of a mild evolution or two in strict accordance with existing regulations may help to pass the time while the military authorities decide when they will address themselves to the solution of the broad problems which lie before them.

I notice in the published accounts of the recent Cavalry and Artillery Camp, the repetition of an error which struck me, as being a deliberate waste of opportunity for acquiring a particularly useful species of practical knowledge. I allude to the tents being pitched by the Regulars for the Volunteers. Volunteers do not require (how-
ever kindly the intentions of the Military Authorities) to be treated as holiday soldiers. If a volunteer is worth his salt he goes into camp to learn all that he can cram in the limited time allowed him, and he

ought to have the opportunity afforded him of practically working out every detail of camp life. Supervision and instruction by Regulars is a boon, but the Volunteers should do the work themselves. It was the same thing at Thorol. Whenever a Volunteer Battalion goes out of Camp, it should be made to strike its own tents, and whenever a Volunteer Battalion goes into Camp it should be made to pitch them for itself. There were dozens of Cadets at Laprairie in 1865, who would have known nothing of the routine of pitching a camp, if they had not gone down to the camping ground of the Regulars, when they arrived for the field day and taken notes of their proceedings. I have not yet procured Major Scoble's work but I trust, for the sake of volunteer officers generally, it contains the requisite detail for pitching a camp.

THE RELATIVE MERITS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

The opinion that Infantry in good order is indestructible by equally good Cavalry is one which has of late years, especially since Waterloo, obtained almost universal credence, at least among infantrymen. This idea is, to a certain extent borne out by the axiom laid down in the Field Exercise, that an infantry soldier, properly trained, should be a match for a cavalry soldier. The charges of the Mamelukes on the French squares in Egypt perhaps scarcely bear out the theory, the conditions of discipline being unequal. Neither does the breaking of the Persian squares at Kooshab, for a like reason, give to the reverse proposition.

The battle of Waterloo itself certainly afforded strong evidence in favor of Infantry, as, although "Napoleon's horsemen inundated the field, drove the artillerymen from their guns, careered in the intervals of the squares, and seemed masters of the ground, they failed to make a permanent impression."

A certain sanction is also lent to the opinions of those who believe in the innate superiority of steady infantry, by many records of the latter part of the middle ages. When it first became apparent that a well organized foot soldiery was at all capable of holding its own against the cavalry of the day—a cavalry, be it also remembered peculiarly formidable from its iron weight, and length of weapon, to an infantry as yet innocent of fire arms. The following passages from Prescott's account of the campaigns in Italy of Gonsalvo de Cordova, (the great Captain) against the armies of Charles VIII of France, will perhaps, in this respect, be not uninteresting.

"The astonishing success of the French was still more imputable to the free use and admirable organization of their infantry, whose strength lay in the Swiss mercenaries. Machiavelli ascribes the misfortunes of his nation chiefly to its exclusive reliance on cavalry. This service, during the whole of the middle ages, was consid-

ered among the European nations the most important; the horse being styled by way of eminence "The Battle." The memorable conflict of Charles the Bold with the Swiss Mountaineers, however, in which the latter broke in pieces the celebrated Burgundian ordonnance, constituting the finest body of chivalry of the age, demonstrated the capacity of infantry, and the Italian Wars at length fully re-established its ancient superiority."

The Swiss were formed into Battalions varying from three to eight thousand men each. They wore little defensive armor, and their principal weapon was the pike, eighteen feet long. Formed into these solid battalions, which, bristling with spears all around, received the technical appellation of the *hedgehog*, they presented an invulnerable front on every quarter. In the level field with free scope for action, they bore down all opposition, and received unshaken the most desperate charges of the steel clad cavalry on their terrible array of pikes. They were too unwieldy, however, for rapid or complicated manœuvres, they were easily disconcerted by any unforeseen impediment, or irregularity of the ground, and the event proved that the Spanish foot armed with its swords and bucklers, by breaking in under the long pikes of its enemy, could succeed in bringing him to close action, where his formidable weapon was of no avail. It was repeating the ancient lesson of the Roman legion and the Macedonian phalanx."

We are further told, in a note, that Polybius, in his minute account of this celebrated military institution of the Greeks, (the Phalanx) has recapitulated nearly all the advantages and defects imputed to the Swiss *herisson* (hedge hog) by modern European writers. It is also stated that Gonsalvo, who however, was weak in heavy cavalry, carefully avoided direct encounter with the dreaded Swiss battalions.

It is obvious that the defects incident to what, both in antiquity, and in the middle ages, was nevertheless a magnificent infantry, are entirely done away by the ready mobility of modern battalions; while the relative strength of cavalry may be said to be diminished, not only by the introduction of arms of precision, but also by the want of that comparative invulnerability, which in the absence of firearms, must have added so much to the confidence of the steel-clad squadrons of chivalry.

So far therefore a reference to former periods would seem to strengthen the opinion of those who maintain the superiority of infantry in the present day. Neither does Col. Hamley in his succinct resume of the operations of war advance anything to validate that idea as relates to Infantry against Cavalry unaided by other arms. On the contrary he says "Good infantry throughout the century, successfully resisted cavalry

"alone;" and again "experience has proved that, in general actions, cavalry charges, except against cavalry, are indecisive, unless supported by infantry." It would even appear that squares are no longer absolutely necessary to repel any but the best cavalry, for Col. Hamley goes on to say that—"Impressed by the difficulty of keeping battalions in squares under the fire of improved Artillery, the French appear to approach the conclusion that squares should be altogether abolished, and that infantry should meet the attack of cavalry in line. So long as the line is secure on its flanks this might perhaps be judicious against cavalry accompanied and supported by artillery, though it is likely that the best cavalry would generally break a line of infantry by a direct attack. But if the flank of the line were exposed, it would be impossible in any formation except a square, to resist well manœuvred squadrons."

It is probable that, in a war with America, we should have but little occasion to resort to squares, as the enemy's artillery would in all likelihood be fair, while there is but little doubt that his cavalry would not be 'the best.' In the late American war, the cavalry on either side was confessedly unfit to take its place in the line of battle, and it is altogether unlikely that it has since improved, or will do so in time of peace.

Let us, however, hear what Col. Hamley has to say *pour encourager les autres*. The first result of his researches which meets the eye is perhaps scarcely complimentary to modern cavalry, for it is an opinion that no army since the time of Frederic, "Has possessed a cavalry leader or a body of horsemen, who could claim any superiority over Scid-litz and his squadrons." The passage is too long for quotation entire, but it is implied that, as a general rule, modern cavalry has been deficient in "The resolute home charge" which was once the characteristic of the arm.

But he proceeds to say "In the last great wars originated the notion which now prevails that cavalry cannot break infantry; though it is clear that in no formation can infantry really withstand a cavalry charge pushed home, and that when horse fail to break foot, it is from moral, not physical causes."

I scarcely believe myself that an Anglo-Saxon Infantry in four deep square (of course I speak of highly trained and disciplined troops) is capable of being broken even by a similarly trained Anglo-Saxon Cavalry, all conditions being equal, yet the following idea is one calculated to put the best infantry on their mettle. "Squadrons should be drawn up in the rear of each other, with intervals equal at least to their length. The leading squadron, on failing to break the enemy, wheels outward, and is followed by the next, and so on in quick succession. This series of charges may frequently shake troops that have stood one or two stead-

ily. But it is inexpedient to form the cavalry column more than four or five deep; for if that number of charges fail, it is not likely others would succeed, especially as the preceding squadrons will have left in front of the infantry a rampart of fallen men and horses."

Supported, however, by artillery it is distinctly stated that cavalry should destroy infantry, unless the ground were broken and favorable to the latter. For the cavalry manœuvring on the flanks, would force it to form squares, which could not be long maintained under the fire of the guns."

And it is implied that cavalry attacks supported by infantry ought to succeed, and, possibly, with such support, would have succeeded at Waterloo.

Much stress is laid, especially since the introduction of breech-loaders, on the deadly nature of the fire which would meet an advancing enemy, the rapidity of breech-loading has added strength to arguments of this kind, which however date from the first introduction of *armes de precision*. Yet I think men who are, so to speak, carried away by musketry and target practice are somewhat inclined to overlook, or rather to attach too little weight to conditions which, on the field of battle, would materially modify the otherwise unquestionable advantages of good shooting.

And first of these—especially in favor of cavalry is rapidity of movement. "Cavalry" says Col. Hamley, can with ease move over 1000 yards, ending with a charge, in 3 1/2 minutes. The speed of its motion would ensure it against numerous or accurate discharges either of guns or infantry. Closing with the adverse line, it would have no more to fear from rifles than from muskets; and good cavalry has seldom been repelled by fire alone, but rather by the steady aspect of the serried line."

The "Operations of War" was published before the army was equipped with the Snider. Still the rapidity of fire is only a modification (an important one no doubt) of the conditions therein discussed, and it scarcely effects the range. The same is true of the introduction of the Snider as compared to the Enfield, as is observed by Col. Hamley, of arms of precision compared with the old musket—"The changes are not radical—but are only modifications of previously existing conditions."

"The fire of Infantry (says Col. Hamley) has extended its effective range from less than 200 to 600 or 700 yards. At 200 yards it is twice, at 400 six times as effective as formerly."

These estimates of effective range may of course be now increased; still only to a certain degree; and I will conclude with another quotation, which, combined with that relating to the speed of cavalry advancing to the attack, goes far to prove that the prospects of that arm of the service are far from desperate.

"At first sight it would indeed seem that an advance against a line delivering such a fire would be impossible. But there are many circumstances to modify this conclusion."

"First.—The calculation of the efficacy of rifle fire is based on the practice made by men firing singly at targets. File, or platoon, firing is very inferior in effect."

Secondly.—From 150 yards downwards the fire of Infantry, and from 1100 yards downwards the fire of Artillery, is not more destructive to troops than formerly."

Thirdly.—In action numerous circumstances lessen the effect of rifled arms. The adjustment of the weapon must be constantly changed in firing on an approaching object; and within the ranges of the old musket and the old field gun, the new arms are not more effective than their predecessors. Therefore, while within those ranges the effect is not increased, beyond them the effect of fire on moving bodies is uncertain. In almost all districts there are hollow ways and dips in the ground which may shelter troops even in what at first may seem to be a plain. Finally the smoke of artillery and musketry, to which dust or fog may often be added and the stress, moral and physical, of sustained conflict, are all of them influences which greatly diminish the effect of weapons requiring a clear range, and a deliberate adjustment."

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—Your able and well timed article, in the Review of the 12th instant, on the subject of a Staff College, or advanced Military School; exactly meets the ideas of many, who like myself, are anxious to complete, as far as possible, our military education. Useful as the military schools have been, the standard has not been sufficiently high to meet the requirements of field & staff work, and many who have taken first class certificates in the schools of instruction at present established, earnestly desire the means for further practical instruction. A three months course in such a college as you propose, would go far towards supplying this recognised want, and I feel convinced that were such a college established, numbers would eagerly avail themselves of the privileges which it would accord,—and that in a short time the country would be provided with intelligent and instructed field and staff officers.

I regret to say that the working of the Military Schools is not altogether satisfactory, from the want of a recognised standard of examination, as the schools change from one Regiment to another. For example the Military School in this City has passed through the hands of four regiments. At first the standard was high, and the ex-

amination searching and severe. A man earned his certificate—but in all cases, so far as I am aware, he proved himself worthy of it. With the change of Regiments came a change of style,—less drill, but more interior economy—still certificates were not made too cheap. Another change brought increasing laxity, and under the hands of an inexperienced officer, the discipline which had hitherto been so strictly enforced was almost lost sight of, and both instructors and instructed fell into bad habits. Irregular attendance, inattention and lack of discipline characterized the latter days of this school. Of the present system, courtesy forbids me to speak, but I firmly believe that if the able and experienced officer who now superintends the school had taken over the trust from either of the two first regiments he would have carried out the system observed by them, and not have submitted to the irregularities which prevail. The lack of a recognised standard is the cause of this great dissimilarity in the course of instruction,—and this evil I think could easily be remedied by the appointment of *permanent* adjutants and sergeants-major to each School, under the immediate supervision of the "Superintendent of Schools of Military Instruction." The connection between the schools and the Regiments in Garrison could be preserved, by still appointing a Colonel Commandant, and by obtaining the necessary staff of drill instructors and men from his regiment. But each instructor would then be required to possess a certain amount of knowledge, and to pass an examination before the adjutant before entering the school as an instructor, instead of acquiring it *after*, as many have hitherto done. It should be borne in mind that cadets enter a military school to practise and not to be practised upon; and that many non-commissioned officers of the line though efficient in the discharge of their daily routine of duties, grow rusty; or perhaps have never acquired, that range of knowledge which an instructor should possess I speak within the bounds of truth in saying that during one change of regiments, the cadets who had served three or four weeks under the out going regiment could teach the instructors (with one exception) of the in-coming regiment,—and very glad those instructors were, when these men got their certificates and left the school. Now I submit that this state of things is hardly fair to those who have had to work hard to obtain certificates—for of course certificates are more easily obtained during the first few months' tenure of a school, than after it has become fairly established, and the instructors have become efficient. And more than this, it is not fair to the country that the standard of instruction should be constantly lowered, and that first class certificates of qualification should be given to men who are barely entitled to a "Second Class."

The appointment of a permanent staff would obviate this difficulty, and it could be

done without incurring any further expense to the country. Under the present system, I believe, the commandant receives ten shillings, and the adjutant seven shillings and six pence per day, while the sergeant-major receives three shillings. This amounts to about \$1,500 per annum. I think that this would be more fairly divided if the commandant only received remuneration for the time he is actually engaged in the school—at examinations. This, at \$5.00 per day, would be a fair honorarium, and as only one day a week is set apart for examinations the amount would be about \$260 leaving a salary of \$800 for the adjutant, and \$400 for the sergeant major. These salaries would be large, as militia salaries go, and I have no doubt but that competent men might be found to do the work for that price. Perhaps such men might be found amongst our volunteers.—I think they could—and I hold that this fact should be an additional inducement to the Minister of Militia to adopt the scheme. With respect to the other instructors, as I have before stated, they should be taken from competent men of the commandant's regiment, and receive the same remuneration, as heretofore.

As it is understood that the system of military schools is to be continued under the new Bill, I hold this subject of such importance that I have ventured to trespass upon your valuable space for the purpose of attracting attention to the subject, hoping that perhaps the suggestions I have made may be productive of good results. Hoping that the unoccupied Barracks at Niagara and Laprairie may find use as the Headquarters of senior Military Schools for Ontario and Quebec, when our Field Officers and Adjutants and Battalion Instructors can receive the rudiments of such knowledge as it is desirable for them to possess, and trusting that you will continue your valuable efforts to effect that desirable end.

I am Yours &c.

CADET.

Toronto, October 20th, 1868.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Military School in this city has but little patronage at present, 25 all told I'm informed constitute the various squads: Only two first class cadets are permitted to attend at the same time so as to leave more time for instruction to the 2nd class, from the Sergt. Major. The School of Gunnery were instructed yesterday morning in a tent at the Old Fort, how to make up the various kinds of cartridges.

It is with great regret I have to record the departure of the Gunboat *Heron*, last night, for Halifax, to join the Squadron. Although late in the evening—8.30—quite a large crowd of citizens were present to give the hearty "Bon Voyage" to those whom we shall ever remember with pleasure.

The Crew of the *Prince Alfred* from Goderich, composed of Capt. Parsons, 3 officers, 2 middies and 58 seamen, also passed down last evening from Goderich en route for their ship, H. M. S. *Constance*.

Yesterday morning batteries F. & H., of the Royal Artillery, here, were inspected by Col. Kennedy, Commandant of Royal Artillery in Canada, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Bolton, his Brigade Major.

The Grand Trunk Brigade of Artillery were likewise inspected on Tuesday by Col. Galway, Brigade Major. His inspection was nearly of the arms and accoutrements, with the appearance of which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied. He likewise informed them that to increase their efficiency it was the intention to attach a company of Engineers to each brigade of artillery.

The closing match of the Toronto Rifle Club took place on Monday, on the Don rifle range. There were two matches—one for the Enfield, and one for "Any rifle"—open to all who were already members or choose to join by payment of entrance fee to club of \$2. It was the largest gathering of the club for the year, and several new members joined. The day was rather dim, but otherwise favorable. Altogether, \$91 in prizes were competed for, in value from \$11 to \$2—six prizes in each match and an aggregate prize for both matches of 25lbs. bullseyes.

The scores were as follows:

	SNIDER.			Total
	200	400	600	
Pvt. Conway	17	18	15	50
" Bell	17	20	12	49
C. Sheppard	16	14	15	45
Lieut A L Russell	14	17	12	43
C. Giles	17	19	7	43
Capt. Boustead	11	18	13	42

	SMALL BORE.			Total
	300	500	700	
J. Morrison	13	18	20	51
Pvt. A. Bell	14	18	17	49
C. Sheppard	16	17	15	48
C. Thorn	16	17	14	47
Pvt. Wardle	13	20	14	47
Lt. D Gibson	14	19	13	46

The average prize was carried off by Pvt. A. Bell, Q. O. R., with the splendid score of 98 points—5 points ahead of all others.

A sweepstake of three shots at 400 yards with the Snider rifle, created much amusement. The only difficulty appeared to be to get off the bulls-eye. It was won by C. Thom, of Yorkville—11 points.

The accompanying extract from the *Telegraph* will serve to describe the annual sports of

13TH HUSSARS SPORTS.

Yesterday afternoon, the 13th Hussars, had a field day in the Palace Grounds—a bloodless but a red-letter day. For the time the sword was laid aside, and even that traditional line of demarcation which from the days of Falstaff till now, has subsisted between officers and men, was removed; and from Colonel down to the rawest recruit, all were on a level in taking part in their Balava sports. These were conducted und

the stewardship of Col. Jenyns, C. B., Capt Ford and the other officers, and came off with great *eclat*. The weather was excellent; the grounds were in good order, and everything tended to make the affair a success. From the fine physical build of nearly every man in the regiment, it is quite superfluous for us to say that the various prizes were contended for with athletic skill and endurance. There was no hedging, or anything of that sort; and this was amply shewn by more than a dozen competitors entering for the steeple chase in the course of which they had two twelve foot ponds of muddy water, fronted by a three feet paling, to clear at two successive leaps. This was a most amusing affair, and to see the gallant fellows clear the paling and land in a deep pool, fall flat and emanate like overgrown frogs, afforded the highest amount of amusement.

Amongst the prominent actors during the day, was the pet bear of the regiment. This animal some time ago was caught by one of the officers and has become a universal favorite. He is as docile as a kitten, and while he is used to amuse, he serves also as a teacher of Calystenics. He is the only wrestling master in the regiment, and so thorough are his powers, that only one of his pupils can give him a fall.

Three others did a great deal during the afternoon towards the amusement of the spectators. The first was a Hussar in the uniform of an Indian chief. His taciturnity and reflective cast of features enabled him to act the part to the life. His companions were an old English gentleman, with John Bull, hat, buff coat, knee breeches and gaiters (he was a negro); and an irrepressible female of gigantic stature, whose eccentricities produced unbounded laughter, and whose umbrella it is very likely will dwell in the minds of all who saw her, as vividly as that of Sarah Gamp.

Captain Innes acted as judge, and Lieut. Webb as starter, and they did their work thoroughly. The following is the prize list:—

100 yards Race for Privates—1st, Private Sheppard, 2dols; 2nd, Private Kennedy, 1dol 50cts; 3rd, Private Sargaunt, 1 dol.

100 yards Race, Non. Com. Officers—Sergt. Cahie, 3 dols; 2nd, Sergt. Booth, 2dols; 3rd Sergt. Fletcher, 1 dol.

500 yards Race, Corporals and Privates—1st, Corp. Bolton, 3 dols; 2nd, Private Sid- dle, 2dols; 3rd, Private Kennedy, 1 dol.

500 yards Race, Non Com. Officers—1st, Sergt. Cahill, 4 dols; 2nd, Todd, 2 dols; 3rd Booth, 1 dol.

200 yards Race, Bandsmen—1st Trump. Sargaunt, 2 dol; 2nd, Private Howlett, 1 dol 50cts; 3rd, Trump. Sarter, 1 dol.

100 yards, Corporals—1st, Richardson, 3 dols; 2nd, Bolton, 2 dols; 3rd, Grant, 1 dollar.

250 yards Race (over 15 years service)—1st, Private Clarke, 3 dol; 2nd Cunningham 2dols; 3rd McBrine, 1 dol.

Running High Jump—1st Pvt. Fleming, 2dols; 2nd Kennedy, 1 dol; 3rd, Corp. Bolton, 50cts. (height 5ft 4in).

Sack Race 80 yards—1st Pvt. Kennedy, 2dols; 2nd Trump Sargaunt, 1 dol; 3rd Pt. Fleming, 50cts.

Comrades Race—1st Madden & Shaw, 3 dols; 2nd Hoople & Crawford, 2 dols; 3rd Taylor & Sparling, 1dol.

Steeple Chase (½ mile)—1st Shepherd, 5 dols; 2nd Corp. Bolton, 3 dols; 3rd, Sid- dle, 2dols.

Jingling Match—1st Stevens, 2nd Shaw,

3rd Corp. Bolton, 4th Sargaut, 5th Sergeant Booth.

Boxing—1st Anderson, 2nd Crawford, 3rd Sargaunt, 4th Cowan, 5th Hindlay.

Other competitions to the number of ten had, owing to the coming on of night, to be put off till Saturday, when the sports will be concluded. About 2,000 were on the grounds during the afternoon.

FROM COBOURG.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 23rd inst., the weather suddenly fine, the first annual prize meeting of the 3rd Brigade Division Rifle Association, came off at Cobourg. Worthy representatives, chiefly Volunteers, from the 40th, 45th, 46th and 47th Battalions, and of the Northumber- land and Durham Squadron of Cavalry, num- bering in all ninety odd competitors, attend- ed, paid their entrants fees and went ear- nestly to work. The officers of each corps attended in goodly numbers attesting their interest in the work. Several officers enter- ed the lists. Several of the Rifle Brigade stationed at Cobourg also joined in the com- petition for the all-comers match.

It was deemed advisable by the Council to limit the ranges to 200 and 400 yards for the Snider Enfield, and to 100 and 200 yards for the Spencer Car- bines, to encourage the Volunteers in the District who have not been able to practice at long ranges for want of ground of sufficient size; also to give them confidence and greater perfection at short ranges.

The prizes amounting to \$299 were divided into 40 individual prizes, and two for a com- pany's match. The highest prizes in each of four matches being \$20. The second prize \$15, and the third \$10. Fifteen of \$15 each; six of \$4 each, and ten of \$3 each.

This distribution of the money gave much satisfaction. I subjoin a list of the winners of the three first prizes and the total scores in each match out of a possible 40.

Association Volunter match, 200 and 400 yards; 5 shots each; 26 entries; lowest score 25.

	Pts.	Prize
1st Prize—Pt. T. Steene, 45th Batt.	34	\$20
2nd " Corp. English, 57th "	33	15
3rd " Pt. McAllister, 45th "	33	10

All-comers' match—same range—5 shots each; 33 entries.

	Pts.	Prize
1st Prize—Capt. Webb, 40th Batt.	34	\$20
2nd " Pvt. Palmer, 40th "	33	15
3rd " " McAllister, 45th "	33	10

Two scores of 32 each and 5 of 30 each. The Company's match—same range—five from each company.

	Pts.	Prize
1st Prize—No. 4 Comp'y, 45th Batt.	124	
(out of a possible 200)		\$20
2nd " No. 1 Comp'y, 45th Batt.	123	15

Company match for Spencer Car- bines— range 100 and 200 yards, and 5 shots each; 19 entries by members of the Northumber- land and Durham squadrons.

	Pts.	Prize
1st—Pt. Adams, Port Hope Troop,	35	\$20
2nd " Beatty, Cobourg "	29	15
3rd " Howard, " "	28	10

The match was continued into the second day. The Rifle Brigade kindly furnished buglers, and non-commissioned officers as markers. The barrack department of the regular service also most kindly furnished additional targets for the occasion.

BROXVILLE RIFLE MATCH

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As advertised, this match commenced on the 21st Oct. The snow fell without ceasing, accompanied with very high wind during that and the following day, which not only deterred the competitors from turning out, but caused very small scores to be made

Owing to this unfavorable weather, and the small number of competitors, after the third match was completed, the council concluded (very wisely) to postpone the balance of the shooting until spring, when they expect to be able to offer much larger prizes, and such inducements as will bring out a large and healthy competitor.

I forgot to say that the Boys' Match No 8. was allowed to be fired on Saturday the 24th.

Subjoined is the names of the winners with their scores.

1—LOCAL MATCH.

First Prize, \$10; second, Lamp presented by T. J. B. Harding, Esq., and \$2 added by the Association; third \$6; fourth \$4; fifth \$3; sixth Cloth Cap presented by G. R. Griffin, Esq., and \$1 added by the Associa- tion; seventh \$1. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range; Government Snider Rifle; open to all Volunteers resid- ing in the County of Leeds, who have never won a prize, valued at more than ten dol- lars, Entrance 25 cents.

1st Sergt. Hay, G. T. R. Rifles, Brockville, 29	
2nd " Cole, No 1 Co. 41st Batt: do	29
3rd " Rowe G. T. R. Rifles do	27
4th Capt. Bell " " do	26
5th Lieut. Bradley No 5 Co. 42nd Batt.	
Lansdowne,	25
6th Private Bush G.T.R. Rifles Brokville	25
6th Captain Young " " "	25

2—ALL COMERS MATCH, (SNIDER OR ENFIELD RIFLES).

First prize \$12; second Pair Blankets, presented by Messrs J. & R. Blyth, and two dollars added by the Association; third \$6; fourth Silver Plated Tea Bell, presented by W. Coats, Esq., and two dollars added by the Association; fifth \$3; sixth \$2; seventh \$1. Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each; Snider or Enfield Rifle; open to all comers. Entrance 50 cents. Any competitor not scoring 6 points at the 1st range, to be disqualified from further competition in this match.

1st Sergt. Cole No 1 Co. 41st Batt. Brock- ville,	29
2nd Capt. Bell G. T. R. Rifles do	28
3rd Lt.-Col. Jackson B. M. do	28
4th Lt. Greaves G. T. R. Rifles do	26
5th Pvt. Macadoo " " do	25
6th Bug. Jackson " " do	25
7th Sergt. Hay " " do	22

(Continued on 10th page).

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be taken out of the Post Office.

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

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

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

It is not at all strange that there should
be a great difference of opinion in reference
to the new system, or systems, of drill among
those who have given their attention to this

subject, indeed military manœuvring, like
every other professional subject, has been so
overloaded with technicalities that the sim-
plest things are rendered difficult from the
manner in which they are put. Simplification
of drill is now a necessity, and a complete
revolution in the exercises of Infantry must
be accomplished before very long. In Eng-
land for some time past a number of gentle-
men have given a considerable share of at-
tention to this subject, and, as might be an-
ticipated, some very novel and peculiar ideas
have been set afloat through the medium of
the press, which have not as yet convinced
the Regular Military Authorities of the desir-
ability of the change. This however is not
to be wondered at, as that august and mis-
terious power was never yet moved to reform
except through pressure from without.
Amongst the earliest of drill reformers we
find the names of Colonel Warden, Colonel
Graham of the London Irish, Colonel J. H. A.
Macdonald of Edinburgh and more recently
Lord Elcho, whose name has for so long been
identified with the Volunteer movement in
England. As each of the above gentlemen
have given their ideas to the world in a
published form showing that each of them
were well grounded in the subject, and as
what they have promulgated cover the whole
debateable ground, the best way to regard
it would be from the broad stand-point of
simplicity. Here all are agreed, and it is
only in carrying out the details that there is
any serious conflict of opinion. In this re-
spect we are so far inclined to agree with
Colonel Brunel that the system advocated
by Colonel Macdonald is perhaps on the
whole the best, although there are many
parts of his scheme which we do not approve,
for instance the method of forming "fours"
which we cannot regard as an improvement,
and we are glad to see it has not been adopt-
ed by Lieut. Colonel Brunel. As the whole
precision and success of military movements
depend upon the proper execution of minor
details, the formation of fours is not so tri-
vial an affair, and, without endorsing all our
contributor "G. W." has advanced, we be-
lieve his method of forming fours superior
to that of Colonel Macdonald. We think it
would be an act of commendable wisdom on
the part of the Horse Guards to appoint a
committee to enquire into the merits of the
various systems advocated with a view of
giving volunteer commanders an opportuni-
ty of testing the merits thereof by a recog-
nised standard; by which, we believe, in a
short time, experiment would bring simpli-
fication to the perfection aimed at. As it is at
present a host of tinkers have sprung up,
each of whom, having a pet theory of his
own, endeavors to force it into practice. A
change is required and that change must be
radical. Nearly eight months ago a writer
in the *Volunteer Week* of the *Morning Star*
thus remarked upon the proposed changes:

"In consequence of the adoption of the
Snider rifle as the fire-arm of the army, there

is reason to believe that a further alteration
is inevitable in the drill of infantry battal-
ions, the noise and reverberation of the
increased fire, even in a neighboring regi-
ment, rendering it impossible for men to
hear the voice of a battalion commander.
This is the opinion, we believe, of so experi-
enced a soldier as General McMurdo, whose
views are understood to incline towards re-
ducing commands in infantry regiments to
a minimum, as has been done in regiments
of cavalry, and this even to the extent of
beckoning or signaling with the sword, or
passing the word along the line from com-
pany to company. In that case all execu-
tive commands would be given by company
commanders, who ought for this purpose to
be always, or generally, in the centre of
their companies, where alone a captain can
keep his battalion commander in view, and
effectively direct and control his men. At
Volunteer reviews the unwisdom of the pre-
sent regulation, which requires captains to
be anywhere but in the position indicated,
is especially conspicuous; and if reform in
infantry drill be attempted at all, we are
ourselves of the opinion that not only should
this be changed, but that reform should go
so far as to sweep away the supernumerary
rank, which in the experience of Volunteers
has been found to be an incumbrance, an-
swering no useful purpose, and absorbing a
large proportion of the effective strength of
a corps. The subalterns and sergeants
should, we think, be formed up on either
flank of their company, so that the captain
alone would be posted in the rear. The
technical objection to an alteration of this
kind could, we believe, be easily met; while
the advantage of getting rid of a host of idlers
would certainly be great."

With this we entirely agree, for if we adopt
the reversible front the supernumerary rank
becomes a useless nuisance and should be
abolished. Captains, or commander of com-
panies, alone (beside the necessary staff)
should be without the ranks. In a work
published by Major General Morris of the
United States Army in the year 1865, on the
subject of Infantry tactics we find the method
of wheeling, adopted by the French, advo-
cated and which is the same copied by Col-
Brunel from Colonel Macdonald. No one
can doubt this being an improvement, es-
pecially if the principle laid down by Colonel
Macdonald be recognised; that is—a Battal-
ion should never consist of more than six
companies. It may be well perhaps to de-
scribe the mode of performing the wheel
here referred to, which is as follows:—Take
for convenience the first movement viz:
wheeling into line from open column right
in front, as we understand drill at present.
The pivot men face as usual, the remaining
files of each company face to the left and
move by the shortest lines into their places
in line.

After carefully examining into the nature
of the proposed changes we are struck by
the fact that many of them are copies of the
movements practised by the French Light
Infantry corps even so far back as the Crim-
ean War; and it strikes us as peculiarly
significant that the ideas now advocated
were not adopted long ago by the English
Army as they have by the American. Up-
ton's tactics which is now the American

system is not as good in many respects as that of General Morris, the latter wisely objects to all advancing or retiring in line as such movements are much better performed by fours from either flank of companies. The whole subject of simplification carried to its legitimate consequence, hinges upon the "Front" question. If it can be proved that a battalion works as well rear rank in front as it does otherwise, and that no confusion arises in the formation of fours when so fronted, there is an end to objections and the sooner the system is adopted the better. We however would go a long way beyond this in having only a single rank, if we are to have simplification, let it be complete. By the simple rank system we obviate all the difficulties about which present commentators are so much exercised. Thus we would simplify the simplification, and we are thoroughly convinced that there are no movements, and no circumstances, except perhaps skirmishing, in and under which it will not be found to work far better than any system yet devised.

THE departure of the 100th Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment from Canada naturally recalls to our mind a peculiarity in the history of our country fraught with deep meaning to all who have made that history their study, or who have cared to note the sentiments of our people as expressed in their actions relative to the Mother Country. The deep love and loyalty for the old land, the pride evinced in the inheritance of her institutions and traditions, all show conclusively how thoroughly British in feeling and sentiment are the people of these provinces, and how foolish are those persons in England who seek to sever the connection which exists between us.

At the time the 100th Regiment was embodied in Canada, early in the year 1858, the power of great Britain in India was rudely shaken by the most gigantic and bloody rebellion on record. To the wail of horror and distress which came from the far East Canada made response, and that response was the 100th Regiment. Twelve hundred men, whom the Duke of Cambridge declared were unequalled in any army in the world, took their place in the ranks of the British Army, and although the rebellion which called them forth was crushed before they were fit to take the field, yet in the merry villages of Kent and the military purgatory of Aldershot they won the admiration and esteem of all. For eight years they endured the desolate routine of garrison life by the sunny waters of the Mediterranean. And what a history is comprised in those years apparently so uneventful. Civilians who sneer at "peace soldiers who never fired a shot," know but little of the courage a soldier is called upon to exercise in the daily routine of his profession. Would you form an idea of the "wear and tear" of men in the army for eight years? Take the 100th

—they left Canada twelve hundred and seventy-eight strong exclusive of officers, two drafts shortly followed which raised them to something like 1400; of this number about 350 returned to Canada in the Fall of 1866. A race course encircles many graves within the shadow of the great rock, and the voice of a sea with ten thousand memories rises unheeded around them. A ghostly obelisk perched on the slope of parched rock outside the *Port des Bombes* at Malta, mocks at memory with names of the forgotten. Some are in the bosom of the great sea and at rest; others, waifs, true to their Bohemian instincts, are wandering somewhere between Dan and Beersheba. The 100th goes back to England, but it is no longer the Canadian 100th of memory and affection. These are not the men who followed de Rottenburg and Dunn, they are a new generation—we only hope they will be worthy of their predecessors. Occasionally we come across a former member of the corps; here is one who was an officer and in the first flush of a new found dignity, was a most insufferable puppy, somehow he has been shuffled out of the scarlet coat and his native Canadian air has brought back a portion of his little original sense; not a bad fellow if he wasn't a fool or a snob or both; but let him pass. Here is another, the dapper sergeant of former times, back again among his friends—the "travelled monkey" of his neighborhood; let him pass. There is another, the irrepressible Bacchinalian, making up for the years of restraint by increasing devotion to his early love Old Rye. Let them all pass they have filled their appointed lot and are done with. They neither "point a moral nor adorn a tale."

The great moral remains—the people of Canada have on all occasions done their duty towards England and are ready again, whenever the opportunity occurs, to display their feelings otherwise than in lip loyalty. Though separated by an ocean we are still British—a birthright we will never willingly resign, and which we are always prepared to maintain and uphold come what will.

THE letter of "Cadet" on another page draws attention to the working of the Military Schools as they have been and are at present, and as there is much in what he writes worthy of attention, we hope to see the matter carefully looked into. We agree with our correspondent that the appointment of a permanent staff of instructors for these schools would greatly increase their usefulness, and we would add a preliminary examination of candidates for certificates before entering the schools. We do not mean an examination in military drill or duty, but an examination such as would prove the acquirements of cadets to that extent sufficient for the effective purposes of the schools.

Viewed in the light in which our correspondent puts it, a superior Military Academy would be a great boon to a large number of

the young men of Canada, who having acquired a certain amount of military knowledge, have imbibed a taste for the profession of arms which it would be well to foster and encourage. We believe what our correspondent says in reference to the schools to be perfectly correct, as he has had abundant opportunities for observation. Instead of lowering the standard of efficiency it should be raised if anything and a searching test of qualification made before granting a first class certificate. Were a Staff College established it would be desirable that such first class certificates could only be obtainable in them and it would be found that Field Officers, Adjutants and Battalion Instructors would gladly avail themselves of its benefits.

It is well known that there are many cadets and members of the Volunteer Force who are eminently qualified to fill the appointments on a permanent staff for the Schools of Military Instruction; and we think it would be only showing a just appreciation of their abilities and exertions to give them those appointments. We would be glad to see the suggestions of "Cadet" taken and acted upon by the proper authorities for we believe great good to the schools and the Force would be the result.

We are pleased to find again on our table a copy of *The Canadian*, a monthly paper published in Boston, Mass. Since its establishment it has been thoroughly British in tone and has identified itself with the best interests of the Dominion. In the last number which has reached us we find an article headed "national spirit" which well bears out what has often before been advanced in THE REVIEW in reference to the literature imported into this country from the United States. The truth of the following cannot be gainsaid by any one who will take the trouble to spend half an hour at a news-vender's stall in any town in the Dominion:—

"The reams of trash imported from the States may be used for gun-wads against the Fenian marauders, but should never be perused by virtuous women or brave men. The greater portion of the American papers that find their way into the Dominion are as vile in morals as they are in politics; they exhibit divorce as a privilege and adultery as a pastime. They allude to law as an obstacle, to divinity as a delusion, to physic as a means of hiding or remedying the effects of their guilty passions,—whilst hatred to England and to Canada, and to all that is not Yankee, is the great spirit that presides over all. Let us have our own, or none."

We have talent and industry enough in Canada to create a literature of our own, and that literature would soon force its claims for recognition upon our public, if the Press of the Dominion would rise above the demoralizing influence of that of the United States, and endeavor to lead those within their sphere to a juster appreciation of the writings of those amongst us who have solid claims upon our support. The reeking tide of abominations which flood this country in the shape of American chad

publications must have a sadly demoralizing effect upon the young, and we need not be astonished if we find the detestable vices about which they openly treat imitated by those who are fast rising to take our places. In Canada we have earnest workers, profound thinkers and able writers, to these we must look for assistance in stemming this hideous tide. The spirit of our people is eminently national; that spirit requires literary food, and we should supply that which tends to enoble and divert that which is degrading. Many thoughtful minds have been exercised upon this subject, and the best bulwark we can raise against the filthy flow of cheap American publications is to keep the educational fountains pure, encourage native literary efforts, and preserve above all things our national Canadian spirit.

The members of No. 5 Company Civil Service Rifle Regiment held a Rifle Match on Rideau Range in this city last Tuesday. The competition was confined to members of the company who had not scored 20 points in the annual practice this year. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, five rounds at each. The prizes were—

- 1st—Capt. Desbrats' prize, silver pen and pencil case, and gold pen.
- 2nd—Lieut. Bosse's prize, silver plated cream jug.
- 3rd—Lieut. Col. Wily's prize, regimental beer mug.
- 4th—Company non-commissioned officers' prize, pair Bohemian glass vases.
- 5th—Captain May's (Ottawa Rifles) prize, pair silver salts.
- 6th—Mr. Alfred Morin's special prize, for the man making the least number of misses not being a prize winner—silver plated butter cooler.

1st prize—Sergeant Jacquis for a score of 18, and Private Potvin the second. Private Thibault and Buglar Hacket fired off for the third prize, which was taken by Thibault for an outer, Buglar Hacket missing and getting only the fourth prize. Private Morin and Tourangeau also ties fired off for the fifth prize, which fell to the former.

Mr. Morin's special prize, fell to Private Tourangeau.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 30th inst., as follows:—

- PICTON. O.—Capt. W., \$1.
- NORVAL.—Capt. C., \$2.
- CLINTON.—Sergt. F. W. W., \$1.
- OTTAWA.—B. B., \$2.

The endless desertions from the Papal army are likely to lead, it is said, to a thorough reform. A plain is to be submitted to the Pope by which, if it receives his sanction, and otherwise proves practicable, only those would henceforth be enrolled under the banners of the Church who would take upon themselves the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience. There is also some talk of restoring the Knights of Malta to their former position in the Church militant.

(Continued from seventh page.)

3—COMPANY MATCH.

First prize \$15; second \$9; third \$6; fourth \$3; Special prize 1 Pair Trowsers, presented by P. B. Jamieson, Esq.,—valued \$9, to the highest individual aggregate score. Range 400 and 300 yards, 5 rounds at each; Government Snider Rifle. Open to 3 Non-commissioned Officers or men of any Volunteer Company in the Dominion; Hythe position. Entrance per company, one dollar.

1st No 2 Co. 42nd Batt. Brockville	74
2nd " 4 " 3rd Batt. G.T.R. do	67
3rd " 5 " " " do	59
4th " 1 " 41st Battalion do	52

Highest individual score, Sergt. Hay, 3rd Batt. G. T. Rifles Brockville..... 39

8—BOYS' MATCH.

First prize \$5; second One Copy, History of Canada, presented by J. McMullen, Esq. third Riding whip, presented by A. Parr, Esq., and \$1 added by the Association; fourth \$2; fifth \$1; sixth 50 cts; seventh 25 cts; Range 100 and 200 yards, Government Enfield Carabines; 5 rounds at each range, any position; open to all Boys under the age of 17 years, Entrance fee, 10 cents.

1st Col. Sergt. Jackson, B. G. T. Cadets, Brockville	28
2nd Bugler Sibbold, " "	27
3rd Private Lanskill, " "	27
4th John Lanskill, " "	26
5th Sergt. Fitzsimmons, B. G. S. Cadets,	25
6th Private Page, " "	18
7th " Ross, " "	17

As the eight inch Bull's Eye, and two feet centre were used at all ranges under 400 yards, the shooting of the Cadets was highly creditable.

I have been informed by the Brigade Major of the District, that several new Vol. companies in this neighborhood have recently offered their services under the new Act. What a pity the Government could not authorise the acceptance of all that might offer, so that they might be Gazetted as soon as the rolls are sent in. This, together with more promptness in supplying clothing and equipment, would do much towards extending the force to every hamlet in Ontario, and more fully develop that love of country so much desired in our new Dominion.

45TH BATTALION.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A simultaneous Rifle Match came off on the afternoon of the 13th ult., between three companies of this Battalion, viz: Bowmanville, No. 1; Newcastle, No. 4, and Lindsay, No. 6. The township companies not feeling themselves strong enough would not compete with their town brethren. There were 56 entries, the average points for each man per shot is a fraction over 2.

SCORE OF WINNERS.

Serg't Scott, Bowmanville, .. 24	24—48	\$10
" Treleven, Newcastle, .. 24	23—47	7

Priv. Treleven, " .. 22	24—46	5
Adj't McMurry, Bow'ville, .. 22	23—45	4
Private Holdaway, Lindsay, .. 22	21—43	4
" Tyrell, " .. 20	22—42	4
Lt. Col. Cubitt, Bow'ville, .. 24	18—42	3
Ensign Therkell, Lindsay, .. 21	19—40	3
Sergeant Thomas, Bow'ville, .. 20	20—40	3
Lieut. Matthews, Lindsay, .. 21	18—39	3
Sergeant Ross, Lindsay, .. 19	19—38	3
Private Wilborn, " .. 24	14—38	
Serg.-Maj. Grant, Newcastle, .. 15	23—38	
Ensign Scott, Bowmanville, .. 20	18—38	

COMPANY'S PRIZES.

No. 1, Bowmanville.	
Sergeant Scott,	48
" Thomas,	40
Ensign Scott,	38
Private Hobbs,	35
" Hughes,	35
	196

No. 4, Newcastle.	
Sergeant Treleven,	47
Private Treleven,	46
Lieutenant Wilmot,	36
Private McAllister,	34
" Stein,	30
	192

No. 6, Lindsay.	
Holdaway,	43
Private Tyrell,	42
Therkell,	30
Matthews,	39
Sergeant Ross,	38
	202

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—The indulgence you have so long accorded me in your columns encourages me to believe that I shall not be thought to take too great a liberty in expressing the regret with which I notice the tone of asperity which marks the communications between Colonel BRUNEL and THE REVIEW, and the hope that both that officer and yourself will pardon my saying a few words on the subject.

When it was understood in July that Col. Brunel had practically moved in the matter of simplification of drill, it was the hope and expectation of many officers that we should shortly be favored with some notice of the results. And as a medium for the interchange of ideas and information between officers of the Force, a peculiar value would appear to attach to a recognized organ like THE REVIEW.

Now the only fault I feel inclined to find with Col. Brunel (if he will pardon my saying so) is that his modesty seems to have led him unnecessarily to obscure his light, which has been, moreover the only practical gleam with which we have been favored, and to underate the importance of the service which many will consider he has rendered to the Force.

Col. Brunel has been most fortunate in his opportunities, both of obtaining Colonel Macdonald's drill, and of being in a position to obtain the sanction of the Adjutant General to a practical test of it; but I do think he deserves the gratitude of the Force for having seized them; and had he seen fit to publish his experiences sooner, I think he

need scarcely have anticipated criticism, so much as a hearty appreciation of his efforts from every Volunteer officer who, discerning what drill must come to, is anxious to hasten the inevitable simplification, the more so that Col. Brunel, so far as we are aware, has dealt worthily with those principles on which there can scarcely remain a doubt in the mind of a candid enquirer.

And here permit me slightly to differ with you as to the word of command, Right about Front, I confess it does not strike me in quite the light in which you appear to regard it. I have understood the principle of the new drill to be that the Front is whichever way the men are facing. If so, and it is desired to change the front of a column to the rear by facing about, it certainly seems to me that the command would absolutely indicate the direction of the new front in a very plain manner.

I had written thus far when I received the Review of the 26th and read therein Colonel Brunel's letter of the 20th. I must say I think Col. Brunel's vindication of his word of command, applied to a change of front at the halt, is unanswerable; but it does not seem quite so clear as to the movement on the march, inasmuch as it would appear (unless there be some slight oversight in the explanation) that whether a retirement were intended to be temporary or a change of front, the word of command would be in both cases the same, i.e., Right about turn.

However in the present dearth of information on the subject of non-pivot drill the publication of Col. Brunel's Mem: will be a boon to the Force in general, if, as I do not doubt, it will prove that such portions of the F. E. as secs: 23 of Company, and 18 of Batt. Drill can and ought to be dispensed with.

However much Col. Brunel may disagree with me as to the formation of fours, I imagine that our ideas are much alike as to the more extended movements.

It is very probable that I may not, as Col. B. says, have hit upon the best method of simplifying the formation of fours, and I trust that neither he nor any other officer of the Force will erroneously imagine that because a man is bold enough to publish his ideas he must needs be so conceited as not cordially to welcome better. When I first wrote on the subject it was more with a view to stimulate discussion than with any overweening confidence in the soundness of my views, though I have since received from the Adjutant General the expression of his general concurrence in them; and if I have been in any degree instrumental in inducing Col. Brunel to favor us with an account of the system he has brought to the test of practice, I shall not have written in vain.

My first ideas, as will generally be the case in considering an alteration of an existing system, have even now suffered some modification; and I may here observe that, if it be a merit to disclaim originality, I also

may lay claim to that merit, as there is scarcely a point of originality in what I have advocated. For the idea of telling off in sections of four I am indebted to Captain Dartnell's *plans* of the new American Drill, and for facings in one motion to what I have actually seen done by American soldiers, and, although I am no lover of Americans, I do not forget that Rome did not disdain to learn from Carthago how to attain the supremacy of the seas, and from Pyrrhus many lessons which tended to her future invincibility.

I have been also mainly influenced in advocating these points by considerations which peculiarly affect rural companies, and which doubtless do not tell home so forcibly as I feel them, to Col. Brunel, who has the advantage of commanding a fine City Battalion, far more easily concentrated, and, I have little doubt, with a far larger staff of efficient sergeants, than most rural Battalions.

I will not now enter into any analysis, but I will venture to express my belief that, supposing subdivisions and sections to remain as at present, and that two companies of raw recruits be placed in the hands of two equally competent instructors, one to instruct according to the present system, and the other to teach facing in one motion, and the formation of fours by the wheel of sections of four, the latter company would so far soonest acquire efficient precision of movement.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours obediently,
G. W.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Saturday last a rifle match between the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment came off at the Rideau Range. The contest was decided by a team of five men on each side. The firing took place at 200, 300, and 400 yard ranges—five rounds at each range—and resulted in favor of the non-commissioned officers, who scored 160 points out of a possible 300 to their opponents 149. The following is the score.

OFFICERS	200	300	400	T ^l
	yds	yds	yds	
Capt. White,	12	7	13	32
Major Anderson,	12	7	17	36
Capt. Langton,	7	6	11	24
Lieut. Bosse,	12	4	8	24
Ensign Rowan,	13	6	14	33
Total				149

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS				
L. C. Yeomans,	12	8	26	36
L. C. Deslauriers,	11	9	8	28
Corp. Morgan,	11	14	15	40
Sgt. Harvey,	13	8	8	29
Sgt. De Boucherville,	7	6	14	27
Total				158

The non-commissioned officers then fired off among themselves—five rounds at the longest range—to decide to whom the prize should go with. The following was the result:

L. Corp. Yeoman.....	3
do do Deslaurier.....	5
Corp. Morgan.....	11
Sgr. Harvey.....	11
do De Boucherville.....	2

The ties were then fired off by Corporal Morgan and Sergt. Harvey, the former scoring an outer and the latter making a miss, which gave Corporal Morgan the prize. Before the conclusion of the match it had been decided that the winner should give \$4 to be fired for by the rest of the team, three shots at 400 yards, the winner of that to give \$2 to be fired for by the remaining three, 3 shots at 300 yards standing, and the winner of that to give \$1 for competition among the remaining two, 3 shots at 200 yards. The successive victors, in this match, were Lance Corp. Yeoman, Lance Corp. Deslaurier and Sergt. Harvey.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

COLONEL WILY'S MEDAL.—It will be remembered that a little more than two years ago a silver medal was given by Col. Wily, to be shot for by ten competitors from each of the Cadet Corps. It was won by the Ottawa. A match is held every year to decide which member of that corps is to wear it until the next competition. The third annual match came off yesterday, and Sergeant H. Armstrong was the winner. His predecessors were: in 1866, Sergeant J. Holt; in 1867, Private W. Langton. The following were the best scores, five rounds at 200 yards:—

	TOTAL.
Sergeant H. Armstrong.	43334 17
do W. Cousens,	23333 14
Corporal W. Cassels,	32433 15
Private F. Simpson,	22433 14
do H. Wicksteed,	02222 8

Corporal Cassels winning a prize of twenty rounds of ammunition given by Colonel Wily for the second highest score.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

NO. 1 RIFLES.—The annual match of No. 1 Company of the Ottawa Provisional Battalion of Rifles came off on Thursday last at the Rideau Range. The number of entries was very large, over four-fifths of the Company being present. The day however was very cold, and though the men kept fires going on the ground, they hardly came up to their usual mark in the shooting. The match for the Company prizes took place at the 200 and 400 yard ranges, five shots at each; and that for the special prize, presented by the Quartermaster, at the 300 yards range, three shots, in addition to the scores at the other ranges. The prizes were: 1st, a large size Smith and Wesson's Revolver; 2nd, a pair of fine trousers, presented by Lt. Mowat; 3rd, an electro plated basket; 4th, a handsome gold scarf pin; 5th, a silver mounted meerschbaum pipe, presented by Lt. Brown; 6th, \$1. The following is a list of the prizemen and their scores:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	300 yds.	T ^l
Private Besserer,	16	6	10	32
do A. H. Cassidy,	7	13	7	27
do A. Leggo,	12	7	2	21
do J. Stewart,	15	3	0	18
Sgt. J. R. Esmonde,	8	10	8	26
Jr. Corp'l C. Hoy,	12	5	5	22

From the above it will be seen that Private Besserer also won the Quartermaster's special prize as well as the first Company prize.

For a Consolation match, which came off after the other contest, two prizes were offered. 1st, a paper and pencil case; 2nd, a pair of silver salts, and a special prize, presented by Lieut. Bosse, of No. 5 Company Civil Service Rifles. The firing for them was carried on at 200 yards; three shots.

The following men and score took them.

	200 yds. Total.
Private R. Stewart.....	9.....9
do Binks.....	9.....9
do Carrier.....	7.....7

THE WOUNDS PRODUCED BY THE CHASSEPOT BULLET.

Paragraphs have from time to time been making their appearance in the public journals as to the effects of the Chassepot bullet, and the enormously disproportionate size of the exit as compared with that of the entrance wound. Our readers will no doubt remember that these statements were based upon experiments made with this weapon at the camp at Lyons on the bodies of dead horses. We have been favored by Dr. Gason of Rome, with information as to the effects produced by this bullet at Mentana in November last, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting at the present time; and Doctor Gason's observations are the more valuable on account of their being based on the personal experience of a skilled professional observer.

It would appear from the reports from the camp at Lyons that the bodies of dead animals were used for the experiments, and it was even alleged by some that those of dead men had been similarly employed; if so, it is a practice which we are told is not altogether unknown in French history. Be this as it may, the wounds on the dead bodies of men or animals are not, for several physiological reasons, identical with those inflicted on living subjects; and the difference in their appearance was remarked by Doctor Gason after the battle of Mentana.

The projectiles used by both combatants in that engagement were principally the round ball, two sizes of the Minie, and the Chassepot ball. The lightness of the Chassepot firelock and its loading at the breech caused a far greater proportion of wounds in the upper part of the body than was the case in those wounded by balls from the muzzle loaders. The entrance made by the Chassepot ball was very small; the exit not much larger. We have the authority of Doctor Gason for positively asserting that among the cases brought into the hospitals in Rome there was not one where the wound produced by the Chassepot bullet bore any proportion to that mentioned in the report from the camp at Lyons—that "the exit was as large as a person's two fists." There was much less effusion of blood beneath the skin than in wounds by the round ball or Minie. The long bones were more frequently split. The immediate effects of the Chassepot were more fatal; but ulterior effects less severe and fatal in wounds produced by the Chassepot than in those of the round ball or Minie. To no other cause, says Doctor Gason, can he attribute the greater fatality and more numerous amputations that occurred in the Military Hospital at Rome among the Papal troops than among the Garibaldians. The former were naturally supplied with the better accommodation, and had as good medical attendance as it was possible; whereas the Garibaldians were lodged in a much inferior building, and were overcrowded, and the attendance was supplied by surgeons not accustomed to gunshot wounds. This was occasioned by the exceptional state of affairs, and the authorities not being prepared for so severe an engagement. The expense was borne by the Civil Hospital of Santo Spirito, with the exception of a comparatively small ospital, where the expenses were met by private subscriptions. Both parties might have been lodged in a more healthy situation than in Rome—close to the field of battle. The external hemorrhage was greater in wounds produced by the Chassepot ball than

by any other form of projectile; and in those places where the Italians fell when struck by it there were large pools of blood. The Chassepot bullet is one inch long, blunt-pointed; its base, the broadest part in circumference, is half an inch in its diameter. Its weight is six drachms and a half.—*Lancet*.

GENERAL PEEL ON THE PAY OF THE ARMY.

General Peel, in the course of a speech at the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society, on Wednesday, said—There is one subject connected with the army in which we are all interested, and that is its cost. (Hear.) That is a matter on which a great deal might be said, but I am warned by the example of my sagacious friend, Mr. Henley, whose speeches I always read in the news papers. He told us the other day that the whole political surface is covered with gun powder, and so afraid was he of causing an explosion that he only ventured to tread lightly on the cattle plague; but, on reading some further speeches, I have no doubt there are some private broils in Oxfordshire which rendered him very cautious. (Laughter.) But what are they compared with the great question of the expenditure on the army? But do not be alarmed, for at present I have not an ounce of gunpowder, and if I had I would take care that it did not explode in the presence of the ladies. (Laughter.) But there is one point connected with the army which is not political, and I put it before you as a special jury; and I ask you whether you consider something under 9s a week too high wages to offer to an able-bodied man in the prime of life, whom you want to engage to serve you for not less than 12 years, who is subject to discipline unknown to any other class in life, who is liable to go at any moment to a foreign country and climate, and also to be shot at into the bargain. (Cheers.) If any gentleman present thinks that too large a sum, I beg him to get up and let me see him as a matter of curiosity. (Laughter.) If you require a man to serve you, the next thing to do is to pay him for his services. I beg all of you, whose good opinion I am most anxious to retain, not to consider that I am the advocate of extravagance in our expenditure. So far from it, I believe that any man who asks for a shilling more than is necessary to secure the efficiency of the army and the safety of the country is unwise, and he who asks for a shilling less is still more unwise. (Loud cheers.) There is one matter for which no money can pay, and that is the honor of England; and I am sure no one will refuse what is necessary to maintain the welfare and honor of this country. (Loud cheers.)

We take the following selections from a speech made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson at a banquet given at Berkenhead recently.

When I remember the war through which our Government passed, unharmed so far as its unity was concerned, I was satisfied that you would see that the Union still stands on foundations never to be shaken, however some of you may have differed as to the causes and probable results of the war. I thought I knew, and now realize here and find friends as sincere as anywhere in the realm. Our fathers made a nation; we have shown our will and ability to maintain it as long as Providence will suffer human society to endure.

Mr. Johnson then complimented the American Chamber of Commerce on its history and usefulness, and dilated on the expansion of Liverpool. The commerce of America aids, and is glad to aid, the prosperity of the English labouring men. They are partly fed by the United States, and of their industry America shares the fruits. Because of this close connection nothing but absolute insanity on the part of either nation can involve us in a conflict. This I say for the future, not for the present, for nothing is further from my thoughts than that I should be insane enough, or that the Government that is—(turning to Lord Stanley)—or that which may be—(turning to Mr. Gladstone)—should become so. Which ever party may prevail, peace will be in no peril. As long as Lord Stanley represents the foreign relations of England, and I or anyone of my sentiments represents those of America here, peace is beyond the possibility of doubt. We have discarded the mysteries of diplomacy, frankly said what we wanted, asked nothing not right to ask; and I may say, so far as we have gone, that all has gone merrily, and we have every reason to think that all will go merrily to the end. What has been done, or is to be done, I leave you to guess. In the language of Lord Coke. "Let this little taste suffice." I have spoken at Sheffield and elsewhere of special industry. Here commerce is the theme. How comprehensive is the term! It holds in its grasp the world, finds man wherever he is, ministers to his wants, enables him to minister to the wants of his fellows, brings all the productions of the world into the market, explores the ocean, brings to light the treasures of the earth, and disseminates them through the universe for the happiness of the race. It does more. You may be—you should be—the pioneers of morality and religion. You take the missionary Bible wherever man is found, secure wide and wider spread Christian civilization. You have done more; you have bridged the Atlantic. Once an ocean dangerous to pass, separated us; now there is a bridge of boats upon it over which you go in a few days with perfect safety from shore to shore. This is a result of joint enterprise.—But even this is not all. By a joint enterprise you have aided us to grasp the hand of friendship beneath the sea, and heart beats in unison to heart, though above the waves be mountains high, threatening destruction to all within their reach. And we are indebted for this marvel of the age to your wealth, enterprise and skill. Your energies and scientific men—Charles Bright, Whitehouse, Faraday and Morse, aided by the never-failing energy and never despairing confidence of our countryman, Cyrus W. Field—accomplished this. How are we to dispute—how could we have the heart to stop the careers to prevent the result of joint efforts—the joint skill which promises so much advantage, and to shower so many blessings on the whole habitable globe. And we expect to remain under the Government we now enjoy. You expect to remain under that which you enjoy. They differ but in form. The foundations of each are in those principles which are essential to the preservation of human liberty. The rights guaranteed by *Magna Charta*, the personal security afforded by the great writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and protected by the right of trial by jury, satisfy us that through all time, if we are true to ourselves, our respective Governments will last. They may for a time be interrupted in their actual operation, there may be some error in some portion of the structure of each, but that

We will correct. We will be able to remove the nuisance without defacing the shrine. To the end—I speak it with all due confidence with which men can speak—we will remain in unity. The unity of my government is now established. The unity of yours has never been seriously threatened, and God grant it never may."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russian diplomacy, says the "Liberty," has demanded, at Constantinople, the co-proprietorship of the keys of the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, which for centuries have been confided to the special care of the French Consul at Jerusalem. It is generally believed that this new demand of Russia has been made with the object of weakening French influence in the East, for in a country in which forms are considered of great importance, the consent of France would signify the abdication of the preponderating part she has hitherto played in the East.

THE NAVY OF NORTH GERMANY.—According to an official report lately published at Berlin, the North German fleet now consists of 55 ships and 36 gunboats, the former carrying 405 guns and the latter 68. Among the steamers are three frigates (the King William, the Frederick Charles, and the Crown Prince), with 55 guns, and one iron-clad boat (the Arminius and the Prince Adalbert), with seven guns, five turreted corvettes with 140 guns, five smoothdecked corvettes, with 68 guns, two avisos, with six guns, eight gunboats of the first class, with 24 guns, 14 of the second class, with 28 guns and the royal yacht Grille, with four boats attached. The sailing ships are—three frigates (the Gefion, the Thetis, and the Niobe), with 112 guns, three brigs, with 38 guns, the Barbarossa, with nine guns, and three harbour vessels. There are also 32 sloops, to each of which are attached from two to four boats armed with guns.

BRANDING IN THE ARMY.—A recent sentence of Court Martial held in London, England, ordering Sergeant Borrowdale of the Marines to be branded, is being discussed in the late English papers. We take the following from the London *Telegraph*:—"The sentence of the Court Martial on Sergeant Borrowdale, R. M., for falsifying books in the pay office has been carried into effect by his stripes being torn off before all the men of the division. He was then marched round the parade, the drums and fifes playing the "Rogues's March." He was then removed to Cold-Bath fields, to be branded with the letters "B.C." and undergo twelve months' imprisonment. Sergeant Borrowdale's defalcations amounted to only 49 shillings. He had 15 years' good character, and had been 10 years a non-commissioned officer. The following comment upon the sentence appears in the editorial column of the same journal:—"When civilians denounce the barbarity of branding with the indelible mark "B.C." such soldiers as have been convicted of offences against military law, the usual answer is that in no other way can culprits be prevented from re-enlisting after being dismissed from the service. The latest case is in itself a refutation of that special pleading. Sergt. Borrowdale has not only been drummed out of the service and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, but also branded with the fatal letters, for falsifying his accounts to the amount of forty-nine shillings; but he had not yet "re-enlisted."

He had gained the mark of good conduct for fifteen years, and had been a non-commissioned officer for ten. And yet now, convicted of his first offence, he bears the stigma of an indelible disgrace, which no penitence, no irreproachable behavior in the future, can erase or redeem. In drawing attention to this sentence, we again protest against the barbarous practice. It is useless to say that, without the system of branding, offenders could not be prevented from re-enlisting. They could. Nothing could be simpler than to identify them by the same means as old offenders against civil law are identified in gaol—by photography. Let their photographs be sent to all the recruiting sergeants and inspecting officers in the kingdom. For retaining the disgraceful practice, there is not a shadow of excuse; it is nothing but a remnant of military barbarity."

GOVERNOR HINKS IN TROUBLE.—Governor Hinks has got into trouble with the Congregationalists of the West Indies. In some official document addressed to the Colonial office the governor expressed the opinion that the Congregational missionaries had done a great deal of harm by getting up causeless and mischievous excitement among the negroes. An explanation being asked, he declined to give any, on the ground that the document referred to, being a despatch to the Colonial Office, was privileged. The congregationalists, it is said, have appealed to the Colonial Secretary of State, insisting that Mr. Hinks shall either prove or retract the offensive statement. The affair has given rise to a good deal of talk in the Island, many urging that a Governor should not be allowed to write calumnious statements about public bodies as individuals without being held accountable therefor.—an opinion with which most sensible people will agree.

BLAIR AND THE FENIANS.—One of the New York Democratic papers, in the Fenian interest, omits General Blair's name from its Presidential ticket, only giving Seymour's; and thereby hangs a tale. During the closing years of the war the St. Louis Fenians gave a dinner, to which General Blair and several other Federal Army officers then in that city were cordially invited. The General came when the dinner was nearly over, somewhat in the same condition that Canning was in when he entered the House of Commons, and confidently told a friend that he could "see two speakers in the chair," and leaning up against the door addressed the company as follows: "How are you Finegans I hear that you are going to invade Ireland. Glad to hear it. Hope you'll sink on the road." The gallant General then made a hasty retreat followed by the howls and curses of the Company, and ever since has been in the black books of the "Brotherhood."

UTILITY OF BEARDS.—There are more solid inducements for wearing the beard than the mere improvement of a man's personal appearance, and the cultivation of such an aid to the every day diplomacy of life. Nature combining, as she never fails to do, the useful with the ornamental, provides us with a far better respirator than science could ever make, and one that is never so hideous to wear as that black seal upon the face that looks like a passport to the realms of suffering and death. The hair of the mustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasma of the fogs, but it strains the air from the

dust and soot of our great cities. It acts also in the most scientific manner, by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest, and supplying it to the cold air taken in. It is not only a respirator, but with the beard entire, we are provided with a comforter as well; and these are never left at home, like umbrellas, and all such appliances, whenever they are wanted. Moffat and Livingstone, the African explores, and many other travellers, say that in the night no wrapper can equal the beard. The remarkable thing is, too, that the beard like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun; but more than this, it becomes moist with perspiration, and then by evaporation cools the skin. A man who accepts this protection of nature may face the rudest storm and the hardest winter. He may go from the hottest room into the coldest air without any dread; and we verily believe he might almost sleep in a morass with impunity; at least his chance of escaping a terrible fever would be better than his beardless companion's.

A SAMPLE OF ARMY ADMINISTRATION.—A detachment of the 80th foot, numbering some 190 men, recently received orders at Aldershot, where the regiment was located, to prepare for departure to Leeds. Any ordinary mortal would have imagined that the railway was the best means by which to travel to the town named—the distance from Farnham Station (near Aldershot) being about 220 miles. The journey could have been accomplished in half a day easily; but the Government authorities, whose ideas must be inspired from some immortal source, conceived the brilliant notion of conveying the 190 soldiers to their destination through a long sea voyage, varied by railway trips. On Wednesday in last week the soldiers were taken from Farnham to Portsmouth by rail. Thence they were embarked, with all their luggage, in a troop-ship, and taken round Land's-End along the Welsh coast, by Holyhead to Liverpool. They were then transferred to the railway station and conveyed to Leeds, arriving here greatly fatigued at midnight on Saturday. The distance travelled in about 600 miles, and occupied four days; the luggage had to be loaded and unloaded seven times; the rations provided on board ship were, as we hear from one of the soldiers, very inadequate; and the inconvenience suffered by the men appears to be very much felt by them. Of course the government officials may have some good and satisfactory reasons for this apparently extraordinary and unduly expensive procedure; but until we know them, the claim set up for an efficient army administration cannot be received.—*Leeds Daily Express*.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.—We learn that Brevet Lt. Colonel W. B. Robinson has been appointed District Major, or inspecting field Officer, for the Southern District of New Brunswick, which will include St. John and adjoining Counties; that Lt. Colonel A. C. Otty, at present in command of the St. John Volunteer Battalion and Deputy Adjutant General, has been appointed to the district comprising the Northern Counties; and Lt. Col. Inches of Charlotte has been appointed over the Western District. We also understand that Captain John Hewitson, of New York County Volunteers, has been appointed Paymaster for the whole Province. Since a law has been enacted providing for these offices, we do not know that better appointments could have been made.—*S John Paper*.

10TH ROYALS.

The following Prize List of the late meeting of the above corps was unavoidably crowded out last week.

PRIZE LIST.

- 1st. Pvt. Wardell, No 2, 60. Challenge Medal, Sovereign.
 2nd Sergt Philips, No 2, 58. Silver Jug and Salver, and \$6.
 3rd D. Williams, No 6, 58. Cup and \$5.
 4th Sergt J. Clarke No 2, scored 53—Stove and \$5.
 5th Pvt. C. Moodie, No 2, 53—Silver Cup and \$5.
 6th Drum Major Kerr, No 6, 52—Case of Brandy and \$5.
 7th Pvt. Geo. Williams, No 2, 49—Cup and \$5.
 8th Corp. H. Armstrong, No 10, 47—Cup and \$4.
 9th Sergt. Barr, No 10, 47—Bronze Ornament and \$4.
 10th Pvt. J. Little, No 1, 46—Box Tobacco and \$4.
 11th Pvt. Fitcher, No 10, 46—Pipe and \$4.
 12th Pvt. E. P. Riley, No 6, 45—Reading Lamp and \$3.
 13th Pvt. S. Maddiford, No 1, 44—Barrel of Ale and \$3.
 14th Pvt. J. Hughes, No 4, 44—Cup and \$3.
 15th Pvt. A. Mably, No 7, 43—Photograph and \$3.
 16th Pvt. J. Ryan, No 1, 43—Toilet Set, and \$3.
 17th Sergt. McMullen, No 9, 43—Pipe and \$3.
 18th Pvt. Story, No 2, scored 41—Work Box, and \$3.
 19th Pvt. Rouse, No 9, 41—Butter Cooler, and \$2.
 20th Pvt. Dollery, No 2, 41—Box of Cigars, and \$2.
 21st Pvt. John Neil, No 2, 41—Silk Hat, and \$2.
 22nd Bugler McGill, No 4, 40—Dressing Case and \$2.

There were twenty-two other prizemen who scored less than 49 points.

REGIMENTAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

- 5 shots at 2. 3. 4. and 5 hundred yards.
 1st Capt. Hetherington, No 7 company, Day's Commercial College scholarship, value \$40, and \$5 added. Must not be transferred to any one outside the regiment—62 points.
 2nd Private Wardell, No 2, medal, and \$10—62 points.
 3rd Pvt. Philips, No 2, \$10—59 points.
 4th Pvt. D. Williams, No 6, \$9—53 points.
 5th Sergt. John Clarke, No 2, \$8—53 points.
 6th Pvt. C. Moodie, No 2, \$7—53 points.
 7th D. M. Kerr, No 6, \$6.
 8th Corporal H. Armstrong, No 10, \$5—52 points.
 9th Sergeant Barr, No 10, \$4—47 points.
 10th Private Little, No 7, \$3.
 11th Private Fisher, No 10, \$2—46 points.
 12th Capt. Thompson, No 10, \$1—46 points.
 13th Private C. B. Riley, No. 6, \$1—45 points.
 14th Private S. Mediford, No 7, 50c.—44 points.

PRESENTATION.

After the distribution the officers of the regiment met in their room and Col. Brunel read a letter from Cap. Cumberland,

announcing that he had the pleasure of presenting to the battalion a large sized and handsome coloured photograph of Col. Cumberland, the first Colonel of the regiment. The likeness is a capital one, and was photographed by Mr. Ewing, and painted by Mr. Bell Smith.

Lieut. Col. Brunel, on behalf of the battalion thanked Capt. Cumberland for the portrait, which will, no doubt, be highly valued by the men, with whom Col. Cumberland was most deservedly popular.

THANKS.

At a meeting of the committee held just after the above proceedings, Capt. Hetherington moved, seconded by Lieut. Robertson,—That the committee appointed to carry out the Regimental and Association matches of the 10th Royals do hereby tender their thanks to those citizens who so liberally supported them, and gave prizes for competition at the late annual rifle matches—Carried.

The Committee also desire to return thanks to Mr. John Wallis, M. P.P., for his liberality in furnishing refreshments to the men during the match.

St. MAURICE ELECTION.—Dr. Larerte has been elected a member of the Commons, for the Country of St. Maurice, Quebec, by a majority of 256 over his opponent Mr. Gorin.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
 GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

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

The Port of Platon—Nova Scotia.

The Port of Miramichi—New Brunswick.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

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 Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 28th day of September, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
 GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to lay before the Council, a copy of his Proclamation of the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1868, announcing pursuant to the suspending clause therein, Her Majesty's Royal approval of the Act of the Parliament of Canada of the 31st Victoria, Chapter 56, intitled: "An Act to impose a duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works," and the issuing of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, under the Imperial Act of the 12th and 13th Victoria, Chapter 95, suspending, so far as regard this Dominion during such time as the said first mentioned Act continues in force with the same, the Prohibitions contained in certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament against the importing, selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing, foreign reprints of Books first composed, written, printed or published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and intitled to copyright therein.

Whereupon, under the authority of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada, it was by His Excellency, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, Ordered, And it is hereby ordered, that on from and after the first day of October next, all Copyright Works being first composed or written and printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, and with regard to which the notice to the Commissioners of Customs required by any Act of the Imperial Parliament in that behalf, shall have been given, and a list of which shall have been published by the proper authority in England, from time to time, and as the list in the form established by Law, shall have been furnished to the Customs Department for that purpose, by the Imperial Authorities, may be entered for duty on payment of twelve pounds ten shillings upon every one hundred pounds value thereof, and under and subject to the same regulations as dutiable goods are now, or may hereafter be admitted to entry for payment of duty under the authority of any law of this Dominion relating to Customs, Trade or Navigation.

That all sums collected as duty on such Copyright Works shall [less the cost of advertising, postages and making up the accounts of the same,] at the end of every fiscal year, say 31st J. n. be remitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, or such other Officer or party as may be from time to time appointed by competent authority to receive the same, together with a statement showing the amounts collected for each Copyright Work, in order that the proceeds of such duty may be paid over to or among the party or parties beneficially interested in the Copyright of the Works which may be imported under these Regulations.

Whereof the Honorable the Minister of Customs shall take due notice, and give the necessary directions for carrying the same into effect.

WM. H. LEE,
 Clerk Privy Council.

The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

The Merchants' Protective Union, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its members to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, published in one large quarto volume, "The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register," containing among other things, the names, nature of business, amount of capital, financial standing, and rating to credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and publishing companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Charter, and Degree of Credit of each of his customers as are deemed worthy of a gradation of credit, also a "Newspaper Directory," containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States. The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete than therefore, superior to, and of much greater value than any previously issued. By the aid of the "Mercantile Reference Register," business men will be able to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial work, of nearly every merchant, trader, and banker, within the above named territorial limits. On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the "Monthly Chronicle," containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of persons throughout the country as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half yearly volume of the "Mercantile Reference Register." Price of the "Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register," \$50, for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid. Holders of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the "Mercantile Reference Register" free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies, and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant. All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway [Box 2,566,] New-York. August 19th, 1868.



ORDNANCE LANDS, OTTAWA.

ON FRIDAY, the 30th OCTOBER, 1868, at noon, will be sold at the Sale Room of HECTOR McLEAN, Auctioneer, in Ottawa, so much of the Ordnance Land being part of Lot D, Concession C, Nepean, as lies between Maria street, on the North; the By property, on the South; and Elgin street, on the East; being divided off into 30 Building Lots, and averaging in dimensions 66 by 90. Also, ten Lots, averaging 39 by 136, fronting on Rear street, in the Upper Town of Ottawa, and commanding magnificent views on the River Ottawa. Also, at the Hogsback Fall, on the Rideau River, on the front of Lots 21 and 22, Junction Gore, of Gloucester, Sub Lots 37, 38, 39, 42, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 70, 71, varying in size as shown on Plans, all beautiful Villa Lots. Plans of these properties to be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, and of the Ordnance Lands Agent, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa. One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time and place of sale, and the balance in 9 annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent. Further conditions at the time of sale. By Order. E. PARENT, Under Secy. of State. W. F. COFFIN, Ordnance Land Agent, Ottawa, 30th August, 1868.

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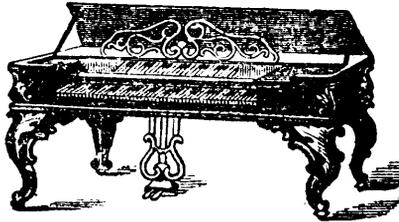
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Commissioner of Customs.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency through the Board of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, that the Contagious disease or Epidemic affecting Horned Cattle, which recently prevailed in many parts of the United States of America, has almost entirely disappeared, and it is therefore expedient that the Order in Council of the 13th of August last, prohibiting the importation or introduction of Horned Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, be revoked, and the importation of Horned Cattle into Canada, permitted under certain Regulations hereinafter mentioned,—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act 29 Vic. Cap. 15, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that from and after the 8th day of October instant, the Order in Council of the 13th day of August last prohibiting the importation of Horned Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

His Excellency in Council, under the authority aforesaid, has further been pleased to make the following Regulations, that is to say:

On, from and after the said eighth day of October instant, all Cattle intended to be imported or introduced into the Province of Ontario, at the Ports of Windsor or Sarnia, shall, previous to their introduction, be inspected by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose, and whose permission shall be obtained before such Cattle shall be allowed to proceed to their destination.

All Railway Companies conveying such Cattle shall be, and they are hereby, required to cause the Cars used for the conveyance of the same to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected immediately after the removal of the Cattle therefrom.

These Regulations shall remain in force until the First day of November next and no longer.

Wm. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



Intercolonial Railway.

TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

SANDFORD FLEMING
Chief Engineer.

Intercolonial Railway Office, }
Ottawa, Sept. 12th, 1868. }