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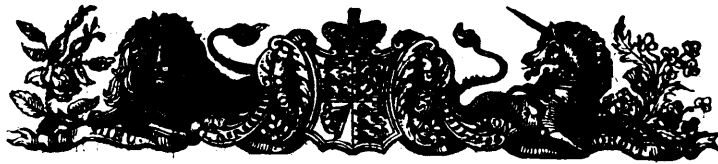
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1868.

No. 37.

THE TROOPER'S STORY.

I plead guilty to it? yes, I do;
 for I have never lied, and shall not now;
 give me a dog's leave to say a word
 touching what happened, and the why and
 how.

The night-guard went their rounds that night at
 my post was in the lower dungeon range,
 level with the moat, all slime and ooze
 and damp: but there, 'tis fit we change and
 change.

The sentinels. Besides 'twas in a sort
 the place of honor, or of trust, we'll say;
 in the cell there with mortised door
 the young boy-lord, guilty of treason, lay.

With my partisan I'd tramped an hour
 in the dark there—just a lantern hung
 on the wet wall—when close at hand I heard
 my own name spoken by a woman's tongue.

My hair was like to lift my morion up,
 for the keep's haunted; but I turned, to see
 a woman like a ghost—white face, all white,
 ready to drop, and not a yard from me.

How she had come there God in heaven knows
 however, long before my tongue I'd found,
 as she came out of her hair the white pearls, big,
 as pigeons' eggs, and then dropped to the
 ground.

"The word," she said, "only one word with him:
 he dies to-morrow! See, my pearls I give,
 bracelets too"—she slipped them from her arms—
 "one word, and, I will bless you while I live!

Your face is stern. Oh, but one word, one word!"
 with my big hand I set her on her feet;"

"She cling to me, would not be thrust off,
 still pleading in a bird's voice, soft and sweet.

"Only one word with him!" that was her plea:
 "one word; he would be dead at break of day!"
 and my heart melted: yes, she had her way.

They spoke together. Did I hear? Not I;
 how ask me if I took her bribes. Well, there,
 you know the rest—know how yon Judas-spy,
 yon starveling cur, crawled down the winding
 stair;

And how he caught the bird fast in the cage,
 and made report of me with eager breath
 and breach of duty. Right; it was a breach,
 and that means, in our soldier-fashion, death!

Well, I can face it: I'm no craven hound
 to shake yonder Judas-spy. Nay, had I leave
 to strike his weasand for him, as I'd slice
 an onion, I'd meet death and never grieve.

hunting grounds and renew the war with
 good hope of success in the Spring. The
 Chief of the Mississagas, a branch of the
 Ojibawas, came to the Fort on the 13th Oct.
 as a deputy from the Pottawatamies, Ojibawas
 and Wyandots, and concluded a truce till a
 definite peace could be agreed on with Sir
 William Johnston.

Gladwyn took advantage of this lull to
 collect sufficient provisions for his garrison
 during winter, in which he succeeded so well
 that he could afford to set the enmity of the
 savages at defiance.

The Ottawas alone refused to come to any
 terms; but on the 30th October a letter ar-
 rived from M. Neyon, the French command-
 ant at Fort Chartres, in the Illinois country,
 in which he warned Pontiac that no assis-
 tance would be given him, that peace was
 established between the English and French,
 and that the rule of the latter had ceased in
 Canada; he also advised him to forbear all
 hostile actions and conclude peace at once.
 This so mortified Pontiac that he withdrew
 from Detroit to the River Maumee, with the
 design of stirring up the tribes in that vicin-
 ity and resuming hostilities in the Spring.
 The siege of Detroit was thus partially, raised
 and the brave little garrison left to contend
 with their only enemy, the winter.

About the middle of November, not many
 days after Pontiac's departure, two friendly
 Wyandots crossed the river and demanded
 admission to the Fort; one of them unstrung
 his powder horn and unscrewing the bottom
 took out a letter from Major Wilkins, com-
 manding at Niagara, which stated that an
 expedition for the relief of Detroit had been
 overtaken by a storm on Lake Erie, many of
 the boats wrecked, seventy men drowned,
 and all the stores and ammunition had been
 destroyed, and that the remainder had to
 return to Niagara. As far as the garrison of
 Detroit was concerned the campaign of 1763
 was closed.

At that period the British settlements did
 not extend beyond the Alleghanies: in New
 York they were bounded by the Mohawk
 River, and in Pennsylvania the town of
 Bedford might be regarded as the frontier,
 while the settlements of Virginia extended

to a corresponding distance. This frontier
 was guarded by a line of military posts,
 those on the East lying in the country of the
 Six Nations were joined by the Hudson, Mo-
 hawk, Wood Creek, the Oneida Lake and
 River Oswego, all nearly on the site of the
 present Erie Canal of which the Lake is the
 summit level; it was defended by Forts Stan-
 wix, Brewerton, Oswego and two or three
 smaller posts. Near the Western end of
 Lake Ontario stood Fort Niagara at the
 mouth of the river of the same name. It was
 a strong and extensive work, commanding
 the route by Oswego as well as that by the
 St. Lawrence. A portage past the great
 falls enabled the voyageur to reach open
 water above the rapids, the next post to
 which was Presqu' Isle, on Lake Erie, where
 the town of Erie now stands. There had
 been erected a temporary post at or near
 the present site of Buffalo, at the head of
 the portage, called Fort Schlosser. From
 Presqu' Isle a good waggon road of twelve
 miles led to Fort Le Bœuf, on a branch of
 the Alleghany River, and thence to Venango
 by water, the next post being Fort Pitt (or
 du Quesne), erected by General Stanwix in
 1759 on the ruins of the old French fort
 whose erection kindled the flame of war.
 It was a strong fortification, with earthen
 ramparts, faced with brick on the side look-
 ing down the Ohio. Two roads led from
 Fort Pitt to the settlements—that cut by
 General Braddock's expedition in 1756 to
 Fort Cumberland, about 113 miles; the
 other, constructed by General Forbes in
 1758, was more frequented, and passed by
 Carlisle and Bedford to Philadelphia. The
 first post from the fort was Ligonier, dis-
 tance 56 miles; thence to Fort Bedford,
 44 miles; thence to Carlisle, on the Susque-
 hanna, was 97 miles; thence to Harris-
 Ferry, 23 miles. This is now called Harris-
 burg. Immediately after passing the river
 the settlements were reached.

As early as 27th May the commandant at
 Fort Pitt had his suspicions aroused by the
 conduct of the Indians, who had murdered
 several persons near the fort. An express
 was sent to Venango to warn the garrison
 of its danger, but he returned almost imme-

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XX.

The schooner so boldly defended by her
 crews brought a much needed supply of pro-
 visions, but it was not adequate to the sup-
 ply of the garrison, which was put on the
 shortest possible allowance.

Towards the end of September the ammu-
 nition of the savages was nearly exhausted,
 and having heard that reinforcements were
 on their way to Detroit, they thought that by
 making peace they might lull the English
 into security, retire unmolested to their

dially, having been twice fired at and wounded. The traders in various districts were barbarously murdered, and a series of petty annoyances commenced which had the effect of putting the garrison of Fort Pitt on its guard. It consisted of 330 soldiers, traders, and backwoodsmen, commanded by Captain Ecuyer, an officer of experience and bravery. At length, on the 22nd of June, a demonstration in force was made by the Indians, who here, as at Detroit, opened fire on every side at once from a long distance. The garrison replied by a fire of howitzers, the shells from which, bursting amongst the Indians, greatly amazed them. On the evening of the 26th a soldier named Gray, belonging to the garrison of Presqu' Isle, came in with the report of the loss of that post after a gallant defence, which has been already detailed. He stated that all the garrison was murdered except himself and another man; but in this he was mistaken, as they had all been carried to Detroit. In his flight he had passed the spots where Le Boeuf and Venango had stood, but both had been burned to the ground, and he thought the garrisons were murdered; but the disaster did not prove so fatal. On the day of his arrival Ensign Price, the officer commanding at Le Boeuf, was seen approaching, followed by a part of his garrison of seven half famished soldiers. His statement was, that on the evening of the 18th his post, which consisted of one blockhouse, was surrounded by a great multitude of Indians, who set it on fire in spite of every effort to prevent it, guarding the entrance with great care to prevent the escape of the garrison; but Price and his soldiers hewed an opening through the timbers of the rear of the blockhouse, and escaped into the woods under cover of the smoke. They marched the whole of that night, and next day came to the ruins of Venango, consisting of piles of glowing embers, among which lay the half-consumed bodies of its garrison. Not a man remained alive to tell its fate; but long after Sir William Johnson elicited the whole particulars from an Indian who was present at its destruction. A body of Senecas gained admittance under pretence of friendship, closed the gates and butchered the garrison except the commanding officer, Lieut. Gordon, whom they tortured over a slow fire for several successive nights, till he expired. They then burnt the place to the ground. Fort Ligonier had been also assailed, but the Indians were beaten off after a hard day's fighting.

At Fort Pitt every preparation possible was made for the preservation of the place. The works had been damaged by the spring floods; but the commandant, aided by the zeal of the garrison, soon put it in a state of defence. On 27th July the Indians made a lodgment under the river banks, and kept up an incessant fire on the garrison. Those Indians were undoubtedly the inventors of

the celebrated "rifle pit" mode of skirmishing, as the historians of those times state "they made holes in which they intrenched themselves, and fired on every person who appeared above the parapet."

When the first news of hostilities reached the Commander in Chief, orders were at once sent to Colonel Henry Bouquet, who commanded at Philadelphia, to assemble as large a force as possible, and cross the Alleghanias with a convoy of provisions and ammunition for the relief of Fort Pitt. With all his efforts only 500 men could be collected, chiefly of the 42nd Highland regiment, which had suffered less than the other corps in the Havana expedition. Having sent agents to the frontier to collect horses, waggons, and supplies, Bouquet followed with his troops, and reached Carlisle on the 1st July. Here he found the place crowded with people flying from Indian vengeance, the whole surviving population of the frontier settlements, in a state of starvation. Humane as he was brave, Bouquet served out to those famished creatures the provision collected for the relief of Fort Pitt, and, after restoring order, set about replenishing his exhausted magazines from the settlements to the eastward. On the 19th of July he marched out of Carlisle, being obliged to carry sixty invalid soldiers in waggons, as they were unable to march. At Shipperbury, twenty miles from Carlisle, he found a strong multitude who had fled from the tomahawk of the Indian; and although, both here and at Carlisle, he would gladly have accepted the services of those frontiersmen as guides and soldiers, he could find none willing to risk life and limb in defence of their own rights, or to punish a treacherous foe.

In the course of this review of the military operations of this war, it has been necessary to notice the romance of the American historians and others, who have written of the bravery, conduct, and endurance of the backwoodsmen. Throughout the pages of those same histories not one fact is adduced in support of the assertions so recklessly made, nor an instance recorded where they played the part of soldiers and men in defence of their homes. On the contrary, if there is a piece of needless cruelty, cowardly treachery, lawlessness or turbulence in which the settlers were engaged, the backwoodsmen always took the chief part, first carefully ascertaining that the parties to whom they were opposed were numerically weaker. They ruined Braddock's expedition, nearly destroyed Forbes's, would not join Bouquet, and acted throughout the part of cheats, thieves, and cowards. There may be romance in backwoods life, but it is in theory alone, and the frontier imaginations of people who entirely ignore facts.

By the best advices received from the westward it appeared that Fort Ligonier was in imminent danger. Bouquet deter-

mined to relieve it. He detached thirty men for that purpose, with instructions to avoid the main road and approach it by unfrequented tracks known only to the Indian hunters, two of whom were found to act as guides. The magazines it contained of clothing, arms, ammunition and provisions, made it necessary to relieve it at all hazards. Using every precaution to avoid discovery, the party reached the vicinity of the fort in safety, and, although they were fired upon, they succeeded in entering without the loss of a man.

On the 25th Bouquet's little army reached Fort Bedford, his approach compelling the Indians to raise the leaguer which they had maintained for several weeks. The commandant, Capt. Overry, could gain no intelligence from Fort Pitt, as every messenger had been killed.

On the 28th July the march was resumed with all due precaution, and on the 2nd of August the troops reached Fort Ligonier on the western slope of the Alleghanias, the Indians about the place vanishing at their approach. As no information could be obtained of the number, disposition, or objects of the enemy, and as the most dangerous and difficult defiles of the mountains had yet to be passed, Bouquet resolved to leave behind the oxen and waggons which formed the most cumbrous part of his convoy, and with a quantity of flour and ammunition on pack-horses, push for Fort Pitt by forced marches. He resumed his march on the 4th August, with 350 pack-horses and a few cattle, and at nightfall encamped within a few miles of Fort Ligonier. At less than a day's march were the dangerous defiles of Turtle Creek, mentioned in the narrative of Braddock's expedition—a stream flowing at the bottom of a deep valley, flanked by steep declivities, along the foot of which the road then ran for some distance. Fearing that an ambuscade would be placed there, he determined to march next day as far as Busby Run, a small stream entering Turtle Creek, encamp till night, and by a forced march cross Turtle Creek under cover of darkness.

Early on the morning of the 5th of August the tents were struck and the troops began their march. By one o'clock they had advanced seventeen miles, and the guides assured them they were within half a mile of Busby Run, their proposed resting place, when suddenly the report of rifles from the front showed that the Indians had attacked in force. The two companies in front were ordered forward at once to close the line and support the advanced guard, while the convoy were halted. As the fire had become so heavy and well sustained as to warrant the idea of a serious affair, the troops were formed into line and a general charge ordered. They drove their assailants before them, but at the same time the convoy was assailed in the rear, while the savages dispersed in front only to assemble

on both flanks. It became necessary to fall back to protect the convoy. Driving off the assailants, and getting the terrified horses and drivers into a compact body, the troops formed in a circle around the crowded group, and now ensued a fight of singular endurance on both sides. The Indians repeatedly threw themselves on different parts of the circle, with heavy firing, loud outcries, and furious onsets, striving to break through it, but were met by a steady and cool fire, with repeated bayonet charges, which drove them back to cover with loss. For seven hours this desperate fight continued, till darkness put an end to the contest, and the wearied soldiers found time to rest. No change of ground could be effected, and they were obliged to bivouac on the hill where the combat had taken place, without water. Fearing a night attack Bouquet posted numerous sentinels and outposts, while the men lay down on their arms in the order and positions maintained during the fight. Doubtful of the issue of the conflict on the morrow, he wrote to Sir J. Amherst in a few clear, concise words, an account of the day's events, and concluded as follows:—"Whatever our fate may be, I thought it necessary to give Your Excellency this early information, that you may at all events take such measures as you will think proper with the provinces for their own safety, and the effectual relief of Fort Pitt, as, in case of another engagement, I fear insurmountable difficulties in protecting and transporting our provisions, being already so much weakened by the losses of this day in men and horses, besides the additional necessity of carrying the wounded, whose situation is truly deplorable."

About sixty soldiers, besides several officers, were killed and wounded. A space in the centre of the bivouac was prepared for the reception of the wounded, and, surrounded by a wall of flour bags, it afforded protection from the bullets of the Indians. At the dawn of day the action again commenced, and continued with unabated firing up to ten o'clock, aggravated by the terror of the horses and the maddening thirst of the soldiers, who were rapidly falling in their ranks. Bouquet well knew if the Indians could be brought into a compact body and induced to leave cover, that a few minutes would decide the issue of the contest. He accordingly ordered two companies to fall back into the circle at the point most hardly pressed, march through its centre to a point where a depression in the ground and the flour bags hid the manoeuvre, and then, when the Indians pressed on the weakened line, to sally out and take them in flank. The orders were scrupulously obeyed. The companies were retired as if about to retreat, while the adjoining sections extended their files to cover the ground they occupied. The Indians, seeing the weakness of the line, collected in a body and

charged it. At once a fierce hand-to-hand struggle ensued; the troops could barely maintain their ground, and the savages were about breaking into the circle, when the companies withdrawn suddenly appeared on their left flank, poured in a destructive volley at ten paces, and at once charged with the bayonet. Though taken by surprise, the Indians faced about and coolly returned the fire. Meantime Bouquet had brought up two other companies on their right flank, and as they shrank from the charge of those on the left they received the full fire of those on the right, who in turn, with loud hurrahs, charged them, giving no time to load. Instantaneous flight was their only resource. They left over one hundred dead on the field, among whom were several prominent chieftains. The loss of the English in the two battles was eight officers and 100 men. The action was over, and the relieved soldiers, after destroying the flour which they could not remove for want of horses, which had been partly lost and partly employed in removing the wounded, moved on in the afternoon to Busby Run; but they had scarcely formed camp before they were again fired upon by a body of Indians, who were repulsed with loss. On the next day they resumed their march to Fort Pitt, and, although annoyed by petty attacks, they reached it in safety on the 10th of August.

The battle of Busby Run was the most fiercely contested of any action during the whole war, the principal tribes being Senecas and Delawares. Their loss was fearful and its effects salutary, as it enabled Colonel Bouquet to effectually humble the pride of both those tribes, relieve the beleaguered posts, and finally restore peace to the frontier.

RAMSAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first annual shooting match of the Ramsay Rifle Association was held in Almonte on Thursday, the 10th September, commencing at 8 o'clock a. m. The following is the prize list:

Volunteer Match.

- 1st prize, 1 pair of Blankets, B. & W. Rosamond, value.....\$7.00
- 2nd " Cash..... 5.00
- 3rd " 1 pair Trowsers, D. C. Morrison, (to fit winner,) value... 4.00
- 4th " Cash, Gilbert Cannon, Esq... 2.00
- 5th " 1 Box Cigars, N. Bennet, Esq., value..... 1 50
- 6th " Cash..... 1 00
- 7th " Cash..... 1 00

Range, 300 yards, 5 rounds, Government Enfield rifles, Hythe position, open to all volunteers, entrance 10 cents.

Association Match.

- 1st prize, Cash, Major Gemmill.....\$10 00
- 2nd " Cash..... 7 00
- 3rd " Telescope, A. H. White, Esq., value..... 5 00
- 4th " Cash..... 4 00
- 5th " Gold Breast Pin, G D North-graves, Esq..... 2 00
- 6th " Album, O. E. Henderson, Esq., value..... 1 50
- 7th " Cash..... 1 00

Ranges, 400 and 600 yards, three rounds at each; Enfield rifles; any position; open to members of association only; entrance, 10 cents.

All Comers' Match.

- 1st prize, Hotel Keepers' special prize, cash.....\$10 00
- 2nd " Cruet Stand, R. Watson, Esq., value..... 6 00
- 3rd " Cash..... 4 00
- 4th " Bridle, R. Drury, Esq., value 2 50
- 5th " Mr. J. Jamieson's special prize..... 2 00
- 6th " Cash..... 1 00
- 7th " Cash..... 1 00

Range, 200 yards; five rounds; any rifle; any position; open to all comers; entrance, 25 cents.

Consolation Match.

- 1st prize, Cash, Wm. Mostyn, M. D...\$5 00
- 2nd " Cash, P. McArthur, Esq..... 3 00
- 3rd " Fancy Shirt, Doyle & McLean, value..... 2 50
- 4th " Cash, Stafford & Barnett... 2 00
- 5th " Cash, J. Rosamond, Jr..... 2 00
- 6th " Chamber Set, Lothead & Thomlinson, value..... 2 00
- 7th " Cash..... 1 00

Range, 150 yards; five rounds; any rifle; any position; open to all who have unsuccessfully competed at former matches.

Aggregate Prizes.

First Prize—1 bottle Brandy, J. MacKinnon, Esq., value \$1 50, and 1 pair Fowls, R. Young, Esq., value \$1 00—\$2 50, for highest individual aggregate score in second and third matches.

Second Prize—Cloth for 1 pair of pants, L. C. Northrup, value, \$ 2 00, for second highest individual aggregate score in second and third matches.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—In the late rifle matches in Hamilton, the following prizes were secured by members of the Dundas and Waterdown Companies:—Eighth match. Sergt. Ashbury, Waterdown Co., 2nd prize. Sergt. Stock, do., 4th prize. Private Ray, do., coal oil lantern. Private McGregor, Dundas Co., 6th prize. Eleventh match, open to Buglers of the 13th Battalion: Bugler Black, Dundas Co., 2nd prize. Twelfth match: Lieut. Stock, Waterdown Co., 2nd prize. In the ninth match for the Officers Cup, value \$40, competed for by twelve members from each company in the 13th Battalion, the Waterdown representatives were second, being only 4 points behind the first—the score standing, No. 1 Company, Hamilton, 344; No. 8 Company, Waterdown, 340. In the tenth match for the Lawyers' Cup, to be competed for by one officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and five men of each company in the 13th Battalion, the Waterdown sharpshooters were second, their former victors, No. 1 Co., Hamilton, being again successful in being first on the list. In the 3rd match, all comers, Mr. Thomas Cowie, of this town, was the winner of the 3rd prize—his total being 33, while the highest was but 35.—*Wentworth News.*

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.—Kansas, Sept. 4.—A scout came into Hays City last evening from Fort Dodge. He reports that a Mexican train was attacked on the 28th August, at Pawnee Fork, on the old State route, 37 miles southwest from Fort Dodge, by a large party of Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians: They killed 16 Mexicans, scalping them and burning their bodies with the waggons. Another train, a few miles beyond was successfully resisting the efforts of the Indians to capture them. And the train loaded with 75,000 pounds of wool was attacked at Cameron Crossing, 20 miles from Fort Dodge, on same road. The men fought until their ammunition gave out, and then abandoned the train, saving what stock they could.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—It is a matter of surprise that none of those who have lately taken to ink on military subjects have advocated the single-rank system. At this time, when all the troops in Europe are provided with arms of precision, a ball from a Chassepot, a Gatling, or a Krupp rifle is quite as likely to hit both front and rear rank men together, as the front rank man only. Therefore, the present formation exposes two men; the single rank would only expose one.* If a rear rank is necessary, why not place the small man in front, where he could have a view of his enemy? He is now obstructed by a large man in his immediate front, who overshadows him and can render him no service. In the same way the front rank man is often incommoded by a man too close in rear. His movement would be much more free if he acted alone, as he does not require a man behind to propel him to the charge. In a single-rank formation, two right or left would require less time to perform than fours at present; and threes could be conveniently reintroduced. One regiment in single rank would take the place of two as at present formed. The time was when three ranks were considered necessary, but there were no Sniders in those days.

It is to be expected our Government will (as France, Prussia, and Russia have already done) expunge from the drill-book the useless, puzzling, and intricate battalion movements, which never were, and never could be, performed in front of an enemy; which, like some of the music played by regimental bands, are supposed to be respectable because they are difficult: and introduce, or, rather, practise, the plain, necessary movements which men and officers will readily comprehend and willingly perform. The Secure, an unnecessary portion of the manual exercise, has been dispensed with lately: the manual would, on the whole, be much improved if the Support and the Advance followed the Secure. No human being would, of his own free will, endeavour to carry such a weight as a rifle, with fixed bayonet, on the fore part of his arm, a place where nature never intended a burden should be placed. The rifleman, when on sentry, is allowed to sling or trail arms; but, on being relieved by a Guard or Lines man, the latter has to fix bayonets and Supports to enable him to do duty on the same post. Why not allow him to slope, being the most rational and not the less showy motion? The motions of the advance are particularly awkward. The corporal with the relief should shoulder and slope with the relief; and as the sergeant covering looks awkward indeed at the advance, sergeants should return to the fusil drill, which was aban-

* Lord Clyde introduced the line for attack or defence, in preference to the column.

doned lest the locks might receive injury, which was proved not to have been the case. There is sufficient display in the bayonet exercise to make up for the paucity of motions in the manual which this suggestion would cause. The bayonet exercise alone has, when performed by British soldiers, the capacity of showing to what perfection a British regiment can be brought by discipline.

In regard to interior economy there seems to be no idea in some men's minds that the service could be rendered much more popular, and the soldier much more comfortable, by a very small amount of expense. In the first place, each man should have one half as much more room in barracks as there is allowed at present. Each man should have at least six pegs for his appointments, and the old system of clean straw (where issued) for bedding should be restored, and more facilities for ablution ought to be provided, and a liberal supply of light and fuel should be allowed in barracks. No women should be allowed in the single men's barracks. Each married family should have a private place. The men's rations ought to be better looked after. The color sergeant should only attend commanding officers' parades and no other duty, but superintend the interior economy of his company, cleaning barracks, &c. No orderly man should be called on to attend parade on the day he is on duty as orderly man, and no man coming off guard should be called on to attend parade. There should be only one parade, of an hour's duration, daily, unless for awkward men; and no man should be called for guard unless he had previously three nights in bed. No man should be charged hospital stoppages unless his disease is caused by his own vice; and there should be no stoppages on board ship. There should be more simplicity in the accounts—so much rations and so much pay daily. There should be no sliding scale in regard of pension according to rank—so much a day to a well-conducted man after so many years, and discharge if desired on that day when his period of service expires. No man should be taken from the ranks to the band or drums, military schools and special enlistment being sufficient to supply the above establishments. Every soldier should be taught to read and write, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three. This could be taught in the regimental school. As no soldier requires a college degree, no specially trained schoolmaster would be required. Cooking should also be taught each man in the regiment: no special training would be required for that purpose. There should be fewer bugle sounds, and the men thoroughly practised to understand them. There should be more ball practice, superintended by regimental officers in their turn. There is no necessity whatever for specially trained officers—a regiment should be able to teach regimental requirements of the above kind.

There should be more attention paid to the men than has been the case hitherto. Many officers were, and, I fear, are, more anxious about the defaulter book than about the soul and body (in all other respects) of the man who appears in it. The first and last word of some of those officers to the color sergeant is, the defaulter book; and the great cause of this is, that the petrified fossil who makes the general inspection is entirely satisfied if the copper-butressed Talmud (with the moveable leaves) is in good order, and if each man has open in his hand the useless and troublesome small book, which, though a monthly annoyance to officers and non-commissioned officers, is of no use, as it is now kept, to the man. The dreadful bore of the knapsack should be done away with as much as possible. Where is the man who can exercise a quarter of his natural strength or activity harnessed as he is within a system of belts and buckles which is admirably contrived for compressing the chest and lungs, and, as has been said a thousand times, is the young soldier's stepping-stone to the hospital? It is a peculiar grievance on the line of march, where, unless on night guards, let the weather be ever so wet, the great coat is not allowed to be worn, though from its spongy nature it absorbs a heavy amount of rain, and the additional weight causes the men's feet to blister, and cripples them before a second day's march is over. In European warfare, thanks to steam power, troops are never further than a day or two from their supplies, which, with very few exceptions, could be forwarded without breaking down the strength which the fighting man wants to enable him to meet his enemy, instead of making a beast of burden of him. The admirer of knapsacks might as well say to the soldier, You are likely to be employed on active service at no distant day, where it is possible you may have to be placed on short rations; I shall, therefore, to enable you to live on a scanty regimen, issue orders that only half rations be served out on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, until further orders. Certainly as well starve a man in anticipation of possible famine, as kill him by causing him to carry an unnecessary burden.

A soldier should be also taught to respect himself and to speak in private to his officer, and not, as now, have his private affairs known to a regiment through the medium of a non-commissioned officer, who now must know what he requires before the man is allowed to speak to the officer. He should also be more depended on. Where is the necessity for sending a non-commissioned officer as an escort with a man carrying a dinner to another on guard or in hospital, when the same fatigue man may have the safety of the garrison in his charge as sentry on a post on the following day? Do away with pack drill. It is a disgracefully useless punishment. Instruction drill with

recruits, confinement to barracks, or extra fatigue and stoppage of pay may be resorted to, and dismissal from the service for incorrigible characters, at once. The civil power should take cognizance of such individuals on discharge.

If liberality were introduced, there would be far less necessity for punishment of any kind; and any working soldier well knows that forty good men are more useful for all military purposes than eighty bad ones. The good men of a company are continually mounting the guards, doing the fatigues, and attending the bad men, when the latter are absent, waiting on, or performing punishment, or in hospital.

To speak of the clothing served out to infantry men, from braces to boots, would be almost superfluous. Let any one look at the articles as they come from the contractor. He must certainly express his surprise that such rough looking things can ever be made to assume a smart appearance. He will probably conclude that the army is a mine; the contractor takes out the useful ore, the soldier has to carry away the slag. One will say, Where is the remedy to come from? Not, certainly, from the gentleman who puts on the trappings of an officer "for the fun of the thing," to get into high society, to enable him to spend money he never earned, or to give him lustre in the eyes of beautiful ladies: not from any of those; then say from whom?

VETERAN.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE RIFLE MATCHES.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

This match came off on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. Each battalion fired at its own head quarters, with the exception of the match for Mrs. Brydges' cup, which was fired for in Toronto at three p. m., one man fired from each company in the whole brigade being allowed to compete for it. The 1st, second, and third battalions fired at Montreal, the fourth in Toronto, and the fifth in Brantford. The following are the principal scores made in Montreal:—

No. 1. FIELD OFFICERS' PRIZE.
 1st prize—\$20, 4th prize—\$5,
 2nd prize—\$15, 5th prize—\$4,
 3rd prize—\$10, 6th prize—\$3.
 Range, 300 yards. 5 shots.

	Pts.
Private Miller, No. 7 Co., 2nd Batt.	13
Sgt. Maj. Curtis, No. 2 Battery, 1st Batt.	13
Corp. King, No. 4 Co., 2nd Batt.	16
Gunner Fissett, No. 1 Battery, 1st Batt.	12
" Muir, No. 6 Battery, 1st Batt.	13
" Prescott, " " "	13
" Quarian, No. 3 " " "	13
Private Mundy, No. 2 Co., 3rd Batt.	15
" Glanfield, " " "	14
" Clune, " " "	14
" Holland, " " "	13
Sergt. McEwen, No. 1 Co., " "	18
" Lytle, " " "	13
" Greenshields, " " "	12

" Rowe, No. 4 Co., " " "	15
Corp. Wilson, No. 3 Battery, 1st Batt.	13
" Vallee, No. 3 Co., 2nd Batt.	12
Private Carruthers, " " "	12
Corp. Patterson, " " "	15
Private Christie, " " "	13
Corp. Blackburn, " " "	12
Gunner Clark, " " "	15
Sergt. Gleason, " " "	14
Sergt. Tinnings, " " "	16

No. 2. LIEUT. COL. BRYDGES' PRIZE.
 1st prize—a piece of plate, 3rd prize—\$10,
 2nd prize—\$15, 4th prize—\$6.
 Range, 500 yards. 5 shots.

We give the score of all in Montreal who made twelve and over:—

	Pts.
Battery Sergt. Major Curtis, No. 2 Battery, 1st Batt.	13
Sergt. Boswell, No. 4 Co., 2nd Batt.	15
Private Mundy, No. 2 Co., 3rd Batt.	12
" Lee, " " "	15
" Dave, " " "	14
" Glanfield, " " "	14
" Clune, " " "	12
" Dent, " " "	13
" Holland, " " "	13
Sergt. Armshaw, No. 1 Co., " "	12
Private King, " " "	12
" Blair, No. 2 Co., 2nd Batt.	12
" Gough, " " "	14
" J. Clarke, " " "	13
Sgt. Timmings, No. 3. Battery, 1st Batt.	14

The above two matches were open only to non-commissioned officers and men who were members of the G. T. R. Rifle Association. The following was open to all members of the G. T. R. Association:—

No. 3. BRIGADE PRIZE.
 1st prize—\$30 or a piece of plate, 3rd prize—\$10,
 2nd prize—\$15, 4th prize—\$5.
 Ranges, 600 and 700 yards. 5 shots at each.

	Pts.
Bandsman Fissett, No. 1 Battery, 1st Batt.	23
Gunner Leeson, No. 3 " " "	23
Lieut. Elliott, " " "	20
Gunner Wisenburn, No. 4 Battery, " "	22
Lieut. Harder, No. 6 Co., 2nd Batt.	21
Private Mundy, No. 2 Co., 3rd Batt.	23
" Dave, " " "	21
" Clune, " " "	21
" Roden, " " "	20
Sergt. Reilly, " " "	21
Lieut. Crowther, No. 8 Co., " "	22
Captain Wall, No. 1 Co., " "	29

No. 4. HEAD QUARTER PRIZE.
 1st prize—A Snider Rifle.
 2nd prize—A field glass (binocular).
 3rd prize—A revolver (complete).

Range, 500 yards. 5 shots. Open only to commissioned officers of the brigade.

	Pts.
Captain Clarke, 2nd Batt.	19
Lieut. Crowther, 3rd " "	15
Capt. Wall, 3rd Batt.	16
Lieut. and Adj. Atkinson, 2nd Batt.	11
Lieut. Greaves, 3rd Batt.	14
Lieut. Slack, 1st Batt.	14
Ensign Fairbairn, 2nd Batt.	13

No. 5. COMPANY PRIZE.
 1st prize—\$25.
 2nd prize—\$15. 3rd prize—\$10.
 Range, 200 yards. Volley firing. 3 volleys.
 Open to ten men per company of the brigade.

	Pts.
No. 4 Battery, 1st Batt.	66
No. 1 " " "	45

No. 3 " " "	69
No. 1 Co., 3rd Batt.	60
No. 2 " 2nd " "	75
No. 1 " 3rd " "	60
No. 2 " 1st " "	47
No. 2 " 3rd " "	85
No. 1 " 2nd " "	41
No. 3 " 2nd " "	61

The following are the principal scores made in

TORONTO.

No. 1 MATCH—FIELD OFFICERS' PRIZE.
 300 yards, 5 shots.

	Pts.
Sergt. Gray, No. 3 Battery, 4th Batt.	14
Gunner Rarey, No. 4 " 4th "	13
Corpl. O'Brien, No. 6 " 4th "	14
Gunner Morris, No. 6 " 4th "	16
Private Hay, No. 5 " 5th "	14
Gunner Kerr, No. 3 " 1st "	13
Private Pike, No. 1 " 2nd "	15
" Metcalfe, No. 3 " 2nd "	12
" Steel, No. 1 " 3rd "	14
Sergt. Turnbull, No. 2 " 3rd "	13
Private Harmer, No. 6 " 3rd "	12
" Vanvalkenburgh, No. 3, 3rd Batt.	15
Gunner Bedford, No. 1 Battery, 4th Batt.	12
" Eastman, No. 2 " 4th "	17
" Murray, No. 5 " 4th "	15

No. 2. MATCH—COL. BRYDGES' PRIZE.
 500 yards, 5 shots.

Gunner Gales, No. 4 Battery, 4th Batt.	13
Sergt. Telfer, No. 1 " 1st "	14
Gunner Kerr, No. 3 " 1st "	14
Corpl. Hunt, No. 4 " 1st "	16
Private Pike, No. 1 Comp'y., 2nd "	12
Sergt. Hostten, No. 7 " 2nd "	12
" Kruit, No. 2 Battery, 4th "	14
Corpl. McElheron, No. 6 " 5th "	12
Gunner Murray, No. " 4th "	13
Private Walsh, No. 2 " 5th "	13
Sergeant O'Brien, No. " 4th "	16
Private Welch, No. 7 Comp'y., 5th "	13
Gunner Eastman, No. 2 " 4th "	13
" Hunt, No. 2 " 4th "	12

Protests were lodged against Sergeant O'Brien and Corporal Hunt.

MATCH 3RD—BRIGADE PRIZE.
 600 and 700 yards, 5 shots at each range.

Sergt. Telfer, No. 1 Battery, 1st Batt.	22
Sergt. Turnbull, No. 2 " 3rd Batt.	22
Private Hay, No. 5 " 5th Batt.	21

4TH MATCH—HEADQUARTERS PRIZE.
 500 yards, 5 shots.

Lt. Parkinson, 4th Battalion,	15
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MATCH 6—CHAMPION CHALLENGE CUP, PRESENTED BY MRS. BRYDGES.
 Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards—3 shots at each range. To be shot for by one man from each Company of the Brigade. No Officer to compete. To be held by the Company winning it each year, and to become the property of the Company winning it two years in succession.

	200.	400.	600.	T'l.
Sergeant Turnbull,				
No. 2 Co., 3rd Batt.,	333	434	242	28
Corporal Hunt,				
No. 4 Co., 1st Batt.,	324	243	322	25
Sergeant Gray,				
No. 3 Co., 4th Batt.,	342	344	220	24
Private Bush,				
No. — Co., 5th Batt.,	234	443	202	24
Sergeant Kruit,				
No. 2 Co., 4th Batt.,	343	324	400	23
Private Vanvalkenburgh,				
No. 8 Co., 3rd Batt.,	222	340	333	22
Private Pike,				
No. 1 Co., 2nd Batt.,	333	433	030	22
Private Metcalfe,				
No. 3 Co., 2nd Batt.,	233	242	420	22

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday last Major General Stisted, C.B., late Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, was entertained by the Executive at the "Queen's" with a select number of distinguished guests. Mrs. Stisted and family left for England the Thursday previous.

As I can hear nothing of the Grand Trunk Battalion matches, I'm afraid the principal prizes have been gained by the Montreal section, who are famous shots, and have a more convenient practice ground; the day here moreover was not as favorable as could be desired.

The Grand Trunk have advertised half fare tickets to Montreal and back to attend Dominion Match and Provincial Exhibition, good till 30th inst. The steamboats have likewise offered to convey competitors from this city and back for \$8, meals, &c., included. There is some little discussion here as to how members of battalions who have not been called out for or completed their annual drill this year yet, can compete at Laprairie as "efficient."

The following are the "Queen's Own" Battalion six: Capt. Ramsay, Lieut. Gibson, Sergt. Bailey, Corp. Meredith, Private Fox, Private Bell.

The Queen's Own Annual Battalion games came off on Monday afternoon on the Toronto Cricket Ground. There was not a very large attendance of spectators, but the games were well contested, and excited a great deal of interest. The battalion band was present to enliven the scene. Captains Bennett and Ramsay and Alderman Henderson acted as judges, and the onerous duties of committee men were well sustained by the indefatigable Adjutant (Capt. Otter), and Lieutenants Miller and Chadwick. The mile race was won in 5 mins., 20 secs. There were eight entries for the flat race of 100 yards, which was won by Private Sherman in 12 seconds. The half mile flat race was won by Gunner Kiernan, R.A., in 2 minutes 30 seconds. The races altogether were all well contested. The following is a list of the prizes and winners thereof:

1. Flat race, 100 yards—Private Sherman, 1st prize \$2; Private Durie, 2nd, \$1.
2. Hop, step and jump—Corporal Menzies, 1st, 36 feet, \$2; Private Alderdice 2nd, 35 feet 11½ inches, \$1.
3. Buglar's flat race, 100 yards—T. Wilson, 1st, \$1; R. Smith, 2nd, 50 cents.
4. Flat race, 440 yards—Private Sherman, 1st, \$4; Sergeant Hewlett, 2nd, \$1.
5. Long jump—Corporal Menzies, 1st, 16 feet 10 inches, \$2; Private Allenson, 2nd, 16 feet 5 inches.
6. Sack race—Corporal Menzies, 1st, \$2; Private Allenson, 2nd, \$1.
7. Heavy marching order, 440 yards.—Private Henry, 1st, \$4; Private Allenson, 2nd, \$1.
8. Flat race, one mile—Corporal Edward Griffith, 1st, \$10; Sergeant Hewlett, 2nd, \$3.

9. Band race—Private Waters, 1st, \$2; Private Manson, 2nd, \$1.

10. All Comers' race—half mile—Gunner Kiernan, R. A., 1st, \$5; Private Kemp 29th Regiment, 2nd, \$2.

11. Three-legged race—100 yards—Corporal Menzies 1st, \$2; Private Durie, 2nd, \$2.

12. Hurdle race, 440 yards over ten hurdles—Private Grasset, 1st, \$5; Private Sherman, 2nd, \$2.

13. Consolation race, 500 yards—Private Givins 1st, \$4; Private Blight 2nd, \$1.

As your correspondent expects to be present at Laprairie next week, the usual weekly letter will not be forthcoming.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There is very little here in the way of news to communicate, since the late Rifle match, which seems to have caused quite a small newspaper war between Montreal and Quebec, which had much better have been left alone.

The 9th Batt. V. M. Rifles returned from camp at Riviere Ouelle this [Thursday] morning, they had a good deal of cold and wet weather during their eight days, which must have made it rather unpleasant for them.

The French frigate *D'Estrees* arrived down from Montreal on Saturday last; her officers were entertained here on Wednesday evening by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau at his residence.

H. M. ironclad frigate *Royal Alfred* passed Father Point last night, and is expected in port this afternoon, she carries the flag of Admiral Munday.

Practice is still going on for the Dominion match; quite a number are expected to go up from Quebec.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 11th September, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.
No. 5 Battery, Nepean.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Serjeant George Rolland Perry, from No. 3 Battery.

Prescott Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.

No. 2 Battery, Morrisburg.

The resignation of Captain T. Rubidge is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire, retaining his rank.

17th Battalion of Infantry, Lewis.

No. 1 Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign Arthur Caron, M. S., vice Ver-
rault, left the limits.

To be Ensign, (temporary):
Rigobert Bourget, Gentleman, M. S., vice
Caron, promoted.

No. 2 Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Alfred Lefrançois, Gentleman, M. S., vice
Roy, appointed Adjutant.

No. 4 Company.

To be Captain, (temporary):
Lieutenant Alfred Lemieux, M. S., vice
Chouinard, left the limits.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Jules Guillot, Gentleman, M. S., vice
Chouinard, promoted.

To be Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant:
George Desjardins, Gentleman, M. S.,
vice Roy, left the limits.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Goulbourn.

To be Ensign (temporary):
William Tubman, Gentleman, M. S., vice
Shillington, left the limits.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company, Stevensville.

To be Captain (temporary):
James Morin, Esq., M. S., vice Goforth,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.
The resignation of Lieut. Newbigging is also
accepted.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Tamworth.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign James A. Close, M. S., vice Munro,
left the limits.

No. 7 Company, Odessa.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
Ensign George A. Aylesworth, M. S., vice
Rockwell, left the limits.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

Bishop's College Rifle Company, Lennoxville.

To be Captain (temporary):
Lieutenant Ernest Augustus King, M. S.,
vice J. B. Hyndman, transferred to
post of District Paymaster.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter Master:
Leonard Thomas, Gentleman, vice Brooke,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Lancaster.

To be Captain (temporary):
Alex. B. McLennan, Esquire, vice D. B.
McLennan, promoted.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
George H. McDowell, Gentleman, vice
McNaughton, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Williamstown.
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
John A. McDonald, Gentleman, vice
McMaster, resigned.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
John W. Grout, Gentleman, vice Barrett,
promoted.
The name of the Lieutenant appointed to
the 2nd Company by the General Order No.
1, of the 28th ultimo, is "Gregor Mattice"
and not "George Mattice," as was therein
stated.

No. 2.
The formation of the following corps is
hereby authorized, officers acting till further
orders, viz.:
An Infantry Company at Park Hill, County
of Middlesex, to be No. 8 Company of the
26th Battalion.

To be Captain:
Malcolm Daniel McKellar, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
John Philip Burns, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Nelson Smith, Gentleman.

No. 3.
The following Officers, Non-Commissioned
Officers and Troopers of Volunteer Cavalry
have been granted certificates by the Com-
mandant of the Cavalry School.

TORONTO.
FIRST CLASS.

Major Charles A. Boulton, 46th Battalion.
Sergt. Major Cavendish
Neville, Mooretown Troop.
Sergeant John Cameron, London do
Corpl John McConnell, Oak Ridges do
Trooper Forrest Bell, do do
do Edwin Hill, Port Hope do
do Henry Lowden, do do
do John Varcoe, do do
do George Ashford, do do
do Robert Reed, Cobourg do
do S. V. Howard, do do
do Fred. Wm. Casey, do do

No. 4.
The following Officers and Non-Commis-
sioned Officers and Gunners of the Volun-
teer Militia Artillery, have received certi-
ficates from the Commandants of the Schools
of Gunnery.

MONTREAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Lt. Col. Thomas Bacon, Militia Staff.
Major G. d'Orsonnens, do
Captain E. St. George Smith, do
Capt. and Adj. Napoleon La
Branche, Chasseurs
Canadiens.
Lieutenant J. Wicksteed, Montreal
Gar. Artil.
Lieut. Francis H. Clayton, 6th Batt.
Vol. Mil.
Drill Instructor J. Yeomans, 3rd Batt.
Vol. Mil.
do do Chris. Peacock, 5th Batt.
Vol. Mil.

do do James Smart, 6th Batt.
Vol. Mil.
M. S. Cadet Richard S. Lawlor.
do do Netterville Driscoll.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Lieut Hy Robertson, Collingwood Gar. Batt.
Corpl Seth Bullock, Windsor do
Bombardier Robt Armour, do do
Gunner Adam Hy Wright Trenton do
do Frederick Giddings, Toronto, do
do Wm Hiram Kingston,
Cobourg, do
do John James Kingston, do
do William C. Dicks, No. 3 Batty. G.T.B.
do Wm. A. Myers, Morrisburg Gar. Batty
do Wm. Mortimer Nichols, Napanee do
do David Lennox, Picton do

SECOND CLASS.

Corporal John Adair, Port Hope Gar. Batty.
Gunner John Claude Fox, Belleville do
Trumpeter George Bouter, Trenton do
No. 5.

SERVICE MILITIA.

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Frontenac.... Elswood Chaffey, Gentleman,
Hastings.... George E Y Hanwell, do
York..... Lieut G F Carruthers,
do Ensign T D Delamere,
SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.
Frontenac.... Samuel Bruce, Gentleman,
do John Woollard, do
do Fichtenberg Werner, do
Huron..... W Oliver VanEvery, do
Lanark..... Thomas Mitcheson, do
Leeds..... Edmund M Bigg, do
Lincoln..... Michael Kew, do
Middlesex.... John Michie, do
do William R Tulloch, do
Norfolk..... John W P Mulholland, do
Northumberland William Payne, do
Oxford..... Alfred H S Hill, do
Peel..... John Somerville, do
Peterborough. John Wesley Bell, do
do Francis W Orde, do
Simcoe..... George H Robinson, do
do Andrew Graham, do
Victoria..... James D Thornton, do
Welland..... Thomas Brown, do
do Hampden H Fell, do
Wentworth... Thomas W Mills, do
York..... James Reeve, do
do W H Vander Smisson, do
do William Moore Elliott, do
do James H Hughes, do
do William Henderson, do
do John B Powell, do
do Frank Michell, do
do John Walker, do
do T J W Burgess, do
do George Chesnut, do
do Alexr M Hamilton, do

do William J Hendry, do
do John Ritchie, do
do George V Salter, do
do John McLeod, do
do David J Caswell, do
do John D Sullivan, do
do William J Wagner, do
do L McFarlane, do
do George Wright, do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Hochelaga... Thos C Gordon, Gentleman,
do ... Louis S Goyer, do
Quebec..... Etienne Becot, do

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Compton.... Chas Hy Brooks, Gentleman
Drummond... Alfred Courchesne, do
Hochelaga... Louis E Bastien, do
do James McNeece, do
do Norbert Prevost, do
do Francis C Lawlor, do
do Edward B Greenshields, do
do James L DeWolf, do
do Henry LeJeune, do
do Captain John Porter,
Kamouraska.. Joseph Cazes, Gentleman,
Levis..... Cereal Asselin, do
Lotbiniere... Joseph A Bedard, do
Megantic.... Lieut William Lipsey, do
do Ensign W E Montgomery,
Montmorency. David Pichet, Gentleman,
Quebec..... Edmond Lacroix, do
do Edouard Bruyere, do
do John V Woolsey, do
do Jean Armand, do
do Charles Beaupre, do
do Onesime Martel, do
do John C Miles, do
do Thelesphore Chartier, do
Rimouski.... Louis Lepage, do
St John, N. B. Captain Wm Hy Scovill,
St Maurice... Edmd Dupont, Gentleman,
Vercheres.... Phileas Chagnon, do

No. 6.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Caledonia Union Schools Drill Association.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at
Caledonia, in the Regimental Division of
Haldimand, under the command of Ensign
George Chrystal, M. S., to be composed of
the masters and pupils of the Caledonia
Union Grammar and Common Schools, and
to be styled "The Caledonia Union Schools
Drill Association."

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

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

WE are sorry we were unable to be pre-
sent at the military pic-nic at Vernon last
Thursday, and wish to express our thanks
for the courteous invitation sent us.

THE remainder of score of the Whitby
Rifle meeting will be given next week.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CORRESPONDENCE.—"Foresight."

GENERAL ORDERS.
Remittances, &c.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

To-morrow the first great prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association commences at Laprairie; and, to judge from the preparations which have been made and the energy evinced by the Council and those engaged with them, there can be no doubt but that this attempt at establishing a Canadian Wimbledon will prove gratifyingly successful. Crack shots from all parts of the Dominion have been arriving at Montreal for some days past, and everything has been carefully attended to, so as to make the sojourn of those who attend the matches as agreeable and pleasant as

possible. Last week we gave the tariff of prices for meals, &c., showing that a volunteer can live at the camp for fifty cents a day; and we have been informed by the Secretary, Captain Stuart, that the Council of the Association are determined to spare no trouble in making the volunteers as comfortable as possible. The arrangements for the competition are the most complete that have yet been made for any rifle contest in Canada.

The Dominion Association matches have been long looked forward to as the grand event of the year; and will be the first time that riflemen from all parts of the country will have an opportunity of meeting and putting their skill to a convincing test. The great value of the prizes offered, besides the possible honor of being chosen to represent Canada at the next Wimbledon meeting in England, are inducements sufficient to insure the attendance of the best shots from all parts of the provinces. These matches will also give the best opportunity of judging the prowess of Canadian marksmen as compared with those of the old country.

Mr. CARROLL RYAN, editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, will be present during the meeting, and will be happy to meet those numerous friends of the Review with whom he has long been intimate through correspondence and mutual labor in the same cause.

WHAT has become of the naval brigades? is a question we have heard mooted of late; and it is one which is certainly worthy of more than passing attention. With our extensive and exposed frontier, which is liable at any moment to be crossed by reckless ragamuffins known as the army of the Irish Republic, it is of the greatest necessity that we should possess some sort of defence upon the lakes. The naval brigades, that at one time promised to become the greatest auxiliary to the land volunteer force, are either dead or dying. Those of Toronto and Hamilton, we are assured by a gentleman at present on a visit to this city, are altogether defunct, while that at Port Colborne is barely in existence. How this state of affairs has been brought about is alleged by those who ought to know to be a want of encouragement and assistance from people and Government. The country has been put to great expense by the purchase of vessels to be used as gunboats on the lakes. Of these there are at present but two, the *Rescue* and *Prince Alfred*, on service, one on Lake Ontario and the other on Lake Huron. In the event of a raid the unsupported position of these vessels, leaving other circumstances out of the question, would render them next to useless, as their whereabouts would be well known to the raiders, who would, it is to be presumed, avoid them, and choose a point where they would be least likely to run against the solitary gunboat on a great lake.

We hope the Government will turn their attention to this matter, as we know of nothing in connection with the volunteer force of greater importance at present than the revival of the naval brigades. It would be well, when action is taken upon this subject, that persons possessing a knowledge of naval affairs and discipline be employed, for men do not obtain a knowledge of any profession by intuition. Could some of our naval friends in the west enlighten us on the reason for the collapse of the naval brigades?

The controversy arising out of the late rifle matches at Quebec has greatly exercised the riflemen of the two cities—Montreal and Quebec—the gentlemen of the former city asserting that they were unfairly dealt with. As our correspondents at either city have not enlightened us upon the dispute, we are unable to sift the matter through the contradictory statements of the *Quebec Chronicle* and *Montreal Gazette*. Looking at the matter from this distance, we are led to believe that the Montrealers had some reason to feel sore, if the measurement of the distances was as the *Montreal Gazette* states:—

"In the first match at Quebec at 200 yards, the range was 18 yards long, and at 400 nearly 44 yards long. Most of the Montrealers missed one or two shots, and some of them all three, at this latter range, all going low. In match number four, supposed to be at 200 yards, there was an acknowledged error of 22 yards, and a more than probable one of 55 yards, as, in addition to taking a 100 feet chain for thirty yards, a chain too many was taken. This match was shot over again on a protest being made by one Montreal party: In place of match number one a similar one was promised to be given at the close of the meeting, but was afterwards withheld on the ground of deficiency of funds."

The *Gazette* further asserts that the gentleman who carried the despatch for the Royals in the ferry boat was threatened that if he did not give it up he would be thrown overboard. This we cannot believe the Quebecers to be guilty of, and we are glad to see the *Chronicle* deny it.

The appointment of Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith to the command of the camp meets with general approval, as that officer's experience and tact are well known, while his popularity with the force will go far to make matters run smoothly.

THE TRIAL OF WHELAN.

On Monday last, as was anticipated, the trial of Patrick James Whelan for the murder of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, began, the Hon. Chief Justice Richards presiding. The court room was completely filled, and the greatest interest evinced by the public in the proceedings. Jas. O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C., conducted the case for the Crown, while the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q. C., Mr. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., Mr.

Kenneth McKenzie, Q. C., and P. J. Buckley, Esq., appeared for the defence. Mr. John O'Farrell, one of the ablest criminal lawyers of Lower Canada, has been employed by the prisoner to conduct the defence, and was present during the whole of the trial, although not permitted by the rules of the Ontario bar to address the court. The names of seventy-two jurors were called, out of whom, after considerable challenging and legal cross-firing, a panel of twelve were sworn. The prisoner, on entering the court, made a much better appearance than on any former occasion: he was well and neatly dressed, his hair and beard well brushed and arranged. That peculiar nervous and defiant manner still characterized all his movements, and, when asked if he was ready for his trial, he answered firmly that he was.

Mr. O'Reilly, Q. C., opened the case for the Crown, in which he gave the full history of the tragedy, and also facts which had come to the knowledge of the prosecution in reference to an alleged conspiracy hatched in Montreal for the purpose of murdering the Hon. Mr. McGee. Clearly and concisely the Crown prosecutor narrated facts all of which went conclusively to point out the prisoner as the man who fired the fatal shot, and each of which he averred would be proved by evidence.

Paul Frechette was the first witness called. His evidence went to prove the course taken by Mr. McGee from the Parliament buildings to Mrs. Trotter's. He saw Mr. McGee turn down Sparks street towards his boarding house, heard Buckley bid him good night, and saw the latter proceed towards his own house in company with his brother; heard a pistol shot just before arriving at his boarding house. The cross examination by Mr. J. H. Cameron elicited nothing except that the night was very bright and clear, and that there were no persons to be seen on Sparks street in the direction of Mrs. Trotter's.

William Trotter was next called. Is a son of Mrs. Trotter, in whose house Mr. McGee boarded. Was employed as page in the House of Commons. Heard the shot fired as he was going home. On turning into Sparks street from O'Connor street, saw something lying on the sidewalk near his mother's door. Some one came to the door with a light for a few seconds. Thought it was his mother and called to her. Got no answer, and proceeded to the Times office. Told the workmen some one was shot in the street. One of the men went down with him, when they found Mr. McGee lying dead on the sidewalk, and some of Mrs. Trotter's boarders standing about. The cross-examination by the defence brought forth nothing further of importance.

Mrs. Mary Annie Trotter, sworn: Keeps a saloon and boarding house on Sparks street. Mr. McGee boarded with her at the

time of the murder. Did not go to bed on the night of the 6th April. Dr. Robitaille was the last she let in that night, after which she went back to the dining room and lay on the couch, waiting for her son, the former witness, to return. Heard a quick step passing the window. Thought it was her son. Got up to let him in. Heard some one knocking at the door. Opened the door leading from the dining room into the hall, and also the hall door partially, to allow her son, as she supposed, to enter. No one came in. Stood behind the door when she opened it. Opened the door wider and looked to see who was there, when a bright light flashed past her, with a strong smell of powder. Thought it was a fire cracker. Looked forward and saw a man leaning against the stonework at the right of the door. Closed the door and called her daughter. Got a lamp and found blood scattered over the hall inside of the door. Then opened the door and saw a man in a stooping posture. As she held out the lamp to see better, the person fell backward, and, after a quiver, lay perfectly still, with his feet to the door. Then called up the boarders, telling them some person was dead in the street. They came out and found it to be Mr. McGee. He was quite dead. His hat was on his head and his stick lying by him. The blood was running and fresh. Saw the prisoner. He came to her house once in company with Bryce, a messenger in the House of Commons. Prisoner was again in her house three or four nights previous to the murder. Came alone about eleven o'clock at night, and asked for a glass of wine. Gave it to him at the bar, to reach which he had to pass through the dining room. He asked for pen and ink, which she refused. Was using them at the time prisoner came. On passing back through the dining room he remarked there was pen and ink on the table. Told him that was her business. He went away. Did not see him again till on the inquest on Mr. McGee's body. Wanted a second glass of wine before he left, but refused to give it him.—Cross-examined by Mr. Cameron: Prisoner did not seem the worse of liquor either time he called. The running past the window came from the direction of the Russell House. Heard the steps stop. Did not hear any one speak outside. Heard no noise but what she had spoken of. Did not hear a latch key being put in the door, nor any voices. The door was fastened and could not be opened by a latch key. There was only sufficient room in the hall for the door to swing open. The front door, when open, would cover the door from the hall to the dining room. When she first opened the door she did not see any one, and was in the act of closing it when the shot was fired. After she heard the shot she did not hear any person running away, nor any voices. Did not hear her son call her. There is no

gateway leading to her yard from Sparks Street. The nearest gateway is some three or four doors away. Did not look up or down the street when she came to the door till after she had called the boarders.—To Mr. O'Reilly: The house was all locked up the second time the prisoner came to it.

Michael McCarthy's evidence proved nothing. He did not see anyone after leaving the House on the night of the 6th. Heard no shot fired.

Geo. H. Perry, C.E., and Engineer for the city of Ottawa. The plan produced in Court was prepared by him. The buildings, streets and distances on it are correctly placed. It is a plan of a portion of the city of Ottawa.

Doctors MacGillivray and Van Cortlandt's evidence went to prove that death was caused by a wound inflicted by a pistol shot. The latter gentleman is a Coroner of the city.

Mr. Robert McFarlane, M.P., was present in the House of Commons on the night of the 6th April; heard Mr. McGee speak. Left the House with him by the main entrance, continued with him as far as the corner of Metcalfe and Sparks streets; parted there, witness turning down towards Lower Town. Saw John Buckley behind them; did not see Patrick. Heard Buckley speak to Mr. McGee. Saw Mr. Galt and Mr. Cartier at Isaac's corner. Saw no other persons in the street till he met Mr. Lapiere further down. Saw Mr. McGee next morning lying dead in Mrs. Trotter's.—To Mr. Cameron: Heard a noise when near the Russell House; could not say it was a shot. Did not remember seeing anyone in the grounds about the buildings. Might have seen persons, but did not take notice of them. There were three persons with Buckley; among them Frechette and the Speaker's messenger.

John Rogers, sub-foreman in the Times office, was in the office on the night of the murder. Heard a pistol shot in the street, but did not heed it; shortly after young Trotter came up and said some one was lying at his mother's door, and he was afraid to go in; went down with him and found Mr. McGee lying dead on the sidewalk; a number of persons were standing about him; went for Dr. McGillivray.

Jean Baptiste Lacroix: This witness was examined in French, Mr. MacAuley acting as interpreter. Was up at the Chaudiere on the night of the 6th April; started for home about 1 o'clock; crossed Pooley's bridge and came along Wellington street as far as O'Connor street, down which he turned into Sparks street; as he walked along he saw a man in black clothes on the other side of the road on the last street; he was making as if to open a door in the big house opposite. He saw another person behind the first; witness was about 18 yards from the first person; the second person was following the first and had on a dark coat, light

trousers, and a cap on his head; when the man who was following came within six or seven feet of the first person, witness heard a pistol shot; the man in rear left the sidewalk and ran around the first man into the street till he got behind him, ran in on him, and shot him; he seemed to be trying to open the door when he was shot; the first man when he was shot fell towards the wall of the house, and then rolled over on the sidewalk; the second man, after firing, returning by the way he had come; there are two posts on the same side of the street, a large and small one; the second man in running away struck against the small one and exclaimed "Jesus!" he then went into a gateway a few steps down the street; witness started for home; witness did not go near the man who was shot because he was afraid; the man who shot the other came within seven or eight yards of Lacroix, who saw his face distinctly, but does not think he was noticed by him; the prisoner in the box is the man who shot the other; did not say anything about what he had seen, as he did not know the man was dead or not; went to work at the flats and afterwards to a place about 9 miles from the city, from which place he was taken by Constable Pipard, who conducted him to the City Hall before a magistrate; witness has been in Jail ever since; saw the prisoner in Jail, and recognised him among thirteen or fifteen others, who were all strangers to witness. The cross-examination of this witness by Mr. John H. Cameron did not elicit anything further of importance or in any way shake the testimony as given above; witness was greatly frightened and hid in a doorway nearly opposite the gateway where the second man ran in after shooting the other; said nothing to any one at home of what he had seen; the first he spoke of it was to Mr. Lapierre on the Wednesday following; had heard of no reward at that time; Mr. Lapierre did not tell him of a reward before he spoke of what he had heard; the next person he spoke to about it was Pinard the policeman when he came for him; witness may know a man named Paul Levec. The men in Jail were always questioning him as to what he had seen, and he wanted to get rid of them; told no one of seeing the shot fired till he showed Pinard the place where it was done; witness recognized the prisoner when he was taken to Jail; he was in his cell in his shirt sleeves; they did not tell who was the prisoner; witness recognized his face and manner of walk; when witness saw prisoner among others in the Jail he did not like to point him out as he felt delicate at so doing, not knowing who he was among; never said he would get a large sum of money if Whelan was hanged; was three times in Jail, and afterwards taken and kept there till brought to Court.—To Mr. O'Reilly: Did not tell Lapierre all he had seen; went to no magistrate about it nor enquired about any rewards; told

nothing till forced to do so; left word where he could be found if wanted; showed Pinard the place of the murder, and the post the man ran against; did not know who a man named Brown in Jail is; was greatly bothered by prisoners in Jail.

Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., corroborated the evidence given by Mr. McFarlane and Frechette.

SECOND DAY.

John Jordan, a policeman, gave evidence to show that he had seen Lacroix, on the night of the murder, in Lower Town, and afterwards went with constable Pinard to find Lacroix, who told them he had seen a man shot, and described the way it was done. Altogether this evidence went to sustain the story told by Lacroix, who seems to have been very unwilling to state all he knew.

Patrick Buckley was next examined. He was employed as doorkeeper of the House of Commons; was at his place on the night of the 6th April; knew the prisoner since the Tuesday before St. Patrick's Day last; he got a horse from him, as he was to act as one of the marshals of the procession; witness was Grand Marshal that day; led the procession; prisoner rode in rear; prisoner left a saddle cloth at witness' house, also a pair of bridle rosettes; saw him about a week after at the lobby of the House; he was with Bryce, the Speaker's messenger; had given the prisoner tickets for admission to the gallery of the House on several occasions; saw prisoner on Tuesday morning a few minutes before the House adjourned; conducted Sir John A. Macdonald to the carriage; as witness went out he saw Whelan standing inside the porch-door, leaning against the stonework, looking into the lobby where Mr. McGee then was; he suddenly disappeared; did not see him again; did not know prisoner's name at that time; returned the saddle-clothes to Starr's; was not at the railway station on the morning of Monday to meet anyone; had suspicion of a man he had seen a short time before the murder, but did not suspect Whelan; told the police magistrate he had seen Whelan standing at the door; found out afterwards that his name was Whelan. The cross-examination merely went to corroborate the evidence given by other witnesses as to the way taken by Mr. McGee after leaving the House.

Lewis Roy: Came to Ottawa last March on the contested Kamouraska election case; was in the gallery of the House of Commons on the 1st of April; prisoner came in and sat near him, looking very excited; noticed a pistol in the side pocket of his coat—an outside pocket; prisoner went out and came in again; cannot be mistaken in the prisoner—he is the person witness saw.

Edward Storr, a messenger in the House of Commons. Saw the prisoner in the gallery on the night of the 6th April in company with a small light complexioned man;

while Mr. McGee was speaking saw prisoner lean over the gallery and shake his finger in a threatening way at Mr. McGee; prisoner then sat back, looked around and nodded to the man next him, at the same time feeling along the breast of his coat; the other person returned the nod and made similar motions; saw the prisoner twice afterwards in the lobby, and again after the House adjourned, leaning against the left side of the door near Buckley's chair at the main entrance to the lobby; Buckley was in his chair, prisoner was talking with Buckley. From the cross examination it appears that witness has kept a diary for the past seven years, in which he made entries every night. Mr. O'Reilly read from it—"April 6th—Saw four men in the gallery of the House this evening very restless."

Adolph Pinard's evidence fully bore out that given by Lacroix and Jordan.

John Joseph McGee, half-brother of the deceased; lived with him in Montreal; on New Year's night prisoner came to Mr. McGee's house about one or two o'clock with another man; conducted prisoner to Mr. McGee; prisoner said he came to inform him that his (Mr. McGee's) house would be attacked at 4 o'clock that morning; prisoner gave his name as Smith of the Grand Trunk; Mr. McGee gave prisoner a letter to the Chief of Police, this was about half-past one; prisoner went out; the house was not attacked; saw prisoner again in jail; recognized him; prisoner said:—"You are John McGee. I met you at your brother's residence."

Geo. Hunter.—This man's evidence proved that Whelan did not deliver Mr. McGee's letter to the Chief of Police till a quarter to five on the morning of New Year's day.

Constables Holbrook and Chequette's evidence corroborated that of Hunter, as did also that of Chief Constable McLaughlin.

THIRD DAY.

John Downs, the cabman employed by Buckley, drove the carriage in which Sir John A. Macdonald went home on the morning of the murder; saw Whelan loitering about the entrance of the House; spoke with him; saw prisoner leave and go down towards the centre walk from the buildings; saw P. Buckley at the stables when he returned; knew the prisoner in Quebec by the name of Sullivan, in the Volunteer Cavalry there.

Wm. Graham, door keeper of the House of Commons: Saw prisoner frequently in the House when Mr. McGee was there; prisoner came into the House three times on the night of the murder; saw Whelan frequently conversing with Buckley in a low and guarded manner; they appeared to be very intimate; prisoner seemed greatly excited on the night of the 6th April; he was dressed in a dark coat, light trousers, and black cap.

E. J. O'Neil, Detective of Ottawa, arrested the prisoner in M. Starr's tavern on the night of the 7th April; four other policemen

were present; said his name was Whelan; searched him and found a box of cartridges, some papers, *The Irish American* of March 7th, 1868, a green badge of the Toronto Hibernian Society, and a lot of other similar articles, with some letters and a revolver—Smith & Wesson; the cartridges are the Leat cartridges; searched prisoner's room, found a saddle cloth, green rosettes, spurs and large green badge.

Sergt. Davis, policeman, corroborated the evidence given by last witness.

O'Neil, re-called: Examined the pistol when it was taken from the prisoner; all the barrels were loaded, five had been loaded some time, the sixth very recently; all the barrels had been lately greased, but there was freshly burnt powder on the muzzle; five of the balls were crusted with dirt, the sixth was clean, as if freshly put in.

Sergt. Davis again corroborated this witness, having also examined the revolver.

Eliza Tiernay—Lives at M. Starrs; knows the prisoner; saw a pistol in his room; saw him go out the night of the murder, he was dressed in a black coat, light trousers and black cap; saw him next morning coming down stairs; saw him go into the bar-room where Mr. Kilby and Starrs were; the back door of the house was never fastened.

Joseph Faulkner—Is a tailor; knows prisoner; worked with him in Montreal at the time of the last elections; heard prisoner speak against Mr. McGee, and on one occasion heard him say that Mr. McGee was a traitor and deserved to be shot; prisoner carried a pistol while in Montreal.

Mr. Inglis of Montreal, knows the prisoner; boarded at his house in that city; heard Whelan say, after the elections, that Mr. McGee would not take his seat, and if he did he would not keep it long, and if nobody else touched him he (Whelan) would.

Leon Deyea, going to his work on the morning of the murder, met a man crossing the bridge, whom he took to be Lacroix; knew Lacroix before; saw Mr. McGee lying on the street dead.

Mrs. McKenna keeps a saloon not far from Trotter's; saw prisoner in her house several times, once with Doyle; always came late at night.

Alex. J. Turner—Knew prisoner in Montreal at the time of the elections; often heard him use threats against Mr. McGee; once upon reading Mr. McGee's remarks upon Fenianism, Whelan was greatly enraged and said he would go and blow McGee's b—y brains out; saw the shape of a revolver in his pocket; heard him say on another occasion—"Although the b—y old pig is elected he won't reign long; I will blow his b—y brains out before the session is over." This witness also knew Doyle, who was intimate with Whelan; heard the latter tell the former of his visit to Mr. McGee's house in Montreal, and said that if Mr. McGee had opened the door he would

have shot him. The cross-examination proved the violence of Whelan's hatred of Mr. McGee, the prisoner's love of liquor and passionate temper.

Geo. Bryce—Knew prisoner; saw him twice at Buckley's house; walked home with Buckleys; saw Mr. McGee and Mr. McFarlane part at the corner of Sparks street.

Reuben Wade, a railway detective, stopped at Duggan's in Montreal, where he overheard four or five men, on different occasions, plotting the murder of Mr. McGee; prisoner was among them, and was the one chosen to perform the diabolical act.

Andrew Cullen, a Montreal detective, who swore to having heard the conversation between Whelan and Doyle in the jail, in which the former spoke of having shot Mr. McGee like a dog.

Sheriff Powell—Sent Cullen and Hess to listen to any conversation which might take place between Whelan and Doyle. He had the authority of the Minister of Justice for so doing.

Robert Hess corroborated the evidence of Cullen, having also heard the conversation between Whelan and Doyle.

John Litle, a turnkey, overheard the prisoner in jail say he was alone when he shot Mr. McGee.

F. Kilby—Saw Whelan at Starr's on the morning of the murder; remarked his peculiar expression during conversation in reference to the murder. This was the last witness called for the prosecution.

The Army and Navy Gazette in a recent number, contained a notice of that brave and distinguished officer, Sir John Morellyon Wilson, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. This officer's history is quite a remarkable one, and proves doctors, like other mortals, are liable to err, and that their prophecies are not always fulfilled. The above gallant officer had during his career received no less than thirteen wounds, which caused him so much pain and suffering, that the Army Medical Board in their official report to the Secretary of War in 1825, stated his case to be the most aggravated one from severe wounds they had seen in their united experience, that his life would be shortened by their results, and that they could not see the least prospect of permanent recovery. Yet, notwithstanding that sentence, Sir John lived for a period of forty-three years from that date in comparative good health, and outlived all the Medical members of the Board who promised his chance of recovery so hopeless in 1825.

Prices of wines, spirits, &c., at Laprairie during the Dominion Rifle Association Prize Meeting.

Moselle, quarts,.....	\$2 50	pints.....	\$1 25
Champagne " ".....	2 50	" ".....	1 25
" " ".....	2 25	" ".....	1 25
" " ".....	2 00	" ".....	1 00
Sherry, per glass.....	0 10	per bottle qt.	1 00
Port, " ".....	0 10	" ".....	1 00
Brandy, " ".....	0 10	" ".....	1 00
Old Tom, " ".....	0 10	" ".....	1 00
Hollands, " ".....	0 10	" ".....	1 00
Rum, " ".....	0 10	" ".....	0 75
Irish Whisky, " ".....	0 10	" ".....	0 80
Scotch " ".....	0 10	" ".....	0 80
Rye " ".....	0 08	" ".....	0 40
English Cyder, quarts,.....	0 60	" " pts.	0 35

Liqueurs, per glass.....	0 10
" John Collins ".....	0 20
Claret Cup, " ".....	0 20
Brandy and Soda ".....	0 15
Soda plain, " ".....	0 06
" with Syrup, " ".....	0 08
Lemonade, " ".....	0 10
Seltzer Water, " ".....	0 20
Dow's Pale Ale, per glass, 0 05 per qt. bottle,.....	0 20
Montreal Stout, " " 0 05 " ".....	0 20
Guinness " " quart, 0 40 " pt. ".....	0 25
Bass' Ale " " " 0 45 " ".....	0 30
Cigars, 5, 8, and 10 cents.	

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Great preparations are being made for the coming encampment of Volunteers on Laprairie Commons. This is however a very busy time with the wholesale houses, and they can ill spare their employees, however the utmost good feeling prevails everywhere, and I think Montreal will send a fair quota of her volunteers to compete for prizes. A great number of competitors are expected for the match next week, about 1,500 is the number anticipated, and the most complete and perfect arrangements are being made to ensure success. A great number are daily practicing at the ranges, Point St. Charles. The first match will probably be won by some marksman, who has had better opportunities of practising at 1,000 yards than our riflemen have had. The second match, opened to all the Dominion, is the one which will naturally attract the greatest attention. From their performance in this match, the marksmen from the various sections will be assigned their proper status, and selections most probably will be made for the competitors for the provincial, the military district and the battalion.

There is nothing to report this week in Volunteer matters, and things in that respect are as dull as it were possible to conceive.

The repeated grumbings of several of the Volunteers have culminated into total disgust for the service, and I anticipate a number of resignations. I have taken some trouble in mingling with them to find out the bone of contention, and I find it is the old story, government indifference. There are, however, a number of fellows who really could not exist without grumbling, no matter how affairs were, these black sheep contaminate the rest, and should be politely told to leave.

Capt. Muir was the receipt of a valuable piece of plate last Monday from his men as a testimonial of their esteem and confidence. The No. 1 Volunteer Cavalry is a well drilled and efficient body, and at their parades have always elicited the highest encomiums. Capt. Muir is a thorough disciplinarian, and when on duty with his men is most stringent in exacting thorough military discipline, which has had the effect of bring his men to such an admirable degree of training. As horsemen, they sit with much more ease and confidence than do the "Guides," that is saying a good deal.

The bullet has been taken from the jaw of Mills, who was so cowardly shot by one George Nolan some time ago; it had gradually worked it way downwards and fell out itself. Nolan is out on bail his late employers, Messrs. Sterling, McCaff & Co., being his bondsmen, and as they give him an excellent character, and show their confidence in him by coming forward in such a manner, he may get off easier than otherwise.

I shall watch the coming matches at Laprairie and report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMY LITERATURE.—Magazines and Reviews.

THE PEABODY GUN IN SWITZERLAND.—We are informed that the Peabody gun has been adopted as a new arm by the Swiss Government.

An English civil engineer proposes that when rain clouds hover over any district requiring rain, a good volley shall be fired from heavy guns, which, he says, will have the effect of shaking the rain out of the atmosphere.

A singular piece of military news reaches us from Madras. The Commander-in-Chief has issued an order forbidding beards to be worn in the army! The *Madras Athenæum* expresses the opinion that there must surely be matters of far greater weight than this calling for the Commander-in-Chief's attention, and it thinks that the British soldier in India might well be excused from "undergoing the tortures of a native barber every morning."

The honors for Abyssinia are at last out, and it can hardly be said that they are not liberally bestowed. That due discrimination has been shown in the selections is a matter about which we shall, doubtless, hear conflicting opinions and remonstrances from those left out in the cold. Be that as it may, the batch is a large one, comprising two K.C.B.'s and twenty-six C.B.'s, and, in the way of promotions, one major general, six A.D.C.'s to the Queen, three of them involving promotion to the rank of colonel, nine other promotions to that rank, seventeen brevet lieutenant-colonels, and thirty brevet majorities.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

A gentleman just in from Cheyenne tells a strange story: Sitting in the Rollins House talking with a friend named Summer, another man, name not known, came up behind them, and addressing himself to Summer, said, "You—you've seduced my wife; I'm going to kill you," and suiting the action to the word, shot him in the fleshy part between the shoulder and the neck. Summer got up and drew his pistol, and remarked that he'd like to have a hand in the little game. "I beg a thousand pardons," said his assailant; "I mistook you for another man." Summer returned his pistol to its place. The other man was arrested, but at Summer's instance, discharged. He said it was a mistake, and he shouldn't appear against him. As good luck would have it, the ball neither broke a bone nor cut an artery, and Summer is attending to his business as usual.—Altogether, we regard the above as a rather rich incident.—*American paper*.

THE NAVAL POWER OF PRUSSIA.—The *Constitutionnel* says:—"Prussia is pursuing with increasing activity the development of her naval power. The works of the port of Jahde, which had been interrupted in consequence of the first vote of the Federal Parliament on the budget, have been since resumed, and are making rapid progress. The exterior defences and the two outer basins are already greatly advanced, as well as the three docks. At the side of these latter are being constructed two building sheds, sufficiently spacious for ships of war of the largest size. An arsenal has been dug for the service of the port, and a second is in course of

execution. At Dantzie orders have been given for the construction of four iron-cased vessels. A mixed committee has also been appointed for all matters concerning the naval and coast artillery. Experiments have been made with heavy guns on the thickest iron plates intended for the protection of the coast batteries. The cost of those trials exceeded 300,000*l*."

PRIZES AT THE GERMAN RIFLE MEETING.—The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Vienna enumerates the various prizes to be shot for at the great German Rifle Meeting. The town of Vienna gives a magnificent hatching of its arms, enveloped in a device composed of bright gold ducats, 300 in number, and an oxidized coffer-exquisitely chased, containing 1000 brand-new Verein dollars; Tyrol gives a banner, the device on which is executed in solid gold coin; Vorarlberg sends a Royal eagle (span of wing six feet one inch) decorated with a golden crown and a collar of ducats. The total value of the prizes is between £11,000 and £12,000, and the list includes all manner of strange objects, viz.:—A 300-guinea American grand piano, a bundle of bath towels, a pair of blue silk stays, a photographic apparatus, a rocking chair, a chest of cigars, rifles, revolvers, choice meerschaums by dozens, travelling bags, stuffed birds, candelabra, accordions, tea services, boxes of sweetmeats, cases of sardines, and—a feather bed!

THE BRITISH ARMY.—A Parliamentary return shows the numbers, officers and men, serving in the army in the last nine years. In 1859 the number of the regular army—cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, sappers, and miners—was 218,447, and the militia, Volunteers, and enrolled pensioners brought the total up to 349,124. In 1860 the regular army increased to 228,791, and the large addition to the Volunteer force brought the total number up to 463,511. In 1861 the regular army numbered 227,005, and a further addition to the Volunteers brought the total to 483,672. In 1862 the numbers were 215,879 and 512,245; in 1863, 222,688 and 527,211; in 1864, 215,975 and 530,058; in 1865, 213,612 and 523,391; in 1866, 204,614 and 514,680; in 1867, 201,396 regular army and 518,770 total, including militia, Volunteers, and enrolled pensioners. The Volunteers were 14,981 in 1859, 133,342 in 1860, 176,571 in 1861, 173,318 in 1862, 178,260 in 1863, 186,334 in 1864, 194,430 in 1865, 197,511 in 1866, 201,029 in 1867. The distribution of the regular army in 1859 was—66,921 at home; 39,566 in the colonies; 111,960 in India—total, 218,447. In 1867, 89,198 at home; 48,280 in the colonies; 63,918 in India—total, 201,396. The amount voted for all these services was £13,532,776 in 1859; £15,356,781 in 1860; £16,003,572 in 1861; £16,060,350 in 1862; £15,469,237 in 1863; £14,844,088 in 1864; £14,348,447 in 1865; £14,388,479 in 1866.

MR. KINGLAKE AND LORD RAGLAN.—Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne has sent a long letter to the *Times*—not longer than the occasion requires—in which the veteran engineer examines, with all the clearness of intelligence and professional acuteness and knowledge, in which he is unsurpassed, even now the arguments in favour of an immediate assault either on the north or south side of Sebastopol. As an engineer question the value of the siege never can be positively determined. As a political question it may

be affirmed that the siege cost Russia more than instant capture would have done. As a military question, it may be conceded that the siege was very venturesome. Sir John Burgoyne, at last, became anxious for an assault, and, ere he left the Crimea, of ten used the phrase, that "the more the Allies looked at Sebastopol the less they would like it." But the most interesting matter in the communication is the complete refutation of Mr. Kinglake's stories and theories respecting Lord Raglan's desire for an immediate assault. Sir John Burgoyne publishes a letter from Marshal Canrobert, in which the latter states most explicitly that "Lord Raglan never proposed to him to make an immediate assault." Therefore Sir John Burgoyne never concurred with Marshal Canrobert in objecting to such a measure. This is satisfactory to those who value Lord Raglan's reputation because Mr. Kinglake seems bent on proving that Lord Raglan had no will of his own, and was always yielding to the French, or to his own generals, in matters of vital importance on which he held the strongest convictions. The letter opens very large topics of discussion, and may be taken as a sort of philosophical *aperçu* of the operations of the Allies, and a vindication of Lord Raglan by one who is well qualified for the task.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE PLEASURES OF THE PRUSSIAN SERVICE.—Several "officers of inspection" lived in the building and superintended our practical and theoretical training. Here I was again unlucky in the chance that brought me under the orders of a regular Tartar. A number of invalid old soldiers attended to the cleaning of our rooms and accoutrements, and, from sheer weakness and imbecility, they were often unable to satisfy the many demands made upon their services. Certain hours in the evenings being set aside for study, it was usual for the officers of inspection to visit us then, and, according to the rules of the service, the senior ensign had to make a formal report of the rank and number of the inhabitants of his room. On one occasion Capt. H. entered our study, and I, being the senior ensign, jumped up and reported "Room No. x is inhabited by Ensigns R. and S. of the xth, and Ensign T. of the yth regiments." "Your lamp is in a filthy state," our Tartar remarked. "At your orders, captain!" I replied. "Invalid N. is unwell, and I did not wish to call him up again." The captain frowned and asked: "Why did you not clean the lamp yourself?" As we were not expected to do any menial work, I replied, "I was not aware that such a task devolved on me; besides, I am quite ignorant of the process of lamp-cleaning." "You will report yourself in half an hour at my quarters, and inform me how a lamp is cleaned." And Tartar walked off, rattling his regulation sword behind him. I foamed with anger, but there was no help for me, report myself I must. I donned my uniform and helmet, and at the appointed time knocked at the captain's door. I entered, marched up to him, and reported, "At your orders, captain, a dirty lamp is best cleaned with an old woollen stocking." The captain got into a great rage, put me under arrest, and reported me for impertinence to the colonel in command, who had no option but to punish me by confining me to my quarters for a week. At the same time he rebuked the captain, and reminded him "that his youngsters ought to be treated as gentlemen." I must here explain that a Prussian ensign is a kind of hybrid between a commissioned

and non-commissioned officer, messing with the former, but ranking with the latter.—From "A Prussian Soldier's Notes, on the Prussian Army," in the "Cornhill Magazine for August."

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—It is an extremely curious process by which the Government has converted the "people in arms" into the most powerful instrument of a monarchy, absolute in everything but the name and nowhere but in Prussia can we see a nation wielding the hammer to forge its own chains. Much admired as the Prussian army, no doubt, is, the Prussian people cannot possess a worse enemy than the countless multitude of its own helmeted sons. The foundation of the army in its present organisation has been laid by Frederick William III., in the well-known manifesto of 1813, "To my people." The landwehr or militia was created, and the principle adopted of liability to military service of every male and healthy Prussian subject of a certain age. This organisation has been brought to a high state of perfection, and nobody can deny the fighting powers of the army. But the Liberals know that as cheerfully as their warriors marched up to the Austrian fire, so cheerfully will they advance to suppress an internal struggle for constitutional liberty—a liberty which simply impossible, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, so long as the army exists in its present number and organisation. . . . But ten years ago I strutted down the celebrated street "Under the Lime-trees," in Berlin, attired in all the paraphernalia of a Prussian officer, and looking down upon every civilian, however much my superior in intelligence and accomplishments he might be. I wore the King's coat, and, like every one of my comrades, high or low, was determined to obey the King's orders, whatever they might be. We were drilled in the maxim, "A soldier must act, not ask"—a maxim that, no doubt, still obtains in Prussia. Only ten years have gone by, and I am completely changed. I can now see the fetters plainly; I can see liberty crushed under the hobnailed heels of a well-drilled soldiery. However, a social revolution looms in the future; an eruption must take place when the volcano cannot longer restrain its pent-up fires.—From "A Prussian Soldier's Notes," in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

THE VELOCIPEDES FOR INFANTRY.

The *Chronicle* publishes the following suggestions for the rapid transportation of Infantry, which it attributes to General W. H. Brown, late U. S. Volunteers:

The means of locomotion is the velocipede. This substitute for a horse should have two broad-tired wheels, one before the other on the same line, and connected by a beam, astride which the soldier can sit and propel the vehicle by striking the tips of his toes against the ground.

Beneath the beam is slung the musket, back of the rider the knapsack is strapped to a horizontal frame, and in front may be secured rations and equipments. The labor of propelling the carriage so freighted is far less than in ordinary marching; and, after a journey of fifty miles, the man finds himself as fresh as if he had walked but ten miles under the present system. He can resume his arms and accoutrements and be ready for action in a moment, with the certainty that his steed will not be stampeded, or famish for want of food and water.

The velocipede can be made cheapest and best of hard rubber, just as the bodies and wheels of waggons now are; and the cost need not be greater than that of the forage of a horse for a single month. If abandoned in consequence of rough usage, the pecuniary loss would be trifling compared with that of cavalry under like circumstances.

While intended principally for good roads on the prairies this carriage can be employed to advantage wherever horses can, and at many times and in many places where animals would be worse than useless. Weighing but a few pounds, it can be lifted over obstructions, such as hedges, fences, or fallen timber, utterly impracticable for cavalry.

Celerity of movement is the desideratum; for it is a maxim that the strength of an army, like the power in mechanics, is estimated by multiplying the mass by the rapidity. Now, as to comparative speed. Recently, in France, there was a race between a velocipedist and a horseman for a distance of forty-five miles, when the latter won by only twenty-five minutes, after a run of six hours. It is stated that but for a head-wind that blew all the time the machine would have won.

Fogies, whose official lives have been spent with precedent, circumlocution and red-tape, may not favorably regard this proposed innovation. The Quartermaster's Department possibly may think it an impertinent interference with their privilege of supplying transportation and unlimited stores of forage; and contractors for Indian ponies for the use of mounted infantry on the plains may greet it with a horse-laugh. Practical men will not dismiss the subject without due consideration. If space permitted, many advantages in addition to the foregoing might be set forth.

A BULGARIAN BANDIT.

During the Crimean war a body of Poles, known as "The Cossacks of the Sultan," was attached to the Turkish Contingent. This corps was retained as part of the Turkish army after the dissolution of the Contingent, and has recently been stationed in Bulgaria, where it has done good service in checking the depredations of a formidable bandit named Koushtchou Oglou, who has for some time acted in connection with the insurgent agitators on the other side of the Danube, and is said to have taken a prominent part in the revolutionary expedition which lately entered Bulgaria from the Danubian Principalities. An account of the history and adventures of this bandit, interspersed with valuable information on Bulgarian life and character, has been contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine* by Madame Caroline Suchodolska, the wife of an officer in the "Cossacks of the Sultan."

Many years ago, when Koushtchou was a young man, his personal beauty, and skill in all athletic exercises made him a universal favourite, and the village girls used all their arts to attract him. His choice fell on a beautiful maiden named Mitza, whose parents, poor but respectable peasants of an adjoining village, fully approved his suit. All went well for a time, and preparations were made for the betrothal of the young couple; but unfortunately Koushtchou was called away to a distant district on business, and Mitza went with her father to work in the vicinity. The Pasha, struck with her beauty and innocence, pursued her with his attentions, and the unfortunate girl was too dazzled with his brilliant promises to make

much resistance. The Pasha's passion was short-lived, and he soon abandoned her. Meanwhile Koushtchou, having earned a sufficient sum to enable him to marry, returned to his village and claimed the hand of his betrothed. Mitza, conscious of her guilt, but dreading to confess it, made no objection to her lover's proposal, and the ceremony of betrothal, which in Bulgaria is held to be almost as binding as that of marriage, was performed in the presence of all the principal people of the village. But she could not long conceal her disgrace. The consequences were terrible. Her father died of shame and grief; she became a maniac, and still wanders about the hills, an object of fear and adoration to the superstitious peasants, who look upon idiots as sacred; and Koushtchou fled to the hills, vowing vengeance against the Turks. Since then he has led the life of a sort of Bulgarian Fra Diavolo. Accompanied by a devoted band of followers, he scoured the whole country, killing every Turk he met, and imposing contributions on his countrymen to support him in his lawless pursuits. His popularity among the women contributed greatly to the impurity with which he carried on his depredations. In every village there was a girl who acted as his accomplice, informing him whenever a rich Turk happened to be passing through, and warning him against the approach of the troops. He soon obtained such a reputation among the villagers that they never thought of resisting his demands for food, clothing, or money for his band, especially as it was known that he appropriated a considerable proportion of his booty to the maintenance of churches, the relief of the poor, and other charitable objects. An attempt was once made by the Government to capture him through another bandit, named Hussain, who was then confined in a Turkish prison. Hussain was liberated, and promised a large reward if he would betray his former chief; but he only joined his former companions, and, being captured a second time, was burnt alive by the troops.

The attempts made last year to stir up an insurrection in Bulgaria were to a great extent carried out with Koushtchou's co-operation. The Polish Cossacks pursued him for months all over the Balkan, and succeeded in breaking up his band and capturing its principal chiefs; but they failed to catch Koushtchou himself. On one occasion an old Turkish woman came to them with a Bulgarian priest, saying that she knew the bandit's hiding place, and was in the habit of bringing him bread and brandy every day, but when the troops came to the spot the bird had flown. It was afterwards found that Koushtchou had been warned of his danger by the old woman's daughter, who had fallen in love with the bandit, and walked several miles over the mountains to save him. He then escaped to Bucharest, where he has since been employed with the "Bulgarian Committee."

Madame Suchodolska describes the Bulgarians as a timid, quiet-loving people, who are some what despised by the more warlike Turks for their domestic habits and the fear inspired in them by the troops. This timidity, she thinks, probably disappears now that the people are less oppressed and have a certain degree of self-government. The Turks, she says, have not that wild fanaticism and dislike of the Slavonians which is ascribed to them by certain organs of the European press; though attached to their own religious traditions, they are tolerant and often more just than their Christian subjects. The Bulgarians are far more op-

pressed by the Turks; their demands are moderate, and made in a peaceful way. They feel that they would gain nothing by an insurrection, and they hope to obtain the great object of their wishes—the independence of the National Church—without having resource to violent means.

Galigan's scientific contributor furnishes the following article on gunpowder:

"We glean," he says, "very curious particulars concerning this and other explosive substances from the 'History of the Art of War and Organization of Armies in Europe' (Geschichte des Kriegswesens und der Herverfassungen in Europa), the first volume of which has just appeared in Vienna, dedicated by permission to the Emperor of Austria, by Dr. Hermann Meynert, well known for his numerous historical works. In this instance the author has had at his disposal not only all the valuable documents of the imperial archives at Vienna, but numerous rare manuscripts, the existence of which is hardly known. After describing the Greek fire, which seems to have been the first, and for a long time the only attempt at turning combustible matter to account in warfare, the author proceeds to show that gunpowder was known to the Arabs long before the time of the legendary Berthold Schwartz. The oldest Arabian author who mentions saltpetre, but only as a medicine, is Abul-Allah, who wrote a medical dictionary in 1240; but about 1285 Nedjm Eddin Hassan-Alrammah describes a pyrotechnical mixture composed of saltpetre, brimstone, and charcoal, which he states was known both to his grandfather and father, consequently at least forty years, before the date of the manuscript. The letter is illustrated with diagrams of the 'Madfaa,' a sort of wooden mortar, as wide as it was deep into which the mixture was rammed, for the purpose of projecting balls, 'bondoc' or bolts. 'Let the shooter be on his guard!' adds the writer. The madfaa was provided with a handle, and must therefore have been a portable weapon. Among Alrammah's recipes there is the following: 'Take ten drachms of saltpetre, two drachms of charcoal, one and a half of sulphur. Make these up into a fine powder, with which fill one third of the madfaa; put no more, for otherwise it might burst.' The word 'bondoc' originally meant a hazlenut; in the tenth century it had already acquired the meaning of a ball to be shot from a cross-bow, and now it means a musket or pistol. Another contrivance mentioned by Alrammah is an iron lance or arrow, with a hole drilled lengthwise into the shaft, and filled with gunpowder. The first mention of this substance in the Chinese annals occurs in 1259 under the Song dynasty. Albertus Magnus and Roger Bacon (1280-1294) seem not to have been aware of the projectile power of gunpowder, but only of its explosive quality."

SPLENDID RIFLE SHOOTING.—Oshawa, Sept. 4.—The Country of Ontario rifle association concluded its tournament over the Oshawa range this afternoon, with a match between ten officers and ten non-commissioned officers and ten privates of the 4th battalion, five rounds each, at 200 and 400 yards, Hyde position, Snider rifle. The privates won by one point, scoring 291; non-commissioned, 390; and officers, 274. At the 200 yards magnificent shooting was made, the privates scoring 163, non-commissioned officers, 157,

and officers, 154, being 25 points more than an average of a corps for each of the 30 men. Lieutenant Young, Ensign Pound, Privates Crawford and Blackstock each made 19 points. "This is probably the finest battalion shooting ever done in the Dominion."



CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS,

The Customs Tariff Act, 31 Vic. Cap. 44, having repealed Sec. 133 of 21 Vic. Cap. 7, relating to Customs Forms, and enacted in lieu thereof the following:

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

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

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

Blank Bonds will continue to be furnished gratuitously as heretofore.

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

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



ORDNANCE LANDS, OTTAWA.

ON FRIDAY, the 30th OCTOBER, 1868, at noon, will be sold at the Sale Room of HECTOR McLEAN, Auctioneer, in Ottawa, so much of the Ordnance Land being part of Lot D, Concession C, Nepean, as lies between Maria street, on the North; the By property on the South; and Elgin street, on the East; being divided off into 30 Building Lots, and averaging in dimensions 66 by 69.

Also, ten Lots, averaging 39 by 134, fronting on Rear street, in the Upper Town of Ottawa, and commanding magnificent views on the River Ottawa.

Also, at the Hogback 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.



DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

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

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

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

5 highest scores.....	\$20 each.
10 second highest do.....	10 "
10 third do.....	5 "
2nd stage at 800 and 1,000 yds.: To be shot for by the 40 highest scores in the first stage.....	\$250
Highest score.....	100
2nd do.....	100
Entrance fee to match \$1.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1st Prize.....	\$200
Highest individual score.....	50
10 second highest \$15 each.....	150
10 next highest \$5 each.....	50
	<hr/>
	\$450

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

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

To highest aggregate score (in plate or money).....	\$400
Highest individual score.....	50
Next ten highest individual scores 10 dollars each.....	100
Do do do 5 dollars each.....	50
	<hr/>
	\$600

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

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

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

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

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

1st prize.....	\$ 40
2nd do.....	20
3rd do.....	20
4th do.....	15
5th prizes of five dollars each.....	100
	<hr/>
	205

Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards. 3 shots at each range. Government Enfields or converted Snider Enfield rifles are to be used. Entrance fee 25 cts. Additional Prizes will be announced from time to time, previous to the Match, as the Council may feel authorized to offer by the receipt of contributions.

Foot-Targets will be provided at different ranges. Two Sighting Shots will be allowed at Ten Cents per Shot.

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

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

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

C. STUART, Captain,
Secretary.

Ottawa, July 16th, 1868.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA.

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

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,

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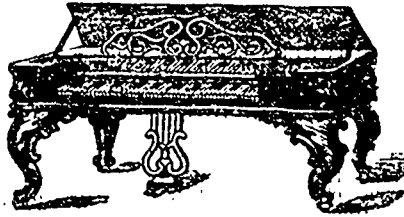
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