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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1868.

No. 29.

FOR "THE REVIEW."

ON SEEING A PORTRAIT OF JACQUES CARTIER.

BY MARY A. RIVER.

What quiet thoughtfulness rests on that brow,
What calm resolve on that unsmiling lip,
Alone he stands as lost in reveries now
Upon the deck of his own gallant ship
Was such his attitude, was such his mien.
When Canada's wild shores burst on his sight,
Or did he gaze thus moveless and serene
Upon its dim coasts by the parting light?
Ah, if indeed on these that far-off glance
In all its fixed intensity was cast,
Methinks 't was thus he mused of his loved France
And the vain visions of a youth long past,
Quitting a strange strand to return no more,
For the fair land which had been his before.
Ottawa, July, 1868.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XV.

(Continued from our last.)

On the 27th of May the fleet sailed from Cas-de Naviro Bay, in the island of Martinique, and by judicious use of its frigates and tenders safely navigated this large fleet through this intricate and dangerous channel. On the 2nd of June the frigates captured four Spanish vessels (a fifth escaped), by which the state of the Havana was accurately ascertained—which was that there were no fears of a visit from the English, that 17 men of war lay in the harbor and the garrison consisted of few troops. On the other hand the Governor was duly apprised of the advance of the English by the vessel which escaped. He had at his command about 4,600 regular troops, including 810 cavalry; and 9,000 seamen and marines belonging to the fleet, to this was added the militia and local corps, so that a force of at least 30,000 men were concentrated for the defence of the capital on the arrival of the British before it. The principal part of those troops were concentrated at and about the village of Guanamacoa, some three miles from the East side of the harbor and about the same distance from the little Bay of Coximar five miles to the Northward of the entrance to the channel leading into the harbor, the remainder appear to have been

posted along the coast to prevent a debarkation, but with so little judgment that no opposition was experienced or could indeed be offered to that operation.

On the 6th of June the fleet arrived off the Havana, and lay to about five leagues to the Eastward to issue directions to the captains of the fleet and the masters of transports with regard to the landing of the army. In order to effect that object the fleet was formed into two divisions—one to cover the debarkation and the other to be engaged in active operations cruising in the neighborhood. As there was not on board the whole fleet a single pilot or man acquainted with the coast Colonels Carleton and Howe were sent in shore with a couple of frigates to reconnoitre. All the necessary dispositions having been made the debarkation took place on the morning of the 7th, with such regularity and good order that all were ashore in about an hour. The landing was effected between the rivers Boca Nao and Coximar, six miles to the Eastward of the Moro. The shore on which this landing was effected is bold and rocky, unsafe as an anchorage and much exposed indeed during the whole period of the siege, the English vessels were continually obliged to guard against the danger arising from chafed cables the bottom was so foul.

From the spur on which the Moro was built a bold and precipitous ridge runs along the North Shore of the channel to the entrance to the harbor; at that point it bends suddenly to the Northward and is continued to the river Coximar running parallel to the shore about one mile and a quarter inland; this range of hills is called the Cavanaughs; they command the town and dock, and at the period of the siege the space to the Westward between them and the shore was densely wooded, to the Eastward an open cultivated plain extended to the village of Guanamacoa and around the head of the harbor.

Immediately on landing it was determined to occupy the village of Guanamacoa, and a road was ordered to be cut through the wood to the plain beyond; on this work being completed, after a smart skirmish, possession

was obtained of the village, thus cutting off all the communications of the town to the Eastward. As the Spaniards still held a post on the Cavanaughs above the Shepherd's battery, it was determined to dislodge them as this work would command the flank of any attack against the Moro. To distract their attention it was determined to attack the castle or fort of Chorera, seated on the head of a small bay about two miles West of the city which commanded its water supplies, after considerable loss both positions were carried as well as the stone redoubt below the Moro.

The two bastions and curtain which formed the base of the Pentagon within which the Moro Castle was placed, mounted some 17 pieces of artillery, from 6 to 12 pounders, and as it was absolutely necessary to make the approaches on this face as the only one uncovered by powerful and inaccessible outer defences, the hardships endured by the troops were almost indescribable—as the sea face was a bare rock covered to the ditch with a dense forest of brushwood, the troops had to undergo the incredible labor of hewing roads from the beach and hauling artillery stores and provisions under a burning sun without any but a very scanty supply of water which was brought from the river Chorera, over six miles across the harbor's mouth. However, on the 1st of July, three batteries, viz: Left parallel, one mortar battery of ten 10-inch mortars and 12 royals,—Centre attack, one battery of eight 24-pounders, two 13-inch mortars, one of four 24-pounders, and two 13 inch mortars,—Right attack, one mortar battery of two 13-inch mortars, and one battery of one 10-inch mortar and 14 royals; as the parapet of the Moro was of masonry and very thin it was evident that such a fire would soon render the defences useless, and consequently after those batteries opened the Spaniards did not attempt to reply, and after the first day's fire they had only two guns remaining on the face attacked.

On the 29th of June they made a spirited sally from the town, but were easily repulsed with considerable loss. Meantime against the town, harbor and Punta fort sixteen batteries mounting nearly 50 pieces of artil-

lery and several large mortars were erected in the most favorable position. A simultaneous attack was made by the fleet and batteries on the sea face of the Moro, but after six hours fighting the latter had to be withdrawn having suffered great loss and exhibiting much bravery with some cowardice—little or no impression was made on the works by the heavy fire of the ships owing to the great elevation they were obliged to give their guns, and the batteries were unable to injure any thing below the merlons of the fort the rampart below the cordon being too well covered by the crest of the glacis. The chief Engineer seems to have been singularly unskilful, of the condition or nature of the defences beyond the crest of the glacis he knew nothing. On the 2nd of July the grand battery constructed for the most part of timber and dry fascines took fire, no rain having fallen for 14 days, the intense heat and unremitting cannonade had dried them thoroughly so that it was with great difficulty that the embrasures were saved, and thus the labor of 600 men for seventeen days was destroyed in a couple of hours. As this battery was erected within 190 yards of the works, it was exposed to a smart fire of musketry from the ramparts which now opened on the parties engaged in endeavoring to extinguish the flames. Mortifying as this circumstance was it was rendered more so by the fact that no materials were at hand to reconstruct the work, and owing to severe labor, the climate, and bad management 5000 soldiers and 3000 seamen were in hospital. Owing to the steadiness of the soldiers and the perseverance of the officers new batteries were again erected, but on the 11th July these again took fire and were totally consumed.

The fleet from Jamaica having arrived with a reinforcement of 1500 negroes and a large quantity of cotton, which being used to fill the gabions, twenty guns were again mounted on the 16th, which in a short time totally destroyed the merlons of the fort attacked, although the enemy, with a praiseworthy courage, restored them with cedar logs every night covering them with a netting of thick ropes to save themselves from the splinters.

On the 19th everything being in readiness and the land works of the Moro silenced, a lodgment was made on the glacis when it was discovered that this face of the pentagon was covered by a ditch 63 feet deep and 56 feet wide at top, 43 feet wide at bottom sunk in the solid rock. To fill up or bridge over a gulf of this description was clearly impossible, and mining was the only means at hand to reach the foot of the rampart, but even that would have failed if a ridge of rock had not been left as a dam against the sea to prevent it beating into the ditch. On this the miners crossed with some difficulty, and made their way into the body of the sea bastion: A shaft was also sunk in the covered way with the intention of throwing the counterscarp into the ditch should there be any necessity for so doing. It was now evident that if not speedily relieved the fate of the Moro was a matter of certainty, and the Governor of Havana arranged for a sortie on a sufficiently large scale for the purpose of compelling the English to raise the siege.

On the 22nd July a sergeant and twelve men were ordered to ascend ladders placed against a spar extending from the sea bastion, reconnoiter the state of its defences and connection with the main body of the work, make no noise and retire quietly. On the first attempt he found the Spaniards vigilant, and was discovered, but being sent back he was fired upon. The alarm being

rung in the Moro, the reviville was beaten in the town, and the attack of the sortie precipitated.

The cliffs in front of the batteries against the Havana sloped to the water's edge, and were covered with shrubs. During the night 2,500 Spanish soldiers had crossed the harbor, and owing to the negligence of the troops and officers at Stuart's posts, were enabled to conceal themselves in the brushwood, intending to attack at dawn of day when the tolling of the Matin bells from the churches of the city must be their signal, but the alarm from the Moro hastened matters, and they now resolutely advanced on the batteries in their front, but owing to the courage of the men and the bravery and presence of mind of Brigadier General Carleton they were repulsed after penetrating to the trenches before the Moro with a loss of 485 killed, while 85 fell on the part of the English. This was the last effort made for the relief of the Moro, and the fall of it was merely a question of time. On the 27th July a part of the long expected reinforcements arrived from New York, whence they had sailed on the 11th June, under the command of Brigadier General Burton. Notwithstanding this aid the Earl of Albemarle was obliged to contract his posts from the unavoidable hardships attending such protracted operations under the fierce sun of the tropics.

All the historians of this expedition concur in describing the state of the troops as being most miserable from the combined effects of hard work, want of water and fresh provisions, and the difficulty attending the burial of the dead in a rocky soil, aggravated their sufferings by adding pestilence to the catalogue thereof. The details are too frightful—far exceeding those endured by the "Walcheran expedition" during the last Peninsular war. Of the reinforcements sent out and the force actually in the field a mere remnant returned with health so broken as to be unfit even for garrison duty.

On the 30th July two mines under the counterscarp and sea bastion were sprung, that under the counterscarp produced no such effect as expected being under the solid rock, but that in the bastion made a breach barely practicable for one man in front. The troops in the covered way had been withdrawn from fear of the rubbish, but now returned and opened a sustained fire of musketry on the top of the breach and polygon of attack; although there was no way of getting to the foot of this narrow breach but by the ridge of rocks before described, over which the assaulting column had to pass in single file, yet so paralysed by fear or apathy were the defenders that it was passed in safety, and the men formed on the rampart from which the Spaniards fled in all directions making a stand for a moment behind a small traverse from which they discharged their loaded arms, by which a loss of two lieutenants and 12 rank and file was incurred with 4 sergeants and 23 rank and file wounded—that of the Spaniards was 130 killed, 213 drowned or killed in attempting to retreat by water, 37 wounded and 310 prisoners. The Governor of the Moro, Don Louis de Velasco, was mortally wounded and sent into the city under a flag of truce where he died next day.

This siege had lasted forty-four days of open trenches—the guns of the Moro was immediately turned against the city—a further reinforcement having arrived from North America additional batteries having been erected on the Cavanocs, and all preparations made for a bombardment of the city. Lord Albemarle summoned the garrison

to surrender on the 10th August, but receiving a decided refusal the batteries were opened at day break on the 11th and before 10 o'clock the fire of the defences was silenced. At 3 o'clock a flag of truce was hung out and a cessation of hostilities agreed on till 12 at noon, at which period the articles of capitulation were signed and sealed and on 14th at noon General Keppel's corps took possession of the Punta Fort and Bastions. The conditions were the surrender of the garrison as prisoners of war, to march out with all its honors and be transported to Spain, the militiamen to be disarmed and retire to their homes, protection for life and property to the shipping in the harbor, and all Public property to become prize of war. There was thus surrendered 14 sail of the line mounting from 60 to 80 guns and three frigates besides a large quantity of naval stores with all the sugar and tobacco collected for the Spanish monarch who monopolised the trade and which alone sold on the spot for £700,000 sterling. Having settled all necessary matters connected with the establishment of an efficient garrison and the preservation of his conquest, the General withdrew the remaining troops and sailed for England.

On conclusion of the general peace in 1763 the Havana was restored to Spain, as it could be of no possible use to England except as a standing menace to that power. While Spain was thus suffering the consequences of her ill advised alliance with France, the latter power made a feeble attempt to create a diversion in her favor and if possible retain her fortunes in part on the American continent; with this intention a squadron of two line of battle ships, ten frigates and a bomb ketch, commanded by M. de Ternay, having on board 1500 land forces under Count de Maisonville, landed on the 24th June in the Bay of Bulls on the island of Newfoundland and obliged the garrison of 60 men at St. John to surrender as prisoners during the war. They also took the *Grammont* man of war in the harbor and destroyed a great number of fishing and other vessels in the North and South harbors, by which great damage was done to private property. As soon as General Amherst received news of this expedition he despatched a force of 1559 men under Col. Amherst, and a squadron under Lord Colville for its recovery, and on the 12th September he effected a landing at Torbay. After some desultory fighting Colonel Amherst having driven in all the French outposts, on the 16th summoned the Commandant of St. John to surrender, giving him half an hour to return an answer. His reply was that he would take the consequences, but on the 18th he proposed a capitulation and was obliged to agree to the garrison becoming prisoners of war, and thus ended the efforts of the French nation for the reestablishment of their ascendancy in North America.

On the 10th February, 1763, a treaty was signed at Versailles which restored peace to Europe, but stripped France of all her transatlantic possessions.

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.—At a meeting of the members of the Club held at the Wentworth Chambers on the 13th inst., the annual matches were fixed for the 18th, 19th and 20th August next, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the prize fund. It was also decided to accept the challenge of the Toronto Rifle Club, subject to some modifications as to the time and conditions of the match.—*Hamilton Times*,

THE SNIDER AT MAGDALA.

The Abyssinian correspondent of the *London Times* writes: There is perhaps no human being more sensitive to public opinion at home; more keenly desirous of obtaining or apprehensive of losing what he considers his share of praise, than the British soldier on foreign service after a fight. The feeling is as useful as it is honorable; and that will be a bad day indeed for England when it begins to lose its strength. But still, like much else that is indubitably chivalrous and heroic, it occasionally presents a comic side; and in this Expedition it is impossible not to be amused at finding that the British soldier's grievance is that the Abyssinians did not kill, or, at the very least, severely wound him. He is morbidly afraid that, merely for want of what, with grim playfulness, he styles a good "butcher's bill," his fellow-countrymen at home won't believe that he has really endured or achieved anything deserving their gratitude or admiration. It is rather difficult exactly to condole with a man upon not having been killed or even severely wounded, but still the British soldier ought, perhaps, to derive some consolation under his misfortunes from the reflexion that he did his best to attain his object, and that the Snider alone is responsible for his failure. Gallantly as the Abyssinians came on in the action at Arogee, and obstinately as many of them held their ground even under the crushing and wholly unexpected onset made upon them, they were as helpless as children against this extraordinary weapon. They were at first paralyzed and stupefied by the rapidity of its fire, so unlike anything that half savage mountaineers with the muzzle-loaders could have ever dreamt of, and were then mowed down in crowds, without power of resistance or retaliation. And at the storming of Magdala even the desperate men who had abandoned all hope of flight or pardon, and thought of nothing but how to sell their lives most dearly, could not stand for a moment under the storm of bullets falling thick and fast as hail upon every inch of the ground from which they had hoped to be able to pour down volleys upon the invaders thronged in the narrow path below. It is clearly the Snider that was at fault, and the British soldier could only get rid of his distressing invulnerability of throwing his rifle away, or, as the 4th at Arogee were with some difficulty prevented by their officers from doing, by taking refuge in the bayonet, and thus getting within easy killing and wounding reach of the weapons of their enemy. However, in an evil hour, they, alas! neglected this golden opportunity, and, as a just punishment, have now no "butcher's bill" to present to their admiring fellow-countrymen. So they are obliged to fall back upon their hardships and privations, and trust that though they may get no credit for the way in which they fought, they will at least get some for all that they have endured.

Commenting on the recent brilliant and successful campaign in Abyssinia, the *N. Y. Albion* says: "There is the assurance to Europe in Napier's achievements, that, while England no longer cares to be concerned in regulating the minor political divisions of the continent, or embroiling herself in disputes which do not touch the integrity of

her dominion, she is not unprepared for action when the time for action comes. She has shown that there are officers and men at her call to-day, who will revive the memories and recall the victories of the most glorious epochs in her military annals. She has shown, that if, under the entanglements of an embarrassing alliance she may be dragged into a weary and unremunerative campaign—as in the Crimean Peninsula—alone and untrammelled she can take the field with all the freshness and fire of youth, and make the spheres resound with the echoes of her triumph. Napier has informed mankind everywhere, that quick work can be done without the Prussian needle-gun and that other campaigns than that which ended at Sudowa, may be conducted with vigor and closed with promptitude. He has given the first practical response to the Russian into Central Asia. He has given new courage to the Turk to hold his own against the stealthy approach of his northern enemy. He has restored the prestige which we lost when the Malakoff opened to the Braves of Neil, and the French claimed the victory at Sebastopol. For such an expedition—followed by such results—the nation must expect to pay, otherwise its pride and its glory must be alike on the wane."

A MEDAL FOR ABYSSINIA

A correspondent writing from Antalo, suggests that the Abyssinian medal should be somewhat different in design and appearance from an ordinary half crown; and we fully agree with him. Old fashions live long in the army, and the Peninsular and Waterloo medals have, with one exception, been taken the correct precedents to follow whenever a new distinction of the kind was to be granted to officers and men for service in the field. From an artistic point of view it would be just as great an anachronism now to issue one of the old-fashioned medals in honor of the Abyssinian campaign as it would be to substitute the old flint-lock musket for the breech-loading Snider rifle. If the Gwalior campaign in Lord Ellenborough's time, was signalized by a bronze star, it would be not altogether inappropriate that the rescue of the Abyssinian prisoners, the defeat of Theodore, the capture of his capital, and the downfall of his empire should be made memorable throughout the English and Indian armies by a silver representative of the British lion. One word as to the extra batta. If it was ever well deserved by the Indian troops it is on the present occasion. Moreover if it were ever granted for politic and wise considerations alone, it ought to be for the Abyssinian expedition. And still further, even if it were to cost ten times the sum it would, although India has been hardly dealt with in the proportion which her finances have been made to bear of the expenses of the expedition, she can well afford to be generous on such an occasion. It is impossible to overestimate the influence which the successful termination of the campaign will have upon the minds of the people in all parts of India.

The native troops came from every quarter—Sikhs from the Punjab, Beloches from Scinde, and Sepoys from the three presidencies. Let every one of these men return to

their homes with a year's extra pay, and a silver lion shining on their breasts, to talk over their exploits at Magdala, to tell their friends how the *Sahib logues* marched over 300 miles of mountains and ravines to rescue a few of their own countrymen from imprisonment—how the dreaded Emperor was slain and his Empire subverted—and the effect, even from a political point of view, would be worth incomparably more, a thousand fold over, than any amount of extra batta.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

A KRUPP GUN.

The *Journal des Sciences Militaires* for May gives the particulars of some experiments made in November last at Esen with a nine inch breech loading Krupp gun of cast steel. The experiments were carried on under the superintendence of two Russian officers of artillery. The gun measured 15 feet in length, was rifled with 32 grooves, and weighed 13½ tons. The object was to find the charge of powder required to impart to a projectile weighing 275 pounds an initial velocity of 400 to 433 a second, and to ascertain whether the cannon would bear a sufficient number of such rounds to enable it to be pronounced a serviceable arm. The number of rounds was fixed beforehand at 700, to be fired rapidly as possible. Four sorts of powder were tried, one being powder manufactured in Prussia to match a sample of large grained rifled cannon powder obtained from England. At first the Navez-Leurs ballastic apparatus was used, being subsequently replaced by the chronograph invented by Captain Leboulange of the Belgian artillery, who assisted at the experiments. This chronograph by a simple mechanism estimates initial velocity by the difference between the respective times of falling of two weights. After 117 rounds the most effective charge of powder was proved to be 43 pounds of fine-grained Prussian, which gave an average velocity of 417 yards per second. The results obtained with the imitation English or Armstrong powder were pronounced unsatisfactory. The 583 rounds remaining to complete the test were spread over nine days, and in all of them, with the exception of 46, in which "tubular prismatic" charges of 45 pounds were fired, the standard charge of 43 pounds of Prussian powder was adhered to. The report upon the gun at the close of the experiments may be summed up as follows: Initial velocity unimpaired by the 700 rounds. The enlargement of the chamber practically reached its maximum after the sixteenth round, and did not alter generally afterwards, but the greatest increase in vertical diameter (0.017 inch) was reached in one particular direction after the 100th round while the maximum horizontal enlargement (0.022 inch) was attained at the 50th. Striae showed faintly at the base of the grooves after the 107th round, and although they increased in size to the end of the experiments, they did not assume a character of gravity. The breech-loading mechanism worked with great facility throughout. All its parts were found in order and perfectly intact after the 100th round, and this portion of the gun was pronounced to answer all the requirements of artillery service.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTRÉAL, 13th July, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I beg leave to enclose a few of the scores made at a rifle match on Saturday last, for a silver cup presented by Capt. Wilson, for annual competition by the members of No. 3 battery 1st Batt. G. T. R. Brigade.

The bowl of the cup is in the form of a rifle bullet, supported on three piled rifles, and on the ornamental base, in the space enclosed by the butts of the pile, is a representation of a field piece unlimbered with a pile of round shot beside it: it is an exquisite piece of silversmith work, and reflects great credit on the designer, as well as the manufacturer, N. S. Walker, Notre Dame street. It becomes the property of the man making the highest score, for two successive years; firing with Snider-Enfields; Hythe position. The winner on this occasion was Sergeant H Simms. The following are the ten highest scores:

	200y.	400y.	600y.	T'l.
Sergt. H. Simms	43332	23033	30443	.40
Sergt. P. Gleason	33432	23333	33022	.39
Bomb. J.C. Wilson	34434	33333	22002	.39
Sergt. C. Tymonds	33444	43323	22200	.39
Gunner J. Kerr	23342	04334	02333	.39
Gunner N. Lemieux	33334	23232	43030	.39
Cpl. Jno. McKillip	34433	23430	03222	.38
Sergt. A. Woods	33423	22432	30023	.36
Gun. F. Sutherland	24023	43332	23022	.35
Gunner C. Clarke	42344	22324	23000	.33

The thermometer during the time of firing indicated 114° at the ranges, which was not conducive to first class shooting.

While on the subject of target practice, it might not be out of place to mention, that the targets at the Point St. Charles ranges are not in very good condition, I have examined them, and found one of the 2nd class targets with three rivets out of the face, and a hole 3" x 1" through the left centre, the other has two rivets out, and a hole through the outer space, 2" diameter; one of the 3rd class targets is in a very bad condition, wanting two rivets, there is also a hole 2½" diameter, and a long slice broken off the right edge, exposing the angle iron backing; the other 3rd class target is in a better condition, but they have all been rendered more or less concave by frequent battering, this has caused some of the joints to be open on the face about ¼"; the present state of the targets render it very embarrassing to the markers to signal correctly, as several of the bullets go through without touching the target, those in authority should look to this, and also further encourage rifle practice by putting up dummy targets and supplying discs, which could be done at a nominal cost; a few more 2nd and 3rd class targets, with at least one long range are very badly wanted, as the four targets at present on the ranges, are not in proportion to the requirements of the force in Montréal.

Immediately after the match had taken place Mr. J. J. Meyer made his appearance with his portable field piece, a description of which has appeared in your columns. Mr. Meyer has on a former occasion succeeded in firing 55 shots in 33 seconds with this

gun. It was with the intention of bringing it more prominently before the public, that he held a match for all comers on Saturday; 5 shots each at 400 yards, one minute being allowed for sighting and firing; a Mr. Foster succeeded in making four bull's eyes and a centre. Mr. M. then removed it to the six hundred yards firing point, when several ladies took an opportunity of trying their skill as "markswomen," the little gun behaved very gallantly, putting them at the head of the score, bull's eyes and centres being made by them in profusion. During the afternoon there was about 400 rounds fired without cleaning the inside of the bore. The inventor guarantees that a battery of ten of his guns, attended each by two boys, could throw such a terrific storm of leaden hail, as to annihilate in a short time a whole battalion of soldiers armed with the most approved single breech-loaders.

Yours, &c.,
CHERIZK.

QUÉBEC, 9th July, 1868.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Permit me a few words on the subject of the articles by Capt. Dartnell, whose communications have, no doubt, been perused by most of your readers, with as much pleasure as they have by the present writer.

Whilst our own system, detailed in the red book, especially all before brigade movement, though of course needing revision from time to time as the requirements of the day demand—are wonderfully good and efficient, and far simpler and superior to the French tactics taught in their drill book, which are, with slight change copied and adopted in the United States armies, still it must be admitted by everyone that there is much to be learnt by studying other systems, and especially does it behoove us to understand the tactics of the forces, which in a war would be opposed to us. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*

Your correspondent is not altogether accurate in saying that there is no provision in our drill book for diminishing the intervals between skirmishers. It is quite true that the book does not lay down the precise movements and words of command by which this is to be effected with the same minuteness as it does (Part V., S. 1., par. 3) for increasing the intervals, nevertheless the reverse manoeuvre is distinctly alluded to at S. 6, referring to the passing of obstacles in skirmishing order and at S. 15, referring to the reinforcing a line of skirmishers; and even without this allusion the way to execute it is implied, for the book does (Part V., S. 2) with great exactness specify the manner of closing, and surely skirmishers, after being taught how to close completely on any named file, can be at no loss about closing a part of the distance.

The mode of skirmishing explained in the last Review, 6th July, does not appear to possess the greatest of all recommendations for light infantry movements, viz. simplicity and quickness; and the plan of skirmishing in single rank appears to me, though not being a soldier by profession and never having been in action, I speak with all deference to the opinion of men of actual experience, to labor under two serious defects.

1st. It does away with the moral force and material aid of companionship. An individual

man in a single rank of skirmishers, separated by several paces from the men on either side of him, cannot have the same heart nor act with the same confidence and energy as he would when sure of the support and sympathy of a trusty comrade close by him.

2nd. It has not sufficient strength. A single rank of skirmishers must be very weak, and whenever a man falls there must be too great an interval left between the two next, this distance must either be diminished by the outer skirmisher closing inwards and the front of the line necessarily lessened, or fresh men must be drawn from the support which would then be rapidly exhausted; whereas in two ranks it is not probable, however hot might be the fire, that both men of the same file would be often hit; and when one falls there is still another to stop the gap.

Blackwood's Magazine for March, 1859 contains an interesting article on "Châlons—The Camp," and in it will be found a description of French drill and their mode of skirmishing in single rank with fixed bayonets and rallying by fours to resist cavalry, which may with advantage be compared with the method described by Capt. Dartnell.

These remarks are offered, not from any strong belief in their value, but with the hope that they may lead to fuller discussion of this important subject in your valuable journal and that some writer may be induced to come forward who can wield both sword and pen; and in this hope I have no doubt I shall be joined by Capt. Dartnell, whom I beg to thank for some very useful and agreeable reading.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your very ob't. servant,
LAMBDA.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE

FROM RICHMOND HILL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Oak Ridges Cavalry Troop completed its annual drill here about ten days ago, under the command and instruction of Lt. Col. MacLeod, and was inspected by Lt. Col. Dennis, B.M., on Monday the 29th ult., in a field adjoining this village. The troop turned out in its full strength, 35 men and two officers, Lt. Baldwin not being able to be present in consequence of a severe accident to his bridle arm. Col. Dennis arrived about four p.m., having come across from Markham village, where he had been inspecting the Markham Troop, under the command of Major Button, and which form a Second Troop of the York Squadron. On the inspecting officer's arrival on the ground he was received with a general salute, and proceeded to a minute inspection of the clothing, arms and accoutrements which proved entirely satisfactory. On his retiring to the passing line, the troop having been previously told off as a squadron, marched past, it then passed in column of troops, trotted past by troops, and ranked past by sections, on reforming on the parade line it performed the sword exercise, and pursuing practice, it then went through several field movements, and at Col. Dennis' request was dismounted, linked horses, and skirmished on foot, one troop skirmishing,

the other in support. At the conclusion of the inspection Col. Dennis addressed the officers and men, expressing himself much pleased with the great improvements, both in the appearance and efficiency of the troop since he saw it last; he remarked that they had certainly made the most of their sixteen days drill, and that he considered the troop second to none which he had inspected. The men have lately had saddlery and the Spencer carbine issued to them by Government, and now want nothing but cloaks and valises to make them thoroughly equipped, the want of the last mentioned articles would be much felt by the men should they be ordered out for service, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will lose no time in supplying the deficiency.

FROM WHITBY.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Before the 34th Battalion left headquarters on the conclusion of their annual drill, several matches were arranged for between some of the companies. The following is a record of the score:

1st.—NO. 6 CO., GREENWOOD.

Lt. Gibbs	34323	15
Sergt. Shea	32433	15
Corp'l. Pidd	33233	14
Private Ballard	44233	16
" Ryan	02004	6
" Gibson	24342	15

2ND.—NO. 2 CO., OSHAWA.

Lt. Ritter	34344	18
En. Gibbs	20233	10
Sergt. Kerley	34303	13
Private Ales	43233	15
" Riordans	43400	11
" Tilfer	22300	8

3RD.—NO. 4 CO., WHITBY.

Lt. Young	44434	19
En. Gordon	20243	11
Sergt. Parker	32233	13
Corp'l. Robb	03234	12
Private Walters	32322	12
" Sullivan	00032	5

4TH.—NO. 1 CO., WHITBY.

Capt. Donovan	44220	14
Lt. McKay	32230	10
Sergt. White	44333	17
" Smith	22203	9
" Cameron	32333	14
" Marshall	22303	10

Another match was then arranged between Nos. 4 and 1, with the following result.

Range 200 yards.

1st.—No. 4, Capt. Dartnell	33203	11
" Sergeant Storey	43433	17
" Fricchette	23332	13
" Private Wiggins	33333	15
2nd.—No. 1, Ensign Dow	43042	13
" Cor. Burrowman	02232	9
" Private Southwell	32230	10
" Childs	00002	2

The second match, but at 300 yards, was then arranged between Nos. 1 and 4, in which the result was reversed.

No. 1, Capt. Donovan

.....	33030	9
Lt. McKay	22005	7
Ens. Dow	33443	17
Sergt. Cameron	03334	13
" White	34233	15
Corp. Marshall	03324	12

No. 4—Lt. Young

.....	33324	15
Ens. Gordon	22003	7
Sergt. Storey	30334	13
" Fricchette	40402	10
Corp. Robb	22232	11
" Walters	32033	11

In your last is an error as to Sergeant Storey's score, it being 19 not 17 as stated. The like score (4 bull's eyes and 1 centre) was made by Lt. Young of the same company. 34 bull's eyes and 34 centres were also made by the same company at their practice, and not 24 as stated. A match has been arranged between the Prince Albert and Cannington companies, and it is also likely others will take place during the next few weeks.

FROM ST. JOHN'S, QUE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INSPECTION OF THE 21ST BATTALION RICHLIBU LIGHT INFANTRY.—The inspection came off at the headquarters of the Battalion, St. John's, on Wednesday, the first of July. The men fell in at the armouries and were marched to the common above the barracks. Lt. Col. Smith, D. A. A. G., was expected to be present, but he being called elsewhere the duties of inspecting officer devolved upon our zealous and efficient Brigade Major, Lieut. Col. Fletcher. The Battalion consisting of four companies, mustered 205 strong of all ranks. Lt. Col. Marchand was in command; Majors Osgood and Clement, senior and junior majors, Lieut. L'Ecuyer, Adjutant. The companies were commanded by Capt. Rowe (Clarenceville), and Captains Forlier, Carrean, and Fletcher (St. John's). At about 11 o'clock the inspecting officer arrived on the ground, being received by the battalion drawn up in line, at open order, with the general salute. After the ranks were closed, and the battalion thrown into open column, the inspection of arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., were gone through with; the inspecting officer overlooking nothing that came within the range of his instructions, fortunately for the battalion it was able to undergo the close scrutiny in this respect, as well as in performing the battalion and light infantry drill, which they were called on to perform, with precision. After the inspection of arms, &c., the battalion marched past in quick time, at open and quarter distance column, deploying from the halt, forming column, wheeling in column, changing front, opening to wheeling distance, and wheeling into line, advancing

in direct echelon, and forming line to the left, &c., &c., at 11.45 a.m. Lt. Col. Fletcher took command of the battalion, when a *feu de joie* was fired, followed by three rousing cheers for the Dominion, and three more for the Queen. Col. Fletcher afterwards resuming the duties of inspecting officer, when several other movements in battalion drill were gone through with, then the battalion received the order to skirmish; Nos. 1 and 3 companies to act as skirmishers, and Nos. 2 and 4 acting as supports; after extending, closing, extending from the centre, advancing, firing from the halt, firing when advancing and when retiring, closing at the double, forming close column of sections, and preparing for cavalry, firing when in squares, extending, and closing on the supports, throwing out the former supports as skirmishers, and going through a number of movements in light infantry drill, they formed on their respective coverers, and were formed into squares, when the battalion was complimented by the inspecting officer on their fine appearance, good muster, and the creditable manner in which they performed their drill, after which they were marched off the ground, thence through the principal streets to the armoury where they were disbanded for the day. In the afternoon of the same day, games, sports, &c., were got up for the non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion, which were entered into with considerable zeal, notwithstanding the fatigue of the morning parade. In the evening the officers of the volunteer force entertained the inspecting officer, their brother officers from Clarenceville and a number of other guests at a dinner at the St. John's Hotel, which was served up in that capital style for which Mr. Monnet is so justly famous; substantial justice being done to the good things provided, several toasts and responses followed, and as the evening past away everyone felt that it had been a pleasant and harmonious one to all.

THE CLARENCEVILLE COMPANY.

This fine company left by boat on Thursday morning for their homes. During their stay here the officers and men came in for unbounded praise, as soldiers; they may justly be deemed a crack corps, and as respectable citizens, their exemplary conduct when off duty, abundantly testifies that, and Capt. Rowe may well be proud of his company. On Thursday evening the remaining companies at headquarters having concluded their eight days drill were disbanded from further service. Later in the evening the companies met at their respective headquarters, when the men were paid and entertained by their officers in various but satisfactory ways.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A correspondent furnishes me with the following particulars of the Megantic Battalion, lately putting in their annual drill at Inverness. The battalion is under the command of Col. Barwis, a very efficient and capable officer; he is very much liked by his men, though he exacts thorough discipline; there is no nonsense about him, he knows his duty and will have the men attend to theirs—good natured but firm and resolute in his official capacity. It would be to the advantage of many corps to have such like him. The Megantic Battalion comprises several companies of an average of some

forty-five men. There are a great many new, and consequently raw, recruits in this battalion, and therefore it has had a heavy difficulty to contend against, but nevertheless the progress already made is marvellous. The men take to their duties as they should do, and think more of them than do several of our city companies to whom the fifty cents is the great "god." In skirmishing this corps acquitted themselves very well and with great steadiness, and in platoon exercises they did very fairly, altogether I must compliment Lieut. Col. Barwis on the efficient and forward state of his regiment.

At Frelighsburg, the 52nd Battalion mustered 5 companies with fair numbers. They too go into their drill with determination and spirit. They have a valuable adjunct in the person of their Adjutant; he is thoroughly up to his duties, and energetic and earnest in his tasks. He evidently overworks himself, but he has the interest of the battalion at heart. The camp is situated on the top of the hill in rear of Frelighsburg, and everything looked as well as could be.

Montreal might be plague-smitten, the number of deaths from sunstroke, owing to the excessive heat, occurring every day. On Tuesday last eight deaths were chronicled; strong men stricken down by the piercing rays of the sun. This heated term is acknowledged to be the severest felt here for over twenty years, and it has many mourners lamenting over friends who have succumbed to it. At the time I am penning you these few lines, the thermometer at my elbow indicates in a cool shade 98 degrees. It is impossible to keep cool, and an insult to tell a man "its a warm day, sir!" We cannot contemplate the large list of premature deaths, from sunstroke, without mingling with those who mourn, our deepest sympathies in their bereavments and afflictions. I trust we shall soon have a long looked for rain, it is much needed, and cannot come too soon or in too great a quantity.

The Hochelagas completed their drill yesterday and turned out well, over one hundred rank and file. I say "turned out," I should rather say "turned in." It was the intention to drill on the Champ de Mars, but Col. Isaacson is not only "human," but has the interests and good of his men always to heart, and rightly would not subject them to drill in the stifling heat, under which it would be impossible not to culminate in most serious results, and so the greater part of the drill was gone through under the friendly and acceptable shelter of their armory. The men looked and behaved well, and their drill seems to have much improved them. Col. Isaacson has had a hard task, and he has been well seconded in his efforts by his officers, and they may congratulate themselves on the efficiency the regiment has attained. The men seem, however, to be deficient in clothing, a representation to the proper quarter

would doubtless settle that. They were put through the light infantry drill, with manual and platoon exercises, and did very well.

The drill shed is still a "complication"; nay, worse, it has become a harbinger nest of the vilest characters in the city, who habitually take up their quarters there, and make the night hideous with their orgies. Where is the lurch? The whole trouble can be traced to our municipal system. No one is responsible, the blame is shifted from one to another, and we wait in vain for a solution of the problem. The builders are clamorous for their money, the council meets in solemn conclave, nothing is done, the matter is referred and referred back, no person knows anything, and every person knows everything. The public requirements and interests are totally ignored, and thus the farce goes on. When will reason and common sense guide these "savants"?

At the rifle match at Point St. Charles on Saturday, for the vase presented by Col. Wilson, to No. 3 Battery, G. T. R. Artillery, Sergeant H. Symmes was the winner by the following record—

					200 YARDS.
4	3	3	3	2 15
					400 YARDS.
2	3	0	3	3 11
					600 YARDS.
3	0	4	4	3 14

The men turned out in goodly numbers, and notwithstanding the heat and dazzling effect of the sun made good shooting.

After the match Mr. Meyer commenced experiments with his gun, a full description of which was given in a former number of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. Mr. Meyer proved the capacity of his gun to sweep a lateral range of 90 degrees with a shower of bullets at the rate of 160 per minute. The gun is sufficiently heavy to resist any recoil, and possesses a mechanical precision in firing against a fixed target. The value and efficiency of this murderous weapon of defence were fully admitted by several eminent engineers and scientific officers present, and I trust Mr. Meyer may be successful in obtaining what he is in much need of, viz., funds to enable him to patent his invention in England, and bring it under the notice of the War authorities there.

The following gentlemen passed a highly creditable examination before Colonel Peacocke, Commandant Military School: S. Lambert, Montreal; C. F. Slack, Missisquoi County; J. H. Welsh, Montreal; George Wheeler, do; W. Taylor, do; E. Cunningham, do; Joseph Barr, Havelock, P. Q.

The Royals propose holding a picnic at Beauharnois at an early date. Their picnics are generally well conducted affairs, and excite an unusual amount of joviality and amusement.

A Grand Trunk volunteer, writing to the *Witness*, says, a deduction is made from the small annual pay of the brigade for the support of the G. T. Band, which he says gets

more support in various ways, such as dramatic entertainments, moonlight excursions, and such like, that would support half a dozen such bands. He also complains of a similar deduction for caps.

A committee is now canvassing our city for subscriptions to the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. The first meeting is to be held here about the middle of September, when a great muster is expected from all parts of the Dominion.

A match in Lacrosse is spoken of here between a United States twelve and the Montreal Club. They will compete for medals. Our American cousins may be sure of a good reception, and may look out for their laurels when pitted against such players as Montreal can count.

Joseph Beaudry, brother of the ex-Mayor, died last Monday, and on Wednesday, H. B. Smith, an extensive crockery merchant.

Your correspondent is quite prostrated with the melting heat, and is living now chiefly on ice creams and iced soda water, which has the effect of clouding ideas somewhat, and which will account for his rather short letter this week. With this apology, &c., &c.

FROM HAMILTON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday afternoon (14th inst.) at three o'clock the Government thermometer at the Central School stood at one hundred and six in the shade! This is the highest we have gone as yet, sufficient I think to show the satisfaction of all that 'ho "Ambitious City" is the hottest place in the country.

The 13th have given up drill until October, when, it is to be hoped, it will be somewhat cooler. On Thursday evening last they paraded for the purpose of being paid for their annual sixteen days drill. The pay for the extra six days drill not having arrived, the Battalion is ordered to parade on the first Thursday in August, by which time it is to be hoped the money will be here. After drill, last Thursday, the Colonel, in speaking to the men, said that he had requested the Captains commanding Companies to hand in the names of those men who had failed to put in an appearance during the late drills as it was his intention, in justice to those men who had attended regularly, to have the defaulters "put through." Your correspondent has not, as yet, seen in the Police reports or heard of any action having been taken. Perhaps there were no delinquents.

The return match between the 29th Regt. and the 13th Battalion was to have come off on the 17th inst., but just before the match the 29th men found that they would be unable to fire upon that day, so the 13th fired their score and the 29th are to fire some day this week. The highest individual score made on the side of the Volunteers was 45 points—made by Ensigns Baker and Little

and Private Omand. The total score of the 15 was about five hundred and thirty points, being an increase of nearly one hundred points over the score of the first match.—Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards—five shots at each range.

The match with the 22nd Oxford Battalion is now arranged for the 30th inst., and will come off at Woodstock. Ten men from each Battalion.—Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards. The return match to be shot off at Hamilton.

An interesting match is arranged to come off on Friday the 22nd, at the Victoria Club Ranges, between ten men from Nos. 1, 2 and 6 Companies of the 13th. All these matches, of course, are fired with the Snider Rifle. The Thirteenth, I believe are open to challenges from any Volunteer Regiment in the Dominion, and certainly contains some crack shots. Private Omand, above referred to, carries the gold Battalion cross-guns.

The annual Picnic and Rifle Matches of the Battalion are shortly to come off.

SEMPER PARATUS.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As the city and adjacent county battalions have finished their 16 days drill, there is not much excitement in military circles. Whatever lurking remnant of Fenianism there may be in our midst, must have been rather surprised at the immense turn out of Orangemen on the 13th. There were about 1,800 in regalia, and when fairly under way there were between three and four thousand in procession. Some of them had come in all the way from Simcoe county to exhibit their party feeling, for I can call it nothing else, and all such processions ought to be discouraged as much as possible. It is quite sufficient for national societies to observe their famous days in such a manner. It speaks well for them to have to state that everything passed off in a remarkable quiet manner, the only cases being several sun-strokes from the intensely hot weather (92° in the shade). The various unique and brilliant costumes, reminded one strongly of the "Calithumpians."

"One of the Tenth" has rather ungenerously accused some of Queen's Own of collecting for "Volunteers," and retaining the collections for the Queen's Own only. The Colonel has very properly promptly informed the public that such is not the impression either with himself or the officers of the regiment.

The Toronto Rifle Club have challenged the Victoria Club of Hamilton, who reply that they will be happy to compete with them on the Hamilton Range on the 8th August, 10 men with small bores on each side at 300, 500, 600 and 700 yards. This contest will, weather favourable, show some magnificent scores as these are the crack clubs of Ontario.

The Toronto Rowing Club have advertised

a series of races to come off next month.

The Rifle Club and others await the programme of the Dominion Tournament at Laprairie before affiliation is decided on.

The weather here for the past fortnight exceeds even the aspirations of the most ambitious after sunshine, several fatal cases of sunstroke have occurred, and at 4 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in my desk, the thermometer is attempting 93°.

THE "HUNTINGDON BORDERERS."

The *Huntingdon Journal* of the 3rd July, says: "The four companies of the Battalion, which underwent the drill last week, were inspected by Lt. Col. Smith, A.A.G.M., on Saturday last. The muster was good, and the men reflected greater credit on themselves and officers, not only on account of their neat and soldier-like appearance, but by the manner in which they went through the new system of drill, under Col. McEachren. After inspection Col. Smith, in addressing the men, said that he did not appear in his uniform, so he could only term this a flying visit, he had so many inspections to make in different parts of the Province. He was glad to hear of the manner in which the men had learned the new system of drill, and now to be an eye witness of the fact. He congratulated the officers and men upon their appearance, and advised them all to cherish that friendly feeling, the one towards the other, which had been the means of making the "Borderers" a superior battalion. He hoped that they would be attentive to their drill instructions, and maintain the hitherto deserved reputation of the battalion. After three hearty cheers were given for Col. Smith, he left the ground, and in the afternoon proceeded on his way to Hemmingford, for the purpose of inspecting the battalion there under command of Col. Rogers. These four companies were dismissed by Col. McEachren on Monday, and were replaced by the Athelstane, Hinchinbrook and Rockburn companies on Tuesday. Before dismissing them, Col. McEachren, in addressing them, said: "That he considered the money which the Government had spent in their eight days drill was money well spent, as officers and men had learned a great deal of the new system of drill, that it was a source of gratification to him that no complaint had been made to him against any of the men; that he had not seen one of them the worse of liquor, and that none were put in confinement; that every man seemed more willing than another to do his duty, whether as picket, guard, or otherwise; and that the men by their conduct were a credit to themselves and to their officers. He thanked the officers and men for the good feeling which had prevailed, as also the villagers, who so kindly received them into their houses, and attended to their comforts in a substantial manner, as expressed to him by the men. After three hearty cheers for the colonel, and three more for Major Whyte, the men left for their respective homes in the same orderly manner which characterised their short stay amongst us."

John M. Treble, a merchant of Windsor, has distinguished himself by dismissing a clerk, in consequence of the youth belonging to the volunteer.—*Montreal Gazette*.

PORT HOPE CAVALRY.—On Sunday last Lt. Col. Smart's Cavalry Troop, acting upon instructions received from Headquarters, went to Cobourg for their eight days drill. They marched out of town in fine order, and nearly in full force. They are already a very efficient corps, and this together with their late drill here, will go far towards making them one of the best troops in the Dominion. In connection with the above, we have much pleasure in announcing that two more of this Troop have passed the Cavalry School in Toronto, with the usual credit of the East Durham Troopers. Yesterday Messrs. Varcoe and Hill passed a searching examination before Col. Jenyns, of the 13th Hussars, and were awarded *extra* First Class Certificates. Colonel Smart's troop has in its ranks, we have no hesitation in saying, the most perfectly drilled Volunteer Cavalry-men in the Dominion.—*P. H. Guide*.

GRAND TRUNK BATTALION.—The *Globe* says: "We understand that arrangements have been made to place the whole of this fine battalion under instruction in gun drill. The officers are now perfecting themselves in both—infantry tactics and big gun exercise, in order to become proficient in the branch of the service for which they are specially intended—manning guns in forts, and foot artillery manœuvres. The men, to the number of 20 from each company, are to be instructed in turns at big gun drill and other evolutions peculiar to the service; and within a limited time we expect to see them not only proficient in the ordinary movements of infantry, but in the more intricate and trying exercises with fort guns. The order requiring the men to drill has just been issued, and will be acted on immediately. The men will be instructed by a drill sergeant, under the command of James Stephenson, Esq., major commanding."

The *Kingston News* says:—"Sir John and Lady Macdonald will return to this city upon Friday next, on a short visit to Sir John's relatives. A number of his friends intend embracing the opportunity of Lady Macdonald's visit to present her with a token of their warm attachment to Sir John and esteem for herself. A magnificent piano and stool have been purchased which will be presented at the City Hall on Saturday next. It was originally intended to make the presentation at the St. George's Hall, but the committee yielding to the desire of numerous friends who considered it too small, have agreed to have the presentation made in the City Hall."

A KIND ACT.—The managers of the Young Men's Christian Association offered the free use of their rooms to the Volunteers of the 28th Battalion while in Stratford, providing them with writing materials, books, newspapers, &c. The privilege was largely availed of, and our citizen soldiers were exceedingly grateful at this act of kindness.—*Stratford Beacon*.

We believe that when the official returns of the attendance of the Volunteer Militia at the current course of annual drills are made up, the company averages will show an effective "present" strength of from 45 to 47 men. The nominal strength of the force in Ontario and Quebec is about 35,000 men, so that the above average leads to the belief that by the time the present course of drill is completed, from 27,000 to 30,000 men will have been under arms.—*Montreal Gazette*.

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

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

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

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

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

OUR AGENT.

We beg to notify our numerous friends and sub-
scribers that Mr. J. J. BELL is authorised to act as
General Travelling Agent for THE VOLUNTEER
REVIEW; to receive subscriptions and transact
any other business connected with the paper.



The Volunteer Review,

• AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863.

ALL nations and people have, or have had
their anniversaries—days marked by some
supreme event in their histories, the date of
which is ever afterwards held sacred to the
memory of that event. Thus do we cele-
brate certain days without caring much why
do we do so; they were set aside, ages ago,
in red letters. Our fathers celebrated them,
their fathers celebrated them, and we cele-
brate them; not that we have particular
interest in so doing, but from that spirit of
conservatism which is inherent in the nature
of all men, to respect and uphold that which
their forefathers respected and upheld, for
every boy must naturally regard his father's
sentiments as a part of his inheritance, if that
father does not forfeit the esteem planted
by nature in the breast of his child. But it
is unfortunate that we often inherit pre-
judices which had better be forgotten, and
celebrate anniversaries that are not calcu-
lated to impart a healthy feeling to our after
days, nor give to our children higher, and
more extended ideas of the duties and
privileges of manhood. In honoring the
past we should ever remember that we live

in the present, and that we will be judged in
the future. In this active and money grub-
bing existence we are content to take our
opinions at second hand, and pin our faith
desperately upon ideas the correctness of
which we have never thoroughly examined,
merely because those ideas have been incul-
cated in childhood, and all the prejudices of
education and circumstance have confirmed
them. Thus we find in America few festi-
vals, indigenous to the country, celebrated
by the people; we have, in fact, imported
the anniversaries we honor from the other
side of the Atlantic. All the heterogeneous
elements of nationality which compose the
masses of the population yet cling to the
traditions and memories of lands which
must in time become foreign, if not to our
selves, to our children. Therefore should
we be careful to uphold only the recollec-
tion of things which are healthy in tone and
elevating in feeling, and endeavour to make
the land of our adoption our true national-
ity, for as we have cast our lot and seek our
fortune in it, so shall we eventually become
absorbed among its people. In it all the
ties which once united us to another land,
must be severed; and, although our
lost love may be remembered with all the
lingering fondness of romantic affection, yet
it is in the active present that we exist, the
duties of which we must perforce fulfil.

We are citizens of a new country—the
pioneers and builders of a new nationality—
and, as such, we are called upon to exercise
the highest privileges ever enjoyed by citi-
zens. It is a lofty honor and a duty not to
be lightly undertaken; therefore, should
we endeavor so to establish Canadian na-
tionality, that while we still hold with love
and veneration the time-honored institu-
tions of the Mother land, that which we
shall bequeath to succeeding generations
will be such as to deserve their thanks, and
worthy of our parentage. National pre-
judices imported by our fathers should be
sunk and forgotten: and we should all, for-
getting the distinctions caused by accidents
of birth, join heartily together in building
up this glorious Northern Empire. The
attractions of wealth, pleasure and excite-
ment, so alluringly displayed by the great
people to the south of us, annually attract
great numbers of our young men who are
impatient to obtain possession of those
of life which are only the reward of skill
and industry. From the United States we
are every day made aware of the force of the
great wave of democracy, which impinging
upon our shores, leave upon them many
signs of the storms through which it has
passed, nor are those signs of a nature which
would lead us to hope for better things, and
it is consequently more incumbent upon
us to exert ourselves in raising a barrier
against this overwhelming torrent of radical
republicanism, and transmit unimpaired to
those who will come after us the inheri-
tance we have brought from the Mother land.

We have on several former occasions
alluded to the transfer of the Hudson Bay
Territory to the Dominion of Canada as an
event likely soon to take place. There can
be no doubt that the acquisition of this im-
mense country would be to us a great
material benefit, as it would give us the
means of opening up the fertile valleys and
mineral treasures of the North-West, and
bring us nearer to our fellow subjects on the
Pacific Coast, who have often of late evinced
their desire to become a part of the Do-
minion, but it behooves us to know exactly
upon what terms we are to receive the ter-
ritory, what we shall have to pay for it, what
responsibilities we undertake, and what
concessions we will have to make. If, as we
have heard it stated, the Hudson Bay Com-
pany is to retain possession of the principal
trading posts, with several thousand acres
of land attached, with many other important
privileges, we are not at all desirous of the
purchase; for, in such a case, we will be
merely undertaking the settlement of path-
less wilds, to put money into the pockets of
a class of greedy monopolists, who have so
long been a curse to the country, and an
incubus paralysing the natural efforts of
expansion inherent to American civilization
and progress. Whatever rights the company
possesses in this country, which is geogra-
phically ours, we are willing to obtain by
fair bargain; but it would be the shurest
absurdity for the Dominion Government to
undertake the responsibility of opening up
such an immense territory without obtaining
full possession of all its resources. The
transfer to be of any use must be complete
and unreserved. In reality Canada has no
boundries to the north, and, if this monopoly
will not gracefully submit to our progress
we must in obedience to our destiny ignore
and set it aside.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT has been from time
immemorial the distinguishing characteristic
of the social condition of the English people,
and has done more to prepare the way for
that constitutional regime which is the model
for all free institutions in the civilized world,
than any inherent quality in the population
of Great Britain or any external cause what-
ever. In every dependency of the great
Empire the degree of political and intellec-
tual freedom enjoyed by the people is mark-
ed by the greater or less developement of
their municipal institutions—which are in
fact elementary Parliaments in which future
statesmen are to be trained. The develop-
ment of new ideas, the expressed desire of
the people, and their actual requirements,
social and political, may be gathered and
understood from the debates of the Council
Chamber, and that the facts thus elicited
are not more frequently acted on is due
rather to the idea that in Parliament alone
such questions should be discussed and there
alone speculative Politics should originate,
than from any actual tangible reason against

the practice of adopting them from the assembled wisdom of the city or township, in fact it is in those places such questions should arise, while to the higher council belonged the right of discussing their adoption or rejection.

In connection with this subject, to-day's issue of *The Review* contains a letter which appeared in the *Ottawa Citizen* of the 7th inst., giving a synopsis of the report of the "complimentary dinner" by His Worship the Mayor (H. J. Friel, Esq.,) to the members of the Corporation and the leading men of this City on the 1st July, which bears directly on the principles laid down in the opening paragraph of this article. The very able speech of His Worship pointed clearly and distinctly to the policy which this country must pursue if she is ever destined to attain the position voluntarily accepted by the act of Confederation.

With a territory extending from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the shores of the great Lakes to the Polar seas, the Dominion of Canada requires all the energy of its Statesmen and the enterprise of its people to develop resources as gigantic as the land from which they are derived.

It is to be feared that the magnitude of the interests to be dealt with will bewilder the people, paralyze the Statesmen, and render the enterprise of the country abortive from the want of a true knowledge of its actual necessities, but His Worship met this objection by stating "when Statesmen will deal with half a continent they must not be surprised at the magnitude of the interests created, nor the questions necessary for their development. The Mayor specifies *three great undertakings* which are absolutely necessary to keep the Provinces of which the "Dominion" is composed together—the Intercolonial Railway—the Ottawa Navigation, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railway through British territory. To the most superficial observer all those measures are necessary—the first because it gives Canada proper direct communication with the Maritime Provinces which might have been obtained when the Grand Trunk Railway was constructed, if Canadian politics could have risen above the role of those of a township council. The second because it is necessary to the settlement of the country to the Northward of its course to the development of its commercial relations, and finally it is necessary for its defence. The third because it is impossible to maintain any relations with that portion of British territory lying to the North Westward of Lake Superior without railway communications, and also because it is the necessary consequence of constructing the first and second great works.

It will be well to study the actual condition of the Dominion—its inhabited portion extends from Halifax to the head of Lake Superior, and may be described as a belt on the shore and Lake frontier of about fifty

miles wide—originally peopled by the galling loyalists which the successful rebellion of the United States compelled to seek new homes, and by French military settlers; its development and increase bore no proportion to that of its formidable rival, and it is only since the era of great undertakings, such as the Rideau, Welland, and St. Lawrence Canals, that immigrants have been at all attracted to the country—the Railway system of the Provinces, so far as developed, have also tended to the same end—but since the completion of the Grand Trunk the commercial flow of population has nearly ceased, so much so that of 48,000 immigrants passed into Canada in 1867, only 4,500, or a little over 9 per cent, remained as settlers.

The development of the United States is due to the system of Public Works by which their territory has been opened as soon as explored—a concession of land was granted on each Railway undertaken—and thus a premium offered to investment of capital which was soon to draw the required labor in its train. It is evident Canada must pursue a similar course to effect a corresponding object. Nova Scotia has an unlimited supply of the best coal, but is deficient in breadstuffs and labor, the Intercolonial Railway will help to supply the latter, while the Ottawa Navigation will shorten the voyage between Halifax and Chicago by one third.

Without the Northwest territory the value of Confederation would be represented by a negative quantity, and the ultimate fate of the United Provinces would be absorption into the States, but the interests of Great Britain demand that uninterrupted communication should exist between the Atlantic and Pacific through her own territory; therefore the acquisition of the country to the Northwest of Lake Superior will compel the construction of the Pacific Railway, which will measure from Montreal to Puget's Sound 3,500 miles. The construction of 850 miles of this Railway (400 miles of which would lie between the shores of Lake Superior and the head waters of Rainy Lake, and 450 from the head of navigation on the Saskatchewan to the same point on Fraser's River), with the improvement of obstructions in the navigable line of waters, would open direct communication throughout. For by way of the Ottawa, Fort William on Lake Superior is 910 miles from Montreal, and from Rainy Lake to head of navigation on the Saskatchewan would be 1740 miles, making 2,650 miles of navigation and 350 miles of Railway. The cost of these measures would be—Intercolonial Railway, say £5,000,000 sterling; Ottawa Navigation £5,000,000 sterling; 850 miles of Railway at £10,000 sterling per mile; £8,500,000 sterling and £5,000,000 which would be necessary to open the navigation on the Lakes and Saskatchewan, making a total of £23,500,000, which circumstances point out should be invested as soon as possible. This measure would leave 2,650 miles of the Railway to be built

at a cost of £26,500,000 sterling, making in all nearly £50,000,000 which must be expended before the future of the Dominion can be assured.

In good truth His Worship the Mayor has carved out a nice piece of work for the Statesmen of Canada, and yet it is perfectly evident that all those projects must be undertaken within a very limited period. It is not too much to claim that the masterly sketch of the Policy necessary for the future of this country by the worthy Mayor, is that which must be adopted if Canada is to remain an appendage to the British Empire, or if its prestige will still be sufficient to urge its Statesmen to broad and enterprising views coincident with its true interests,

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS."—The steamer *Bay State*, forming one of the American Express Line of steamers on Lake Ontario is now carrying the British flag above the American. She was purchased last winter by the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and this change of ownership renders the change of flags necessary. From time to time different passenger steamers running on this lake have made a similar change, so that there is not now a single passenger steamer running on Lake Ontario under the American flag. The *Bay State* was the last on the list. We comment this fact to the notice of those who are perpetually boasting of Yankee push and Yankee enterprise.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

It is to be regretted that the absurd system of "Coasting laws" persisted in by the politicians of the United States should lead to the deplorable results which the above paragraph indicates. The extinction of a rival interest in trade is far from being an unmixed good in the country, it is an evil of grave character. Free trade demands ceaseless competition, stimulating industry, and wherever a system of fiscal regulations exists contrary to those conditions the results as above chronicled may be looked for. It is of very little advantage to a people if individually they are pushing and enterprising while their Government hangs like the "old man of the sea," a dead weight on their shoulders.

No greater mistake could have been made than to suppose the Canadian people were without enterprise. Hitherto, they have been poor isolated Provinces without capital and sparsely peopled. Now in the new career opened out to them, it will be the duty of their statesmen to keep ahead of the wants and requirements of the country, and provide at once capital and labor for its development.

The political problem to be solved involves no difficulty, English capital will be embarked more freely in British enterprise than in foreign. The object is to induce its investment, meantime it behooves the country to be thankful, that its mercantile community is equal to any emergency which may arise.

THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION, as will be seen by advertisement, hold their meeting, for the current year, on the 25th of August, at the Rideau Range in this city. A large and valuable prize list offers many inducements to the marksmen of the Provinces, which, we hope, they will take advantage of. From past experience of rifle shooting at the capital, we are led to anticipate a very successful affair, both in numbers of competitors and excellence of scores; and we hope the citizens will, as on former occasions, come forward liberally in aid of the gentleman of the metropolitan force who are sparing no trouble or expense in endeavoring to make their coming tournament a greater success than any that have preceded it. A short time ago we paid a visit to the Rideau Range, and were gratified to find it greatly improved. The officers of the Force in Ottawa have always shown a commendable spirit of enterprise, and we have no doubt but their efforts will be properly aided and appreciated by the people of the capital.

Mr. DISRAELI, in the House of Commons on the 2nd inst., moved in an able speech, which was rapturously received, a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier and the troops engaged in the Abyssinian expedition. The resolution was carried unanimously and is as follows.—

"That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., for the exemplary skill with which he planned, and the distinguished energy, courage and perseverance with which he conducted the recent expedition into Abyssinia, resulting in the defeat by Her Majesty's forces of the army of King Theodore, and the vindication of the honor of the country by the rescue from captivity of Her Majesty's Envoy and other British subjects, and by the capture and destruction of the strong fortress of Magdala."

A number of the members of the Council of the DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION, met in this city on Wednesday last, to arrange the preliminaries for the first meeting to be held at Montreal next September. We are gratified to learn that there is now no doubt but the Association will make their first meeting the event of the season, and give our fellow subjects in England and friends over the border a proper idea of Canadian ability to handle the rifle.

Mr. BRUNEL, who died in this city on the 13th inst., was formerly Captain in the 10th Royals, Toronto, and served with his corps at Fort Erie during the Fenian Raid of 1866. At that time he received a sunstroke which it is believed was the cause which led to his early death.

MAJOR BARNARD, of the Militia Department, has just returned from Rome, whither, on leave of absence, he had gone with the first detachment of Zouaves.

Band Sergeant STEWART of the P. C. O. R. B., died in this city on the 15th inst. Deceased was well known to many in the city as a finished performer on the Ophicleide, had been 17 years in the army, and was much respected. He was buried with military honors.

CAPTAIN BRIDGES, of the English man-of-war "Chanticleer," who closed the port of Mazatlan, Mexico, has been ordered by Admiral Hastings to reopen the port immediately, and proceed to Panama, his course being disapproved of.

The last number of the *Charivari* has an amusing cut, representing Europe with her cash box quite empty, and offering the box itself to a lover of armed peace, with these words: "Make a gun of this and then I shall have nothing at all."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENT'S.

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

G. H. D.—The copies have been sent as requested.

J. K. C.—In case a battalion is on service the wings of which are in different places, the proper place for the Surgeon is at headquarters.

R. C., BOTHWELL.—The number was sent last week.

T. B. W., MONTREAL.—We will read your M.S. and if suitable will publish it.

VOLUNTEER CAMP AT INVERNESS, COUNTY MEGANTIC.—On Saturday evening the 55th Battalion Volunteer Militia then in camp at Corners, Inverness, were inspected by Lieut. Col. King, Brigade Major of the St. Francis District.

The turn out was sounded about ten o'clock, when a large number of men were at "bathing parade;" still in half an hour after the first bugle call some 280 men were on parade in heavy marching order.

The Brigade Major made a minute inspection of the several companies, and the battalion was put through a variety of field evolutions performed with excellence and precision really wonderful, considering the short time the regiment has been assembled for drill. The march past in quick and double time would not have disgraced a regiment of regulars.

Hollow square was then formed and the men were addressed by the Inspecting officer in a few manly spirit-stirring remarks. The chance of the 55th being called out for active service was alluded to, and was received by the men with cheers, again and again repeated.

The visit of the Brigade Major was hurried, but still he was enabled to compliment Colonel Barwis and his officers on the ser-

viceable appearance of the 55th Battalion Volunteer Militia, promising at the same time to make a special report to the Adjutant General.

On Sunday, the regiment attended divine service in the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches.

On Wednesday at an early hour the battalion was under arms for morning drill by the adjutant, and at 11 o'clock the final inspection took place—the magnificent band of the Royal Artillery being on the ground.

The presence of Sir Charles Wyndham, K.C.B., Lieutenant General, Commanding H.M. Troops in British North America, had been anxiously expected, but his Excellency was obliged to defer his visit in consequence of the review on Dominion Day in Montreal. The Adjutant General of Militia was also unable to attend on account, we regret to say, of a family affliction.

The popular Major Grant, Q.V.A., with Capt. Montizambert, of the same corps, were present, and the number of spectators was over two thousand.

At noon, Col. Barwis and staff arrived on the ground, and the regiment under command of Major Irvine, marched past in quick and double time to the music of the band. The colonel assumed the command, and "a field day" of the usual nature was admirably performed.

The volley and file firing attested the efficiency of the Snider rifle and demonstrated the fact that it was the queen of weapons.

The regiment was on parade about five hours and headed by the band, marched through the village to the Court House and back to the camp. A square was formed, and the Lieut. Colonel, addressed the men, complimenting them on their willing obedience to orders, the admirable discipline they had observed, and the proficiency they had acquired in drill—considering that the present was their first muster as a battalion—and the number of recruits. The parade was then dismissed, and after dinner the tents were struck and the several companies took their departure.

The officers entertained Major Grant, Capt. Montizambert and other friends to luncheon, when the band performed a choice selection of music—a favor subsequently repeated in front of Mr. Dixon's Hotel.

Thus-terminated one of the most pleasant days Megantic has ever witnessed—a day long to be remembered, not only for the pleasurable enjoyment it afforded but for the instruction it was qualified to impart to those secret friends of the accursed conspiracy, of the manly hands they would have to encounter should they dare to aid in the attempt to overthrow the rule of our Gracious Queen for the gratification of the worst vices of mankind.

We may be permitted to add that the conduct of the men of the 55th was an honor and credit to the county, and we hope that next year the gallant regiment may be encamped in Inverness. Success attend the officers and men of the Megantic Volunteers.—*Daily News*.

The officers of the Kent battalion, now concentrated for drill, give their attention principally to holding court-martials for trying cases of insubordination. A captain and lieutenant are included among the reformatory.—*Montreal Gazette*.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 17th July, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, temporary, to date from 5th April, 1868:

Richard Jno. Wicksteed, Gentleman, M.S.

Ottawa Provisional Brigade Garrison Artillery.

No. 4 Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieut. Wm. H. Cluff, vice Graham, promoted

No. 6 Battery

To be 1st Lieutenant (temporary):

James Fitzgerald Wolff, Gentleman, M.S.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Arthur Godfrey Molson Spragge, Gentleman.

4th Battalion 'Chasseurs Canadiens' Montreal.

To be Major (temporary):

Captain Joseph Beaudry, M.S., vice Labelle, left the limits.

To be Ensigns:

Arthur Charland, Gentleman, temporary, M.S., vice Deschambault, resigned.

Avila Lapierre, Gentleman, acting till further orders, vice Peltier, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Lieutenant A. Vilbon, is hereby accepted.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.

The resignation of Quarter Master G. Winks, is hereby accepted.

6th Battalion "Hochelaga Light Infantry," Montreal.

The resignation of Ensigns A. Simpson and R. Gillespie, are hereby accepted.

10th, or "Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."

To be Ensign (temporary):

Edwin G. Curtis, Gentleman, M.S., vice Rolph, resigned.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Lieut W. Cleveland Wells, from No. 5 Company.

No. 1 Company, Hawkesbury Mills.

To be Ensign (temporary):

E. F. Dartnell, Gentleman, M.S., vice C. T. Higginson, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Vankleek Hill.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Peter McIntosh, M.S., vice. Wells, appointed Paymaster.

No. 7 Company, Henry's Corners.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Richard H. Marston, M.S., vice C. E. Johnson, resigned.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders.

Kossuth Marston Gentleman, vice R. H. Marston, promoted.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Pay-Master:

Thomas Adair, Esquire.

To be Quarter-Master:

William Collins, Gentleman.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Whitby.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James Young, vice O'Donovan, promoted.

To be Ensign (temporary):

George Gordon, Gentleman, M.S., vice Young, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Prince Albert.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Walter Pound, M.S., vice L. C. Clarke, left the limits.

No. 7 Company, Uziridge.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign James Anderson, M.S., vice S. Cowan, left the limits.

35th Battalion "The Simcos Foresters."

No. 1 Company, Barrie.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Kenric C. Marshall, Gentleman M.S., vice Wisden, transferred to No. 5 Company.

No. 5 Company, Barrie.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieut Henry Wisden, from No. 1 Company, vice Ross.

No. 9 Company, Bond Head.

To be Ensign, (temporary):

Thomas H. Baker, Gentleman, M.S., vice A. Kline, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

42nd "Brookville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Fitzroy.

The resignation of Ensign J. Mills is hereby accepted.

51st Battalion "The Hemmingford Rangers."

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Alexander Cameron, Esquire, M.D.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Mills Kimble Church, Esquire, M.D.

Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.

5th Battalion.

No. 7 Company, Sarnia.

The name of the Captain gazetted to this Company in the General Order No. 1, of the 3rd instant is "Nuttall" and not "Mittall" as was therein stated.

Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Charles Bosse, vice E. T. Tache, removed to Quebec.

To be Ensigns, acting till further orders:

Sergeant Joseph F. Pellant, vice Bosse, promoted.

Color Sergeant James H. Rowan, vice G. H. Lane, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Edward C. Malloch, Esquire, M.D.C.M., M.R.C.S.

Erratum.—In the General Order No. 2, of the 3rd instant, the Captain appointed to the "St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery," should have read "Major W. Drumm, from the retired list," and not "W. Drumm, Esquire."

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

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

WARRIOR, MINOTAUR AND BELLEROPHON.

The Controller of the Navy reports a recent trial of speed of these three ships at the measured mile, and for six consecutive hours' steaming outside the Isle of Wight, in fine weather. The speed of the Minotaur at the mile 14.411 knots per hour, but at the six hours' trial only 14.165; of the Warrior, 14.079 and 13.936; of the Bellerophon, 13.874 and 14.053. The indicated horsepower in the Minotaur declined from 6702 at the mile to 6193 in the six hours' trial; in the Warrior, from 5267 to 5002; but the Bellerophon increased the horse-power from 6002 at the mile to 6299 at the six hours' trial, showing that if the expected horse-power were realized the calculated speed of the ship would be assured. The Bellerophon had the disadvantage of having been 21 days out of dock when tried for six hours, or twice as long in the water as the other two ships, at a time of the year when the growth of weeds is very rapid. The Controller considers that these experiments prove that, with good coal and good stoking, there is but little difference between the results of a trial at the measured mile and one lasting for six hours on the open sea; that the bad performances of the Warrior, Minotaur, and Bellerophon during their cruise last autumn arose from causes over which the designers of these ships had no control, and that any judgment on their qualities dependent on such records would have been illusory and misleading.

REMITTANCES.

During the week ending July 18th, we have received on subscriptions as follows:—
MONTREAL.—Capt. J. E. K., \$2.
WINDSOR.—Major D., \$1.
OTTAWA.—J. M'G., \$2; H. D., \$2; T. A., \$2.

To the Editor of "The Ottawa Citizen."

SIR,—The report of the proceedings at the dinner given by the Mayor (H. J. Friel, Esq.,) on the 1st July, omits the various speeches delivered on that occasion; but, as the host, in proposing "The Day we Celebrate," elaborated some important political problems, you will please permit me the use of sufficient space in your valuable journal for the purpose of publishing a synopsis of the most prominent points made in relation to the important measures necessary for the future development of the Colonies linked together, for better or worse, by the Act of Confederation, as follows:

"The future welfare and present exigencies of British North America is necessarily a subject of surpassing importance to the people. It is not necessary in this connection to recapitulate the narration of those causes which have given rise to this anniversary, as it is a matter of historical notoriety, and as a measure of statesmanship and political experiment it is undergoing the crucial test of practical application. Connected with the press of the Province at the period of its inception, were some who gave it every opposition legitimately within their power, from the conviction that it was, at least, premature—might, possibly, be dangerous—and, at best, a political experiment not adapted to the wants of the country or the social condition of the people. But the measure being approved by the Imperial Parliament, and having received the sanction of Our Gracious Queen, it became the duty of every true and loyal subject to accept the situation, and lend every aid to the carrying out of its provisions.

"Previous to the inception of the measure of Confederation there were great Public Works necessary for the development of the commercial and manufacturing interests of British North America, which were, in some degree, local, but must now be considered, and are, of national importance.

"Foremost amongst them are three great undertakings, on the successful completion of which much of future prosperity depends: First, the Intercolonial Railway; second, the opening of the Ottawa Navigation; and third, the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, connecting Halifax in Nova Scotia, on the extreme eastern shore of this continent, with Puget's Sound on its extreme, western shore through British territory.

"Measures of this description are doubtless very extensive; but, when statesmen will deal with half a continent, they must not be surprised at the magnitude of the interests created, nor the questions necessary for their development; and therefore it will be utterly impossible to administer the affairs of the Dominion successfully without the completion of the measures indicated.

"The first has long stared Canadian politicians in the face, and, like Banquo's ghost, refused to be laid without being thoroughly appeased. The Act of Confederation has provided for quieting the monster, though it still haunts the Council Chamber. But its completion is a foregone conclusion.

"The second project is necessary for opening the communication between Chicago, where the trade in breadstuffs centres, and the Maritime Provinces, thus creating a valuable coasting trade, having return cargoes of coal, a prime necessity in Canada proper. It will also assist in directing emigration towards the Northwest and developing the manufacturing capabilities of the country—every fall—of which there are nearly forty in the river—furnishes an admirable site for

a factory; and as the navigation would reach by smaller channels, at St. Louis, on the Mississippi, the cotton of the South could be manufactured more cheaply on the Ottawa than at Lowell or Manchester. It is not necessary to speak of this great work in relation to its value as a line of defence, but it is one of its greatest recommendations nevertheless.

"As a necessary corollary, I think the Atlantic and Pacific Railway must be constructed to perfect the chain of communication and enable the affairs of the Provinces it would open to be administered with dispatch, as well as to promote their settlement and develop their resources.

"It is to be hoped that the statesmen of the Dominion are fully capable of achieving the accomplishment of those great measures so imperatively demanded by the magnitude of the interests called into existence by their acts.

"Leaving those questions in the care of that Providence which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may, it is time to direct attention to the social aspects and interests by which we are surrounded. A city of yesterday (for it is not yet half a century since the first tree was felled on the site of Ottawa), the formation of that kind of society which exists in older settled communities is yet in the stage of adolescence. Composed as it is of busy, pushing business men, with little time to spare for a display of the more refined courtesies of life, it is no wonder that they are open to the charge of want of hospitality so often made against them by the members of the Senate and House of Commons; but it arises, not from any want of the virtue, but from a diffidence for which there is no sufficient reason. Men who have little time for social relaxation are averse to mingle with others whose ample leisure gives a greater apparent freedom to their actions. But the good sense and generosity of such of the citizens who can afford to act as becomes their station will, in future, correct this evil.

"The idea is fast gaining ground that it would be advisable to create a territory of *ten miles square* and attach it to the City, which should be elevated to the dignity of a Federal Capital with representation in the Senate and House of Commons. This movement would undoubtedly be one of great local and public importance: but in the meantime every effort should be put forth to render it worthy of its destiny. Many measures of internal improvement are required; and foremost amongst the number is that of a supply of water. Before the next meeting of the Local Parliament it will be necessary to place a Bill in the hands of our Local Member for the purpose of enabling the authorities to supply that want.

"It is to be desired that the next anniversary of this day will be celebrated by a Society composed of all the different nationalities; but to be known for that occasion as a *Canadian Society*. Such a movement would tend to amalgamate our people and unite them as one nationality."

It is needless commenting on the measures reviewed in this speech. Their importance in a political and social point of view is manifest; and the occasion was one which made their enunciation a matter of more than ordinary significance. On the recurrence of any such occasion in future, it is to be hoped that Her Majesty's responsible advisers will be present and shadow forth the policy by which the best interests of the public should be subserved.

Amongst the many benefits conferred on the City by the energetic administration of

the present Chief Magistrate, the inauguration of what it is to be hoped will become a regular entertainment must be reckoned as not the least.

A necessary element in the social politics of Canada is the elimination of those practical measures on which the development of the commercial and manufacturing industries of the country depends. Gatherings of this description would go far to provide a remedy for the indifference manifested with regard to such matters,

I am, sir,

Your obed't serv't, ...

INSPECTION OF THE BURFORD CAVALRY TROOP.

Col. Durie, D.A.G., inspected the Burford Cavalry Troop, commanded by Captain Bingham, at Burford, on Thursday morning last, at 9 o'clock. The troop were ordered on drill at 5 o'clock, a.m., and there were about 40 men and horses present, including three officers. The troop was exercised in several movements such as wheeling, &c. They were also formed up and singled out certain distances for sword exercise, then ensuing practice followed, the whole of which were performed in a most creditable manner. The Colonel was pleased with the several evolutions, and remarked that the condition and size of the horses were everything that could be desired; that he had inspected many troops, but that he must give the Burford Troop great praise, the horses were really fine animals. He also said that the accoutrements were in excellent order. It might be that the troop would be called out ere long for active service, but he hoped they would not, as it would be inconvenient for the men to leave their farms—as they were all hardy sons of the soil. He would observe, that if any of the men wished to attend the cavalry school at Toronto they could do so by applying to their Captain, and he (Col. Durie) would receive his applications with great pleasure, and would assist in furthering their views. He also promised that he would look after the balance of saddlery, clothing, accoutrements &c., &c., of which the troop may be deficient. He suggested that the Captain would cut all cross belts, and do away with swivels, he thought it would be more convenient to the men on drill. He said he had no doubt ere long the troop would be called out for active service—perhaps to Toronto—for military drill, where they would have an excellent chance to improve themselves. He again complimented the troop on their fine soldierly appearance, and if they were called out in defence of their country he was certain they would give a good account of themselves. The Colonel then wished the officers and men good bye, and returned to Paris.—*Brantford Courier*.

TARGET PRACTICE.—During the annual drill of the 35th Battalion, the different companies composing it were out at target practice at the rifle range, about three miles from town. We give below a condensed statement of the total and average of each company. It will be observed that Drumbo took the palm in shooting.

	200.	300.	500.	Tl.
No. 1 Co., 44 men,.....	357	194	89.	640
Corp. Leo.....	12	14	6..	32

No. 2 Co., 39 men,....	265	187	91..543
Private Hobson.....	15	13	5.. 33
No. 3 Co., 42 men,....	305	148	55..508
T. Renwick.....	14	12	10.. 36
No. 4 Co., 38 men,....	232	217	59..508
Sergeant Vivian....	8	12	11.. 31
No. 6 Co., 43 men,....	278	180	75..536
Pvt. Geo. Whale....	14	12	10.. 36
No. 7 Co., 42 men, ...	420	280	142..842
Sergt. Wolverton ..	16	15	10.. 41

—Bramford Expositor.

36TH BATTALION.—We were sorry to see so inaccurate a report in the *Globe* of the address of the Adjutant-General to the Peel Battalion on the day of inspection. All the good points in it, commendatory of the discipline and drill of the regiment were omitted, and the report throughout so chary of even its faint praise, that public opinion of the county was considerably annoyed thereby. The Adjutant General pronounced it the finest battalion he had ever inspected, superior in its drill to many regular regiments in the service, and thousands heard distinctly the flattering and we believe justly deserved eulogium. We are strongly suspicious that the *Globe's* reporter was disinclined to give the truth, as it could not fail of dispelling the flattering delusion so fondly cherished by the citizens of the Queen City of the West, that its pet, the Queen's Own, is the crack regiment of the Province of Ontario. The city lads will need to look well to their laurels, as there are other battalions besides that of Peel anxious to stand A I for drill and discipline.
—Brampton Times

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR-OFFICE, June 19.—ROYAL ENGINEERS.—His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, K. C., from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieutenant.

Colfax, the Republican nominee for Vice-President of the United States, is an avowed sympathiser with Fenianism.

The war department of North Germany is alarmed at the prevalence of a suicide epidemic among the German soldiers.

Hereafter no one in the French army will wear a white plume in the hat except marshals and generals of divisions intrusted with important commands.

At a late military dinner in Baltimore one of the visitors proposed a toast. "May the man who has lost one eye in the service of his country never see distress with the other;" but the person whose duty it was to read the toast, by omitting the word "distress," completely destroyed the sentiment, and caused much merriment by the blunder.

ALL THE SAME.—An Irishman had to give the pass word at the battle of Fontenoy at the time the great Saxe was marshal. "The pass-word is Saxe, now don't forget it Pat," says the colonel. Saxe I faith, and I won't. wasn't my father a miller?" "Who goes there?" said the sentinel, after he had arrived at the pass. Pat whispered confidentially, "Bags, your honour."

"LIST, LIST, ON, LIST!"—*Recruiting Sergeant*—"Want to 'list, my man? You're just the smart sort o' chap we wants!" *Smart sort o' chap*—Oh, indeed—lost yer Colonel then, have ye? Well I'll think about it and let ye know."

We regret to learn that on Thursday last the frame work of the new Drill Shed in course of erection at Barrie gave way, and three of the workmen were seriously hurt, one of them it is feared, having sustained fatal injuries.

THE GUELPH ADVERTISER of Saturday last says that Major Clarke of the Waterloo Battalion, at the close of parade on the afternoon of the day mentioned fell from his horse in a fainting fit. It was first thought he was sunstruck. Surgeon Herod was in attendance, and he recovered in a few minutes. Though dragged in the stirrups a little he was not scratched or injured.

THE IRISH SOLDIERS IN ABYSSINIA.—The New York Times thus remarks of the Irish soldiers in Abyssinia:—Our Irish fellow citizens have good cause for pride in the details of the storming of Magdala which have just been received by mail. It seems that the brunt of battle and hardship was borne on the plains of Abyssinia, as it has been borne in so many other fields, by the Irish soldiers in the Queen's army. What that army would be without the recruits whom it draws so freely from the Emerald Isle, we need not stop to conjecture.

The United States army is the most expensive to maintain in the world. This will be made more apparent by noticing the actual expenditure of last year. The United States regular army with a nominal strength of 70,000, men but a really much smaller number, cost \$83,841,553, while Great Britain for a regular army three times as large paid only \$74,383,946. The interest on the national debt of Great Britain amounted to \$128,897,270; that of the United States to \$143,781,691; Civil Service in Great Britain amounted to \$41,087,095; in the United States \$51,110,027. The total cost of governing the British Empire last year was \$335,303,418, total cost of governing the United States \$349,729,125, the former being \$11,456,707 less than the latter.

A learned German, M. Haussener, states that "the wars which have been waged from 1815 to 1864 have caused the death of 2,762,000 men, of whom 2,148,000 were Europeans, and 614,000 from other quarters of the globe, which gives an average of 43,800 per annum. These figures do not include the deaths caused by epidemics resulting from war. The most sanguinary hostilities of that period are these.—The Eastern war of 1856 in which 508,600 men fell in the following proportions: 256,000 Russians, 98,800 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, and 2,600 Italians. In the Caucasus (1829 '60) 330,000 men lost their lives. The revolt in India (1857-'59) cost 196,000 lives. The Russo-Turkish war (1810-'29) 193,000. The Polish insurrection (1831) 190,000. The whole of the French campaigns in Africa (1830-'59) 146,000. The Hungarian insurrection 142,000. The Italian war 129,870, of whom 96,874 died on the field or from their wounds and 33,000 from various diseases. The total number of lives lost in Europe during the wars from 1792 to 1815 amounted to 5,530,000, which gives for the twenty-three years an average of 240,434 deaths per year.

The Paris correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, in speaking of the ruses resorted to by the French conscripts, says:

The French conscript is up to many dodges to escape service, and each province has its traditional complaint, which is of course, well known to the authorities; in some parts ophthalmia is extensively indulged in, while paralysis and deafness are in vogue elsewhere. The Jew, when it comes to be a question of serving the country of his adoption, cannot read beyond the length of his nose, and exhibits a shortsightedness for which he is not remarkable in his worldly affairs; some conscripts used to pull out their teeth, but the Chassepot cartridge requires no biting, and the men can now fight with or without their teeth. An army surgeon, of the name of Champouillon, lately exposed, in a lecture, the different frauds attempted to be practised on the Council of Revision, or, what we should term the medical board. He stated that an experienced eye could nearly always detect imposture at the first glance from the bearing of the man. The Parisian is generally a skillful deceiver, and no sooner chooses an infirmity than he studies it in all its bearings, and gets ready his answers; but what is most curious is that several instances have been known of conscripts feigning a disease, and then being really afflicted with it in consequence of fear and other emotions acting on the nerves. Among other instances the doctor mentions a man who pretended to be dumb, and was a long time before he recovered the use of his speech. When the conscript is too clever to be detected, but has failed to convince the Council of Revision, severe tests are resorted to to prevent the authorities being outwitted, and wonderful cures are effected with colored water and harmless remedies.

HEROISM OF A MARINE.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: With great pleasure we give publicity to an act of heroism performed by one of the men of the Royal Marine Light Infantry stationed at Fort Campden, which is situated at the entrance of Queenston Harbor, commonly called the Cove of Coins. At the foot of the fort, or in the works at the foot of the glacis leading down to the ramparts, overlooking the rocks there is a small guard-house called the Lower Battery guard, with a corporal's guard of ten men, and close by the guard-house is another small house inhabited by the barrack master of the fort who has several children who are often to be seen playing about the rocks. On the 22nd inst., as a young gentleman, son of the officer commanding the fort, was running down the slope he saw one of the barrack master's children—a little boy about six years of age—fall into the water of the rocks. He called out to the men of the guard just below him, and one of them, William Rolls, by name, and of the Plymouth division of Royal Marines, immediately rushed to the water's edge and jumped in. It being high tide then, and a strong tide running, with very deep water, and Rolls being in guard mounting order, which is precisely identical with full marching order, except at the moment he had not got his knapsack on—but to compensate in some manner for this, he had 40 rounds of ball ammunition in his pouch, besides being buckled up in his tunic, with his belt and bayonet, crossbelt, haversack, and heavy boots—in fact, he did not divest himself of a single article of his equipment, and even jumped in with his shako on—all combining to deprive him of the free use of his

limbs, in spite of which he succeeded in bringing the inanimate form of the child safely on shore. The affair was made known to the officer commanding, who, as soon as possible, forwarded the whole case to the colonel; and it is to be hoped that the man will in some way be rewarded for his gallant conduct, which would have been an act of bravery had it been done half dressed, but, accounted as he was, it was doubly so. We may add that, through the means of Dr. Reid, R.M., the child was completely brought round.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, on Friday, the 10th June, 1868, at the age of 33 years, ALEX. WORKMAN, Jr., Esq., formerly Lieutenant and Acting Captain of the Ottawa Field Battery,—only son of our respected fellow-citizen, ALEX. WORKMAN, Esq., Merchant, and ex-Mayor of Ottawa.

In a former issue we briefly noticed the death of this lamented young gentleman—we now deem it our duty to give a more extended notice of the deceased. The subject of this memoir was a young man of much promise and amiability of character, and in this community where he was known from his earliest childhood, he was highly esteemed and justly respected for his integrity and worth. Many of our readers will remember that the subject of this notice took a successful and active part in the organization of the Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery, of which Corps of Volunteers he was an officer under the command of the late Lieut. Col. Turner. In this fine and efficient Corps he rose from the grade of Ensign to that of Acting Captain, in which capacity he was out with the Battery at the Front during the troubles of 1866. He always took a strong and zealous interest in the advancement of the Corps to which he belonged, by the officer and men of which his memory will long be cherished with affection and regret. We may add that he only resigned his position in the Battery when failing health rendered him no longer capable of successfully commanding it.

In the summer of 1865, by medical advice, Mr. Workman, Jr., took a trip to Europe, and visited most of the principal cities of the old country. Not deriving so much benefit as he had anticipated from his sojourn there, he returned to this country in the fall of the same year, much improved in appearance, if not in actual health. But the disease under which he suffered so long, (disease of the heart,) was gradually but surely gaining strength, and finally carried him away to, we trust, a happier and better world.

The remains of the deceased were conveyed to Montreal for interment in the family burial place. As the procession, formed of his late comrades, preceded by a military band, and a long line of citizens, passed on its way to the Railway Station, all places of business on the route were closed, thus evincing their respect for the honored dead.

A POSITIVE REMEDY.

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

GEORGE MORTIMER,
Chemist and Druggist,
Sussex Street.

Ottawa, July 20th, 1868. 291f

JAGGER & LEDYARD,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of British, American and German Shell and Heavy Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c., wholesale. No. 50, Young street, Toronto.
W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDYARD.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Tuesday, 25th August, and following days, on the RIDEAU RIFLE RANGE, OTTAWA.

MILITARY AND ALL COMERS MATCHES

(Full particulars shortly.)



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 26th day of June, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Port of Londonderry

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of Privy Council.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th M-y, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

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

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

Baggage to and from Ottawa checked through from and to stations on Grand Trunk Railway.

Return Tickets to Prescott, Kemptville and Ottawa at reduced rates can be had at the principal Stations on the line.

T. S. DETLOR, Superintendant, THOMAS REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

N. B.—The above trains all run by Montreal time. Prescott, April 20th 1868. 14-1f

WM. B. AIRD,

COMMISSION Agent and Broker. Office—No. 3 Sussex street, next door to S. Howell's, Ottawa, C.W.

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

E. K. MACGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design.

GEO. H. PERRY,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 1-ly



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Saturday, 20th day of June, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

In addition to the Warehousing Ports mentioned in the Act passed during the recent session of the Parliament of Canada, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in the Lists sanctioned by subsequent orders of His Excellency in Council, passed under the authority of the said Act, the undermentioned Ports shall be, and they are hereby included in the list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz:

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Port of Maitland.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Port of Richmond.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscribers manufacture Type Revolving Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,

BED AND PLATEN POWER PRESSES,

FOR

Newspaper, Book, Job and Card Printing.

They would call the attention of publishers of Newspapers to their new

RAILWAY

NEWSPAPER PRESS!

Which is especially designed to supply newspapers of moderate circulation with a plain but serviceable Printing Machine, and one capable of doing also Job Work of every description. It can be run easily by one man at a speed of 80 impressions per hour, and by steam will give 1,000 or 1,200 per hour without noise or jar.

The Press occupies 5 1/2 x 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight boxed 3,600 pounds. Their single

LARGE CYLINDER HAND PRINTING MACHINE

OR

COUNTRY PRESS,

Is also a convenient and durable Printing Machine, capable of doing the entire work of an out-of-town office.

It is designed to run by hand at the speed of 800 per hour.

Each Machine is warranted, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

We manufacture almost every article required for Letterpress, Lithographic or Copper-plate Printing, Book Binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping, and furnish outfits complete for each.

We would call attention to our patent Sectional Stereotype Blocks, Mechanical Quoins, Patent Lined Galleys, New Compositors' stands, Cabinets of new designs, and of all sizes, Patent Pocket Bodkins, Printers' Knives, &c.

Blanketing and Types of our own importation and made expressly for our Newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

ESTIMATES IN DETAIL FURNISHED.

A new Catalogue, containing cuts and descriptions of many new machines, not before shown in their Book, with directions for putting up, working, &c., can be had on application.

R. HOE & Co.,

New York and Boston, Mass.

Publishers of Newspapers are at liberty to publish this advertisement displayed as above three times in their paper, with this note, and not without, any time previous to January 1st, 1869, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture for four times the amount of their bill, which will be allowed in settlement of ours, on receipt of a copy of the paper containing the advertisement. June 29, 1868.

TO PUBLISHERS.

KNOWING from experience that there exists in this country the necessity for a RELIABLE CANADIAN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, we are induced to establish ourselves in Montreal as ADVERTISING, GENERAL COMMISSION and PURCHASING AGENTS for the DOMINION.

Our future relations with the Press of Canada, we have every reason to hope, will prove mutually pleasant, profitable and satisfactory. Having extensive and valuable business connections in the principal cities and towns of the Dominion, and possessing a thorough acquaintance with the business, Publishers may rely upon us for the prompt and faithful performance of all our engagements with them.

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

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

The Canadian Press, Box 335 1/2, MONTREAL,

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

GEORGE MOSS & CO.,

Advertising Agents.

Box 335 1/2,

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April, 1868.

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J. M. CURRIER, M. P., Ottawa.
R. LYON, M. P., Carleton.
B. CHAMBERLIN, M. P., (Editor Montreal Gazette.)
Hon. E. M. MACDONALD, (Editor and Proprietor Halifax Citizen.)
I. B. TAYLOR, Esq., (Edt. and Prop. Ottawa Citizen.)
DAWSON KERR, Esq., (Proprietor Volunteer Review.)
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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, EDITOR AND COMPILER.

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

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

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

HUNTER, ROSE & Co., Printers and Publishers. 43-1f

Ottawa, Oct. 12

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WILSON & PATTERSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKERS, and General Commission Merchants, No. 452, St. Paul Street, Montreal. December 12, 1867. 5-ly

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THE EAGLE ARMS COMPANY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, BREECH-LOADING SINGLE SHOT PISTOLS, AND FOR THE

NEW YORK METALIC AMMUNITION COMPANY'S PATENT METALIC WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES.

WE beg to inform the public that we have been appointed AGENTS in Canada for the sale of the above celebrated Arms and Ammunition, and that we have a full supply on hand, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices. In addition, we have also on hand Smith & Wesson's, Colt's and other Revolvers and Pistols, together with a complete assortment of English Single and Double Barrelled Guns, &c., &c.

Descriptive and Illustrative Price Lists furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Agents, Montreal.

And for sale in Ottawa by A. WORKMAN & Co., Rideau Street, Lower Town, and Wellington Street, Upper Town. 19

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(OTTAWA. This establishment is situated on the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in the very centre of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Custom House, the City Hall, the Theatre, the Telegraph Office, and the different Banks. It is fitted up and conducted with every regard to comfort, and with certain extensive additions which have lately been made, it will accommodate no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting it one of the largest hotels in Canada. JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor. 1-ly

R. W. CRUISE.

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allen Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumont, Esq., Hon. James Skeak, A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, Esq. All business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,

AUMONDS BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa. P. O'NEARA, Proprietor.

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The house has been refitted and refurbished throughout. 1-ly

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PRICE ONE DOLAR.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer Militia.

When on Active Service, with forms of all Reports, Returns, &c., necessary for the government of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the everyday duties of the various grades of rank and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto. G. MERCER ADAM Publisher. Toronto.

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MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Target and Hunting Rifles, Ammunitions, &c., &c., No. 132 Yonge street, Toronto. 1-ly

DR. O. C. WOOD,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa. Day office opposite Magee & Russell's, Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa.

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J. M. CURRIER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of Sawed Lumber, etc. Ottawa, C.W. J. M. Currier, James McLaren, John McLaren.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA. Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern, with despatch. 14-ly

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE STADIUM.

THE RIFLE STADIUM is an instrument for judging distances from 50 yards to 800 yards, and is in universal use in England.

Price by mail Two Dollars Fifty Cents. All kinds of Telescopes, Field Glasses, Microscopes, and Optic Instruments made and sold at CHARLES POTTER,

Optian, King-street, Toronto, Ontario.

THOMAS SAAC,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

AND DEALER IN

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

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW, Sparks street, Central Ottawa, Canada West.

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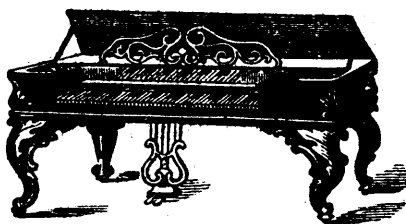


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