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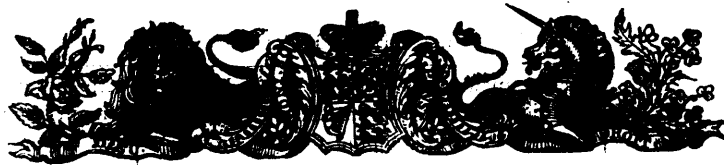
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The Volunteer Review

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No. 43.

ALICE CRESSINGHAM.

A CHAPTER FROM "NED FORTESQUE"; OR,
ROUGHING IT THROUGH LIFE;

BY E. W. FORREST, ESQ., LATE H. M. INDIAN ARMY.

Zilnappoor was one of the best stations in Rajahpootanna, it had been previously the head quarters of a native contingent but for some reason the Nawab had given it up and the Bombay Government, knowing the salubrity of the climate, at once seized upon it as a station for European troops. It was most beautifully situated; fountains, tanks, aquaducts, temples, and gardens. the usual surroundings to the whereabouts of a native Prince, were still to be seen at every turn. A commodious well built barrack had been erected, and a number of bungalows had been put up of various sizes for the officers and petty staff in the beautiful gardens adjoining the old palace; in one of those dwellings, a small and compact one, nearest to the barracks, but screened from view by creeping plants and the out spreading branches of some magnificent gold Mohur trees, sat, or rather reclined in a luxurious easy chair, a young man apparently about six and twenty, remarkably good looking with an open and intelligent countenance, a fair complexion with eyes of the deepest blue, and rich brown wavy hair; the golden chevrons on the sleeves of a scarlet jacket which had been thrown carelessly over the back of a lounge, denoted his rank that of Quarter-master Sergeant, for such was the position held by Herbet Grey in his Regiment. He was puffing away a few clouds of fragrant tobacco through the velvet snake-ed handsome glass silver-mounted hooka, when he was disturbed by some one entering the veranda. "Who is there," enquired Herbert, half rising as the tall handsome figure of Walter Cressingham in the uniform of a color-sergeant advanced through the open door way. "Oh, is that you Walter, come in old fellow, how are you, what's the news? I see you have the order book: Do we march on Friday, or is it postponed until Monday, as I anticipated?"

"Neither the one nor the other," replied

Cressingham, throwing himself at full length on the lounge before alluded to. "Neither, but something, I fancy, will suit you much better," said he, glancing around the comfortably furnished apartment. "The order for marching has been countermanded; a new Regiment has arrived from Europe, and they are to take the place of the one we were to relieve at Dessa, and we are to remain here for the next two years; and if all be true that I have heard, before that period arrives you will receive your commission as Lieut. and Quarter-master."

"Well, by Jove, that is news indeed; for to tell the truth I do not care to leave here at present, it is a pleasant station and I have snug quarters, and if I only had some little divinity in petticoates to aid me in whiling away the leisure hours and to keep the servants in order, I should be quite contented to wait for the promotion you were talking about; but one might as well expect a Major Generalship as a wife in this part of the world, for I do not believe there is an available female within five hundred miles of the station;—beautiful country is it not?"

"And if there were," rejoined his companion, without apparently noticing the fling at the country, "and if there were, nothing under the rank of a commission would have the least chance; but, however, be that as it may, I must be off to my company and promulgate the orders;" rising as he spoke to depart.

"Wait a little, my dear fellow, I must go and speak to the Quarter-master about unpacking the stores, and if you will take a glass of brandy, Pannee, while I am dressing, I will walk up to the Barrack with you."

Herbert was not long at his toilet, and then taking a little of the *eau-de-vie*, for which the good news was a sufficient excuse, the two friends passed out together.

The following afternoon as Herbert Grey was returning from his stores, he was accosted by an orderly with, "Sir, Sergeant Cressingham says he would feel obliged if you would go over to his room after evening parade, he wishes to see you particularly."

"Very good Green, tell him I will call and see him; is there any thing the matter?"

"Not that I am aware of, but he received

a letter from Europe this morning, and he appears out of spirits ever since," observed the soldier, saluting as he moved off.

According to promise Herbert paid his friend a visit during the evening. On entering he found Walter seated at a small table covered with writing materials, an open letter lay before him, and from the numerous pieces of torn paper lying around him on the floor, it was evident that he had been trying to frame a suitable answer without success. After the usual salutations, Walter proceeded to give his reasons for sending for him.

"Herbert," said he, "I have requested your presence for advice and assistance on a subject of the utmost importance. I do not remember that I ever mentioned to you any portion of my early history: to be brief, my father was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy and was killed several years ago in an engagement with some Pirates off one of the West India Islands; at his death he left a widow and two children to be provided for out of the small income of his rank allowed by Government. I was then about fifteen and my sister ten years of age. After the loss of my father my mother and sister went to reside in a small cottage on the sea coast in the South of England, but I was kept at school near London. My aunt, my mother's sister, a widow lady with a small annuity, kindly paid for my education; there I remained until I was eighteen, when my aunt died; I then had to leave school, and as I was unfit for any trade and having no interest to procure a profession or an appointment abroad, I entered the service and joined this Regiment. The rest you know. This morning I received the announcement of my mother's death. This from long illness and other causes I have been led to expect for some time past; but the unhappy position my poor sister is left in, is to me a cause of great anxiety and uneasiness—how I am to relieve her from her present embarrassment and care for her future welfare, is that for which I have sought your friendly council and assistance—read her letter, it will explain matters better than I can."

Herbert took the letter in silence and moving to an open window read as follows:

"DEAR BROTHER:—

"The blow at last has fallen, our poor dear mother is now no more, and we are orphans, she died on the fifteenth of this month. Oh, how fervently she prayed that she might be spared until your return; and the last word she uttered was; our name. You are aware that her income was drawn in advance and died with her, and as she expired a few days prior to pay day, there is nothing to receive on that account, and after the funeral expenses were defrayed there remained but a few shillings. The Landlord, a hard, cruel man, seized and sold the furniture for some arrears of rent that was due; thus at one stroke I was rendered motherless and homeless, and thrown on the cold charity of the world; what I should have done I know not, but for the kindness of a poor neighbour. Our dear mother spared no pains with my education, and I believe myself competent to perform the duties of a Governess, or School Teacher, but alas, there are hundreds of others better qualified persons seeking for such appointments daily without success. Dearest Walter, I know that the kindness of your heart will prompt you to do all in your power for me; but, oh, if you could remit a little money to repay these poor people that have sheltered me, and can ill afford to do so, it may be an inducement to them to extend it until something turns up. I am too much overpowered by our loss and my sad situation to say more at present; but, oh, do write soon and relieve the anxiety and suspense of your

"Affectionate Sister,
"ALICE CRESSINGHAM."

Herbert quietly refolded the letter, and for a few moments made no reply, but continued to pace up and down the room in thought; suddenly he confronted Walter and said:—"Cressingham, we have been friends since you entered the service; you know my present position and future prospects; you have asked my advice and I now give it frankly and unhesitatingly; I have a sum of money in the paymaster's hands, this I would willingly lend you a portion of for your sister; but this would not be exactly what is now required, and you will be unable from your rank in the Regiment to spare a sufficient sum to support her. I see but one way to obviate this difficulty, that is this: write to Alice and explain exactly how you are situated—our long friendship—and tell her that I will, if she wishes it, remit to England a sufficient amount to pay her outfit and passage to join you, and that on her arrival at this station I will make her my wife, and sweep away the present difficulties. The suddenness of this proposition may at first startle her somewhat, but calm reflection will show her, I think, that the offer is made in all sincerity, and with the best of motives. Now, Walter, what do you say on the subject?"

"My dear Herbert," replied he, shaking his friend warmly by the hand, "I sincerely thank you for your generous offer, and I can assure you that nothing will give me greater pleasure than to see you united to my sister; it shall be as you propose; I will write and explain all to Alice, and leave it to her good sense for the acceptance of your kind suggestion in our behalf."

The next morning a letter was despatched to Alice, in which Herbert enclosed a draft on Forbes & Co., London, of sufficient amount to meet all requirements. In a few months

Alice's answer was received by her brother, in which she had consented to entrust her happiness to the keeping of her brother's friend; she had procured a passage on board the *Serringapatam*, East Indiaman, which vessel was expected to arrive at Bombay about the middle of the ensuing January, it was now late in November. Cressingham lost no time in communicating the news to Herbert Grey, and it was soon arranged that Walter should at once obtain leave of absence and proceed to the Presidency, to await the arrival of Alice. On his reaching Bombay he found that the *Serringapatam* had arrived, and that Alice had while on board been fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of an officer's family who were to remain a few weeks at Bombay prior to their journey up the country, and that they had invited her to stay with them until her brother could fetch her. This was all very satisfactory to Walter, and after visiting the fire Temples of the Parsees, the Towers of Silence as their burial places are very appropriately named, and other place of interest on the island, they set forth on their long and tedious journey to Zillapoor.

One morning after they had been ten days on the road, on entering the Dowk Bungalow they found one of the rooms occupied by Henry Dashville, Sergeant Major of Walter's Regiment, who had also been on furlough, and like themselves was on his way to rejoin; this was concluded to be a fortunate event; Walter introduced him to Alice and he dined and spent the day with them, when it was arranged that they should perform the rest of their journey together. During the evening as the young men were lounging and smoking in the verandah, Dashville said, drawing from his pocket a letter; "Here is something that I had forgotten until now, it will, I think, surprise you very much; it is from Sergeant Winter; read the concluding paragraph." Handing it as he spoke to Walter, who glancing over it read aloud these lines:—"The only news of interest here is that your friend Herbert, the Quartermaster Sergeant, was detected in an intrigue with one of the women of the Regiment by her husband; of course Herbert was arrested, tried by a Court Martial and reduced to the ranks. This affair caused quite a sensation in camp." Walter was thunderstruck, he could scarcely believe his senses; he read and reread the few lines, and each time he did so he felt the more confirmed. He apologized to Dashville for leaving him and sought his sister. She met him at the door of her room, and noticing his agitation, said:—

"Calm yourself, dearest Walter; seated reading at an open window I became unintentionally a listener and have heard it all. You take this matter too much to heart, for a man who could be guilty of such baseness is unworthy of your confidence, or my love, and he shall never be the husband of Alice Cressingham."

Her cheeks flushed and her eyes flashed

with indignation as she spoke. It must be remembered that Alice had not seen Herbert and knew nothing of him, but that he was her brother's friend, and therefore she had no difficulty in dismissing him from her thoughts. But not so with Cressingham, they had been so long acquainted, and to think that he should have so acted when his intended wife was within a few hundred miles of him, stung him to the quick, it was an insult to them both, and it was several hours before he could compose himself sufficiently to reason calmly on the strange turn events had taken.

They did not proceed on their journey till the following evening. The beauty and quiet manners of Alice made a deep impression on Henry Dashville, as was evident by the marked attention he paid her during the journey; in crossing the fords and where the roads were almost impassible, he was ever ready to assist and anticipate her slightest wish, paying those delicate attentions so pleasing to females in general. On some of the beautiful moonlight evenings Alice would alight, and in company with her brother and leaning on the proffered arm of Dashville, walk on a considerable distance; Dashville endeavoring to interest and amuse her; although young he had seen a great deal of what is called the world, had a fund of anecdote and agreeable rattle, and possessed the happy knack of suiting his conversation to the time and place. These attentions were not lost upon Alice, and on one of these occasions when Cressingham had dropped to the rear to give some instructions to the servant concerning the baggage, Dashville took the opportunity of declaring his attachment, and made Alice an offer of his hand and heart; so ardent and so eloquently did he plead his cause that she consented to his speaking to her brother on the subject. This he lost no time in doing, Walter at first demurred, but on Dashville assuring him that he would on reaching camp, hand over to Herbert Grey the amount that he had advanced, his scruples vanished and he finally consented; and on their arrival at Mhow, a large military station about ninety miles from Zillapoor, they were united. This entailed a delay of a few days, and the trio then resumed their journey.

It was a beautiful morning, the sun had scarcely risen, the heavy dew hung upon the hedges, plants and flowers and grass which sparkled and glittered like diamonds in the sunlight; the air was impregnated with the odour of roses, jasmine and other flowers that bloomed in great beauty in the surrounding gardens. There had been a full dress parade and the officers were returning to their quarters as our travellers entered the cantonment. Walter and Dashville had alighted and were walking in advance of the Garrie, and on turning the corner of a compound they came suddenly upon Herbert Grey in the full dress of his rank, a Quartermaster Sergeant: "Oh Cressingham, I expected you in this morning, glad to see that

"All is safe," said he, bowing politely to Mrs. Dashville as she drove past. "Dashville, you look well after your trip, the Colonel has been enquiring about you, he says the Regiment is getting quite slack since you left; that is a feather in your cap I can tell you. What is the matter with Cressingham? he spoke little and seemed quite confused," continued Herbert, looking after Walter, who had followed the Garrie and was conversing with his sister as they proceeded onwards.

"There has been a great mistake made somewhere," said Dashville, "look at those lines," he resumed, at the same time handing him the letter he had received from Sergeant Winter.

"Well," replied Herbert Grey, "what has Charles Herbert's reduction to do with it? he has left the Native Infantry and joined his former Regiment; but how that can affect Cressingham I cannot understand."

"But," said Dashville, "we all thought it was you, and as you may well imagine, felt much concerned about it; however it gives me great pleasure to find you are all right again. You will excuse me for I must overtake my wife."

"Your wife," exclaimed Herbert, "your wife?"

"Yes; I married Cressingham's sister at Mhow a few days since; come up in the evening, and I will introduce you," said he walking rapidly away. Herbert C. y remained stationary for a few moments and then moved off slowly towards his own quarters.

It was a great satisfaction to Walter to find that instead of his friend it was a Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Herbert of the Native Infantry, that had been reduced to the ranks. He blamed himself for judging so hastily, and sincerely regretted the unlucky chance that threw Dashville in their way while passing through the jungle. An explanation and apology was due to Herbert, and he that evening wrote a full account of the whole affair and sent it to him. The next morning he paid Herbert a visit; he was too generous and too great a friend for him to bear any resentment, and they parted, on the usual terms, as if nothing had transpired to interrupt their friendship.

Alice felt considerable embarrassment on her first introduction to Herbert Grey, but was set at ease by his quiet gentlemanly manner; and when he again visited them, which he did frequently, she endeavored by her courtesy and pleasing attentions to convince him that she was at least not unmindful of the generous effort he had made in her behalf.

Some months later Herbert received his commission as Lieutenant and Quartermaster and was sent to Bombay on some duty connected with his office; before his return Dashville had been promoted Lieutenant and Adjutant, and Cressingham to the vacant Sergeant Majorship. Dashville, poor fellow,

did not long enjoy his rank, for the first Brigade parade at which he acted as marker to the Regiment, he was thrown from his horse and died before he could be removed to his bungalow. This was quite a severe blow to Alice and her brother, and threw a gloom over her little circle.

A short time after her husband's funeral, Alice, by the advice of her brother, paid a visit to some friends at Mhow, who had invited her to stay with them during the first few weeks of her bereavement, in hopes that time and change of scene would in some degree alleviate her sorrow and assuage her grief.

"Where are we now?" exclaimed the occupant, aroused from his slumbers by the sudden stopping of the dummy.

"On the banks of the river Taptee," replied the driver, as the traveller descended from the vehicle.

"Hand me my rifle," said Herbert Grey, for it was he, on his way back to join his Regiment. He carefully examined his weapons, for it was at such places that the Tiger and Cheeta lurked ready to pounce upon the droves of cattle as they crossed the river. Descending the steep path that led to the water's edge, by the light of the moon and aid of the stepping stones that were placed at regular intervals, he succeeded in crossing the broad but shallow stream dry shod. Silently ascending the opposite bank he was about to immerge from the deep shadow of the over-hanging trees when, on the road at a little distance in front of him beneath the broad moonlight, he observed a party of Bheels (robbers) in the act of plundering a Bullock Garrie; for a moment he was undecided whether to advance singly or wait until his servants came up. At this moment a fresh object met his view, a little to the right of the road, on the high bank, apparently engaged in stripping the prostrate form of what appeared to him to be a European lady of her jewelry; at this instant a loud shriek broke on the stillness of the night; in a moment the bright steel-creese of the ruffian glittered in the moonbeams, and was about to descend into the heart of his victim, when a shot from Herbert's rifle felled him to the ground, and falling backwards he rolled over the edge of the bank and dropped into the river beneath. At the report of the rifle and the appearance of the Sahib, the other Bheels fled to the jungle, and on Herbert's advancing he recognised in the fainting and almost helpless form before him the pale but beautiful features of Alice Dashville. From his servants who now came up he procured some stimulents and soon succeeded in restoring her to consciousness, then lifting her gently in his arms, conveyed her to the Garrie. When sufficiently recovered she informed him that she was on her way back to Zillapoor when they were attacked; she was dragged out half fainting and thrown upon the bank; her quick ear having caught the sound of wheels crossing the river, she ut-

tered that scream, which, but for the timely aid of Herbert Grey, would have been her last. Her driver and the two Chuprassees, (Native Policemen) that had hid themselves on the first appearance of the Bheels, now came forward and with the assistance of the other servants soon set matters all right again, and Alice, under the protection and friendly escort of Herbert, soon reached their station in safety.

After a suitable time had elapsed, Herbert sought her love and again made her an offer of marriage; grateful for the preservation of her life and no doubt impelled by a deeper feeling towards him, Alice accepted his offer and became his wife. All the elite of Zillapoor were present at the wedding, for Alice's story, like most things of the kind, had leaked out, and all were anxious to be introduced to the beautiful and interesting heroine.

Not a great while after this event, in looking over the orders, I noticed the following:—"Sergeant Major W. Cressingham, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Serling, promoted." Thus the two friends are now both officers, and Alice as happy as she could wish.

HONOR TO A YOUNG CANADIAN.—We are gratified in being able to announce that Lieut. Charles W. Robinson, P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, youngest son of the late Sir John Beverly Robinson, has been appointed to the Professorship of Military History in the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. This says much for the talents and acquirements of one who, without any particular interest, has been able to carry off one of the prizes of the British army. We noticed some articles in the English newspapers respecting this appointment, some complimenting the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, for having thrown it open to competition, others taunting him for having done so, "when only one in fifteen thousand could obtain it." No doubt the competition was keen enough, but we hardly thought that a young Torontonian was to be the successful candidate. We heartily congratulate him on the honors he has obtained. The office is held for five years, while the officer's position and chances of promotion in his regiment remain as before.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

WHALEN—A NEW TRIAL.—It is reported that Mr. J. H. Cameron has, as counsel for Whalen, obtained the Attorney-General's assent as a preliminary to moving for a Writ of Error during next term, in order that the question raised by Mr. Cameron in relation to "the challenge for cause," may be argued in Term. It was this objection to the ruling of Justice Richards that led to the postponement of Whalen's execution till after Term. It was a legal necessity under the circumstances, and any other reason assigned for the long period allowed to elapse between conviction and execution is groundless. It is not probable, however, that a new trial will be granted.

Col. Miller, an old and highly respected resident of Niagara, died on the 10th inst. He was one of the Militiamen who defended the frontier in 1812.

[Written Expressly for "THE REVIEW"]
NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE NEW DRILL.

"A man can only speak so long as he does not feel his speech to be partial and inadequate. It is partial, but he does not see it to be so whilst he utters it. As soon as he is released from the instinctive and particular, and sees its partiality, he shuts his mouth in disgust. For no man can write anything, who does not think that what he writes is for the time the history of the world; or do anything well, who does not esteem his work to be of importance. My work may be of none, but I must not think it of none, or I shall not do it with impunity." — (*Emerson on Nature*.)

This would be strong language to use in its integrity, on the subject of New Drill; yet there is in it a certain applicability, even to a man whose mind, very prone to see but too strongly both sides of a question, can thoroughly enter into and appreciate Macaulay's character of Halifax.

Your extract from the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, (Eng.) shows that it is important to bring every pressure to bear upon the sluggishness of the military authorities. Had the Duke of Cambridge been the man I, for one, took him for. Lord Elcho's Drill would ere now have had a fair and thorough trial. If the military authorities afford sound consideration to their present position, they must see that it is far less possible to them than formerly to slide along "Fair and aisy" in red-tape grooves. There are now hundreds and hundreds of unprofessional soldiers of acute intellects, doubly stimulated by the paucity of opportunity to indulge the love of military organization, which is in many a strong passion, whose keen insight is incapable of being blunted by deference for the profession. Albeit a very real deference does exist where common sense describes the worthiness of the recipient.

I think the *Gazette*, however, a little undervalues the changes made in the F. E. 1867. The simplification of deployments, the great space in the ranks, the looser hang of the arms, the abolition of one species of countermarch, (though it is very questionable if it would not have been better to do away with the other—still better to abolish both,) the closing of wings by their respective Majors, together with other ameliorations, can scarcely be said to be "Not worth the printing." But the timidity is in not boldly following up these innovations, and carrying them out to their legitimate consequences, at the cost of two editions in a year if necessary.

Do the authorities realize the fact that the existing drill will never again be carried out with spirit in view of the certainty of its doom? If not the sooner they awake to that consciousness the better.

But one fact is emphatically to be marked.

If, as is their plain duty, the military authorities were to follow the recommendations of the *Gazette*, the Red Book would as it says, be soon reduced to one third of the present bulk.

I notice another communication from "Veteran," (whose suggestions are well worthy of attention) on pouches and bayonets. As to the pouches there is no question. As to the bayonets, I am more doubtful. Would not such a bayonet be a permanent addition to weight towards the muzzle where, under the present arrangement, it would seldom be? We are not in the danger which brought poor Mackay to grief at Killiecrankie, of being sabred while still "Fumbling with the muzzles of muskets." Few motions are more rapid than the present "Fix bayonets" even in moderately practised hands, and the scabbard at the side is perhaps the least cumbrous of the present accoutrements. I have sometimes thought that a broad baldric over the shoulder might be made to contain a considerable number of cartridges in separate compartments, and the waist belt a number more.

In reference to the communication of "Essex," I may mention that at a Mess dinner of the 40th Battalion, during the recent drill in July, it was explained by the Speaker of the Commons, in reply to expressions of (most justifiable) dissatisfaction at the state of the Cobourg Artillery Battery, as to armament, that the fault, or delay, lay with the Imperial Government, which had undertaken to furnish the proper arms. No doubt this explanation was correct, but it is but little satisfaction to Artillery which have been, for two years and a half, nothing but Infantry, in blue coats. Still my motto, like that of "Essex," is "Hope on, hope ever." The case of the Cobourg Artillery, however, was particularly galling, as the most liberal offers had been made to the Government by their Captain, a gentleman well able to perform anything he may promise, in reference to procuring a proper armament for them.

I perceive that the short rifle Manuel is by one of the last General Orders, ordained for all hands. To what end? It never looks well with the long rifle, as we have had opportunities of observing before now. If it were preparatory to furnishing the whole Volunteer Force with short Sniders, it would be very intelligible. The short rifle would be a better arm for Volunteers throughout. But I imagine there is little chance of that! In the mean time how is the fixing of bayonets to be performed? but this is the sort of fiddle faddle in which precious time is wasted while great problems lie unsolved. I cannot but think that Col. Brunel deserves credit for having endeavored to illustrate new ideas, though I am not aware of the nature of his propositions.

LITERATURE.

I have had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. Mair's book of poems; but every manifestation of native talent deserves the high-

est encouragement, and to judge from your quotations Mr. Mair's productions show great promise. There is a strong flavor of Keats in some of the lines.

There is an excellent article in a recent *Blackwood* (I think June or July) on modern sensational novels, which admirably bears out your remarks on the present state of public taste in light literature, which as you observe is 'vicious to the verge of indecency.' I suppose we shall see translations of Paul de Kock on the drawing room tables of our daughters soon, if the freedom or license of taste continues to progress as it has done for the last few years.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

There is scarcely a more curious study in history than the growth of absolutism in a country which in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries possessed representative institutions undreamed of by the rest of Europe. When the Parliamentary system of England was in its infancy, the Spanish Cortes maintained a vigorous check, not only on the actions of their warlike monarchs, but on their proud and fiery nobility; and nowhere at so early a date, except perhaps in the free cities of Germany, did the Burgher class so stoutly uphold its privileges, or make its importance so felt and acknowledged; and with political independence was closely allied the spirit of resistance to the encroachments of Rome. Perhaps the true secret of the sudden decline of Spain at the height of her power and material prosperity—when her colonial empire was still the grandest on which the sun had yet shone, and when the Spanish Infantry was renowned throughout Europe, for all that English Infantry has since become famous—lies less in the influx of the gold of Mexico and Peru, than in the unfortunate fact that Isabella—one of the noblest women and best sovereigns the world has seen,—was yet so swayed by what we now call superstition, as to become too facile an instrument in the hands of the fierce and bigoted churchmen of her day. What would have been difficult to a less amiable and popular monarch, was easy to a Queen commanding, to a rare degree, the love and esteem of her people; and Spain accordingly dazzled by the glory, and conciliated by the benignity of her reign, submitted unthinkingly to the appalling slavery of the inquisition, which speedily submerged the land of the Cid and Barnardo, beneath the bitter waters of an unrelenting bigotry destitute alike of humanity and of discernment. An intolerant and ignorant priesthood, utterly blind to national progress, continued to spread its chilling and benumbing influence, like an Upas tree, over one of the finest lands of Christendom, till Spain became—what we have known it to be for the last 200 years.

It is much to be feared that the tempered public spirit requisite to conduct a revolution to a successful and satisfactory result, has been well nigh extinguished in unhappy

Spain, during her long period of prostration. It is to be feared that the public men capable of grasping the situation, and of controlling public feeling under it to the ultimate good of the commonwealth, are but few; and it is impossible for us to know how much the powers and opportunities of that few may be crippled and thwarted.

If there be ground for the best hopes it would seem to rest on the absence, so far as we are at present informed, of any uncontrolled violence, and in the rumor of the selection of Espartaco for the chief post in the Provisional Government, though this may not be confirmed.

RIFLE MATCHES.

CIVIL SERVICE PRIZE MEETING.

(Concluded.)

On Friday the weather was cold and raw, with a high wind across the range. The following is the score in the Company Match.

No. 1 Company,	Total Points	106
" 2 "	" "	98
" 3 "	" "	134
" 4 "	" "	103
" 5 "	" "	118
" 6 "	" "	138

No 6 Company which won the Regimental Challenge Cup in this match last year, won it again on this occasion. L. Corp. Yeoman, took the prize for the highest individual score being 33 out of a possible 40. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards.

The next was the "Running Time Match" for a Set of Salts, with case, presented by Lieut. Colonel Wily, C. S. R., open to prize winners of first match only.

Competitors to be placed each with 10 rounds of Ammunition at the 500 yards post and to run from that to the 100 yards post. To fire one shot in any position, at each post, full and half distance. Two different Targets to be fired at, according to the distance the competitor fires from. Scores to be counted off the Target, a clean one to be furnished each competitor. The time to be divided by the score, and the lowest result to obtain the prize.

As this mode of target practice was quite new to Ottawa it excited considerable interest, it resulted in Sergt. Harvey carrying off the prize. The following is the score.

	Time.	Sec.
	Ttl. m. s.	per Pt.
Corp. Deslauriers.....	17 2:34	9.06
Sergt. Harvey.....	27 3:00	6.66
Lieut. Bosse.....	20 3:42	11.10
Lance-Corp. Yeoman.....	25 3:10	7.60
Capt. White.....	25 3:01	7.24
Lance-Corp. Morgan.....	13 3:01	12.92
Pvt. Lyonnais.....	18 3:32	11.77
" LaRose.....	22 3:30	9.55
" Auger.....	19 3:55	12.36
" Harwood.....	6 3:30	35.00
" Patrick.....	11 3:20	18.55
Sergt. Benjamin.....	11 2:56	10.09
Asst.-Surg. Malloch.....	17 2:58	10.42
Capt. Desbarats.....	19 3:42	11.68
Pvt. Blackmore.....	13 3:06	14.30
" Smith.....	11 3:14	17.64
" Dunn.....	11 3:28	18.90
" Killaly.....	8 2:45	20.62

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS MATCH.

First Prize.—Silver Cup.

Second Prize.—Field Glass.

Ranges 500, 400, and 300 yards—3 rounds at each range, sights not to be raised.

Open to any member of the Regiment who has obtained a score of 20, at the Regimental Match, or who being eligible to compete at that Match, was unable to attend, but at some day of Regimental practice, or practice of the Rifle Associations, made a score averaging a centre, at Ranges not less than 200, or more than 600 yards, out of not less than 10 rounds.

The day was very raw and cold, with a strong wind across the range, which fact taken with the rules of this match that sights were not to be raised will account for the poor score. The first prize was won by Corporal Deslauriers, and the second by Lieut. Bosse. The following made ten points and upwards:—

	500 yds.	400 yds.	300 yds.	Tl.
Lance-Corp. Yeoman.....	200	023	202	11
" Deslauriers.....	203	034	232	19
Lieut. Walsh.....	022	324	022	17
Ensign Rowan.....	020	202	220	10
Capt. White.....	043	322	000	14
Sergt. Harvey.....	000	344	003	14
Pvt. Beaurcau.....	003	024	002	11
" Killaly.....	402	403	000	13
" LaRose.....	000	423	322	16
" W. Berry.....	030	030	232	13
Capt. Desbarats.....	030	022	022	11
Lieut. Bosse.....	402	220	233	18
Capt Langton.....	022	000	204	10
Major Anderson.....	003	002	302	10
Sergt. Simpson.....	002	420	430	15

After three cheers for the winners, three for Col. Wily, and three for the Queen the marksmen returned to their homes.

HUNTLY COMPANY 43RD BATT.

The Annual Prize Meeting of the above company, Captain J. Holmes, M. P. took place on Friday the 9th inst., at the ranges Carp Village. When the following prizes were competed for.

1st Silver Cup, value \$20. 2nd \$6. 3rd \$5. 4th \$4. 5th \$3. 6th \$2. 7th \$1. The first prize in this match was won by Private James Armstrong and, according to the rules of the competition had to be won two years in succession by the same person before it became his prize. This year it was again won by Private Armstrong as the following score will show. Ranges 200 and 400 yards. Five rounds at each range.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Tot.
Pvt. Armstrong.....	15	17	22
" Alexander.....	18	13	31
Sergt. Heuston.....	17	12	29
Pvt. J. Alexander.....	16	13	29
Corp. Clarke.....	12	15	27
Pvt. A. Johnston.....	15	12	27
" J. Johnston.....	13	14	27

A consolation match was then fired for three prizes of three, two, and one, dollars, which were won by Private Mooney, Lieut. McDougall, and Private Kavanagh respectively. There was also some excellent firing made at the pool target. Capt. Holmes, who is member for the County, deserves the credit of having mainly contributed to the success of this meeting.

FROM AMHERST ISLAND.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir:—The following is an account of a very spirited rifle match of No. 5 Company, Amherst Island, of the 48th Battalion, under command of Captain Patterson, on Saturday 17th inst.

Contributed by Township Council....	\$ 20
" by Col. P. Maxwell.....	10
" by Capt. Patterson.....	10
" by Wm. Perceval Esq.....	5
" by Lieut. Col. Fowler.....	5
	<hr/>
	\$ 50

Officers' prize a drawing, (framed) by Mr. Fowler, presented by him, valued at \$15, won by Ensign Gibson.

The above money was laid out and won as follows:

A Lever Watch, by Color Sergeant David Finlay; a Plough, by Private Wm. Glenn; Six Silver Spoons, by Sergt. Robert Glenn; a Fowling Piece, by Sergt. Robert Fillson; a Watch Chain, by Private Peter McGrattan; a Gold Ring, by Private James Montgomery; a Lamp, by Private Wm. Fleming; an Apple Parer, by Private John Brown.

The shooting was good, but I don't give the score as owing to the very great inclemency of the weather it was not so good as the usual shooting of the Company.

Faithfully yours,

D. FOWLER.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday the 17th instant, the 8th Battalion, celebrated as the crack shooting corps of the province, had a shooting match at Beauport Flatts, to compete for two prizes, viz:—

The Silver Cup of the Levis County Rifle Association, won by the Battalion at the Levis meeting on the 1st instant, and the Silver Cup presented by Major Burstall to the Battalion, the latter to be held by the winner for two years out of three. The matches were open to members of the Battalion only, and about thirty competitors entered. The day was very unfavorable, cold, with a strong wind blowing across the range, which will account for the scoring not being as good as is usually made by the 8th. The following are the leading scores.

	Points.
1st Prize, Lieut Barrett.....	46
2nd " Sergt Morris.....	45
Qtr. Mr. Morgan.....	35
Ens. Holwell.....	35
Sergt. Frew.....	34

The ranges were 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards. Two rounds at the two former, four at the next and five at the last. 46 and 45 points out of a possible 63 carrying off the prizes. There is nothing of much importance relating to volunteering in the ancient Capital. Rifle shooting for this season being nearly over the 8th may well rest contented on their laurels.

A late order in the *Gazette* mentions that in future *all* corps armed with Sinder will use the manual and platoon exercises for the short rifle. Surely this cannot mean to apply to Infantry battalions; it is difficult and awkward enough for Riflemen to use the long rifle in this way, without forcing the other branch of the service to the same, besides it seems so unnecessary to depart from the example of the British Army which we profess to follow.

Your correspondent "W." in comparing the scoring made at the Wimbledon and Laprairie meetings, has, I think, made a clerical error in the scores made by the Lords and Commons at Wimbledon, which he puts down at 278 and 277: 6 men firing 10 rounds could only make 240. It is hardly fair to compare the shooting made in July with that made in September, when the weather was so very unfavorable, and on a range where almost every wind which blew was across the line of fire.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NON-PIVOT DRILL.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

OCTOBER 20, 1868.

SIR:—Although I might reasonably disregard the criticism of a critic who admits that he has never seen the thing he criticises, I am not unwilling to state my reasons for adopting a word of command which you remember as being more puzzling "Than anything at present or ever practised" But first permit me to express some surprise that while you quote Lord Elcho, and Lord Elcho's Drill, you continue to ignore Colonel Macdonald's, whose ideas on "Simplified Drill" have been so largely appropriated both by Lord Elcho and myself.

I decided to adopt the word of command which so greatly puzzles you, and to deviate somewhat from the rule laid down in Lord Elcho's memorandum because I deemed it easier to use one word of command than two. Lord Elcho changes front to the rear by two commands, first "Right about Face" and then "Supernumeries take post." When he intends only a temporary retirement the last command is omitted. It appeared to me that the same distinction could be as well preserved in this wise:—When a temporary retirement is intended the command is "Right about Face" (or turn) but when it is intended to change front to the rear the command is "Right about front" (or turn). In the former case the supernumeries do not change their places but in the latter case on the word "Front" they understand that the front is to be changed and take post accordingly, without further command. This was taught to my regiment on parade—more than 500 strong—in less time than has been occupied in writing the above explanation, and permit me to add that the command seems sufficiently

expressive of the intention to change front to the right about.

As I understand the papers published by Colonel Macdonald and Lord Elcho's memorandum, they only proposed to abandon the arbitrary fixed front; not that the word *front* should be drummed out of the service. It is true that Lord Elcho discards it as a word of command and that I have deviated from his system in this respect, believing that when so important a movement as a change of front is intended it ought to be expressed briefly but unmistakably. I have not yet been able to understand how a regiment in line can be ordered in an intelligible manner to change front—say the eighth or the quarter of a circle—without introducing the word "Front" either in the caution or the executive part of the command.

I must confess that I have not read the articles in your journal on simplification of Drill very carefully, indeed I am afraid that I have missed some of them altogether. This has happened partly because I have been engaged in business of a more pressing nature, but more because those portions which I did read sounded like something I had previously read elsewhere, not in the same words nor in the same order, but in language which conveyed the same ideas. I may have been wrong, if so, the loss has been mine. But however that may have been I am not amenable to the charge of having neglected to read the more recent articles in your columns on this subject, in which the writer treats of the formation of fours the inutility of subdivisions and sections, and the manner of teaching the recruit his facings. Suffer Lance Corporal Trim to teach the facings while I plunge into antagonism on the subject of *fours*, by dissenting from the preference which the writer expresses for telling off and wheeling in sections of four. It may be possible to simplify our present mode of forming fours; but I don't think he has hit upon it, and I am persuaded that a line may be formed into a column of fours more speedily by the pivot than by the proposed method—and for this reason—the men will move over less ground.

I inclose you a copy of my regimental order; not doubting but you will find in it things far more puzzling than "Right about Front," and plenty of food for the criticism of the correspondents who, as you say with justice, which I have no desire to question, are each as competent in matters of Drill as myself.

Permit me to say before closing that in stating that my regiment had practised every movement mentioned in the memorandum, I should have excepted the method of wheeling. I deemed it necessary to have that taught to squads and companies more deliberately than is possible when in Battalion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obt. servant,

A. BRUNEL, Lt. Col.

FROM MONTREAL.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

From what I can learn, the Volunteers generally have re-enrolled under the new Militia Act, and all are pretty confident that when a few little difficulties in the way are smoothed over, our brave Volunteers will be fired with the same enthusiasm and zeal in the service that actuated them at the time of the Mason-Slidell affair. I prefer not to speak further on the results attending the operation of the new Militia Bill, unless I have mingled more with the men and learned their opinions on the matter; I am however assured that on calm consideration, and with a promise that the Bill will be moderated in several points, a favorable view is taken of its provisions and the consequence is, the men show their confidence in it by almost all re-enlisting. Strange as it is, that the officers generally looked upon the Bill with more disfavor than the rank and file; they expected, and very naturally too some acknowledgement of their past arduous and thankless tasks, and provision defining more clearly their own status.

The strictures of the *Toronto Leader* and *Madverting* on some unpleasant *convois* we have had here respecting the Volunteer Force, says, that the blame must be laid at the feet of the commanding officers, as they would seem to be acting precipitately now, leading the rank and file on to dissatisfaction, rather than advising them to a wise and more moderate course. Now anyone all acquainted with volunteer matters must know that such strictures are utterly false and ungenerous, the opposite being the truth of the case, the officers all along have been the best advisers of the men, and have all along cried out against insubordination and grumbings, and have all more or less even suffered pecuniarily in their efforts to keep their men together. Now that the new Act has come into force, they have been relieved of this responsibility to a great extent and they enjoy with but few exceptions the fullest confidence of their men. The officers of the Hochelagas in particular, have done everything, worked hard, stinted neither time or purse in the interest of the regiment, and under such indefatigable and earnest officers as Colonel Isaacson and Major Martin, the regiment will yet take a leading stand. Although I single out one body, it is not to be presumed that other ones are not worthy of similar remarks, but the "Hochelagas," composed as they are for the most part of working men and tradesmen, require some more encouragement and stimulant than mere drilling to keep them together and to the mark.

They are already sheet-ironing the roof of the Drill Hall, and when that is completed and flooring laid it will be ready for use, and it is much needed now that the inclement weather has set in precluding as it does to a great extent, open air drilling. I fear

ever, the Hall will suffer from want of sufficient light which would be a great drawback to its practical use during daytime.

The regulars are very active at present, parading as they do now, nearly every day on the Champ de Mars, and enlivening the city with their martial and soul stirring music. The Highlanders despite our present cold snap, still stick to their Kilts and all the paraphernalia of Highland costume. Our modest young damsels were at first much shocked at the open exhibition of so much raw flesh, but now think "That there is nothing like it" and discuss a man's naked leg with perfect equanimity and assurance. On Tuesday there was a grand parade at Logan's Farm, at which all the troops in the garrison were present. The troops were under command of Col. Peacock, and formed with artillery and cavalry on the right and left. A good conduct medal was then presented to a member of the Artillery, after which the troops marched past in quarter distance column at the double. The steadiness and marching of the 16th Regt. was much commented upon.

The mercantile community are much excited over the recent failures of three large wholesale houses in the grocery line. Business is brisk and lively, a good fall trade may confidently be expected.

It has been snowing all this day (Wednesday).

FROM GUELPH.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OCTOBER 22ND, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to enclose you the score of a match fired on Tuesday last, between the Guelph Rifle Association and the Guelph Garrison Artillery. As you will see the former were the victors by 9 points, this being the second time they have beaten the Artillery, and having once tied and once been beaten by them this year.

I might mention here that the Guelph association do not allow globe, bead, or telescope sights, or indeed any such fixings to be used in their matches, up to eight hundred yards and that fully endorsing the proposition that a military rifle is the rifle, the use of which ought to be encouraged rather than that of "Small Bores," Enfields and Snider-Enfields are used almost exclusively. I append the score and particulars, and remain

Yours truly,

ARCHD. MACDONALD.

Ranges—200 and 300 yards. Targets—Two, Wimbledon 8 inch bulls eye, 2 ft. centre Position—Wimbledon—all comers. Rifles Snider Enfields. Sky—overcast—wind none.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Pts.
Lieut. Bruce.....	22332	32232	24
Corp. Barry.....	22220	20232	17
" Maddock.....	32222	32233	24
" Holliday.....	43333	42333	31
Priv. Burt.....	22222	22233	22
Howitt.....	32323	32230	23
Ellis.....	23422	23003	31

Mann.....	32222	22202	18
Emslie....	22333	22300	20
Martin.....	33323	32330	25
Hearth.....	32333	33333	29
Walker.....	32323	32232	25

RIFLE ASSOCIATION

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Pts
J. Hazelton.....	33233	32233	27
G Elliott.....	03233	22202	19
A. Mackenzie....	33323	22223	25
J. Stewart.....	22234	33323	27
D. Hepburn.....	30332	22032	20
G. Hough.....	32233	23232	25
Judge McDonald..	22233	43022	23
A. Strowger.....	33233	33222	26
J. O'Connor.....	43332	22223	26
W. Sunley.....	32222	23322	23
J. T. Nichols.....	22233	23322	24
E. Newton.....	32332	10222	23

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COMPANY MATCH.

NO. 3 BATTERY O. P. G. A.

The Annual Company Match of this favorite corps, came off on Wednesday last at the Rideau Rifle Range.

The weather was very unfavorable for marksmen, a drizzling sleet falling and a raw wind from the north rather shook the nerves of the competitors—the score is the lowest we have ever recorded for this Corps as their shooting capacities are so well known, however the clerk of the weather must take blame this time. About 25 of the Co, attended and competed. There were 4 prizes and the Annual Medal, a Revolver, value \$16, presented by Lieut. A. L. Russell; Cash \$8, by Township Council; Flask, Captain Perry. Cash \$2, Township Council. The following are the names of the successful competitors:

	400 yds.	200 yds.	Tot.
1st Sgt. Maj. Walker...	333	322	16
2nd Gun. T. Hopkins....	203	342	15
3rd Sergt. Heron.....	203	322	12
4th Sergt Hopkins....	232	320	12

After the firing for the 4 prizes were concluded the Annual Medal presented by Lieut. Russell, was shot for, 3 rounds at 200 yards, won by Bombadier A. Heron with a score of 10.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1868.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On last Monday week the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the recent Regimental and Rifle Association Matches at the 10th Royals took place. I would have forwarded an account last week were it not for accuopying too much space. As the accompanying extract from the *Telegraph* is exactly to the point further remarks of mine are unnecessary.

Last evening the prizes won at the Annual Rifle Match of the 10th Royal Regiment took place in the drill shed in the presence of a considerable number of spectators. It had been advertised for some days past that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor would present the prizes, but owing to illness he was unable to attend. Amongst those present

were Lieutenant-Colonel Gillmor, Q. O. R.; Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, 12th York Battalion; Lieut.-Col. Donison, Brigade Major; Capt. Otter, Adjutant Q. O. R., and several other officers of volunteers. The band of the regiment was present and performed several selections during the evening. The muster of the men was rather small, not over one hundred and fifty being present. The parade was formed up by Captain and Adjutant Brown, and the battalion was drawn up in three sides of a square. The prizes were placed upon the table in the centre, and Colonel Brunal advanced to the front and addressed the regiment as follows:—

Royals—Before distributing the prizes. I have a duty to perform, and that is to give a brief explanation of the new Militia Act. Those men who have served three years previous to the Act coming into force are entitled to leave by giving six month's notice at any time hereafter. Those who have served one year in the force, if they re-enlist now, can retire from the battalion at the end of two years, or any time after that by giving six month's notice of their intention to do so. The same with men who have served for two years—after one year's service they are entitled to a discharge, but if they remain on they must give six months' notice before they leave. The act has not been made harder than the old one, and I am sure that the men of the regiment will do as I have done, sign the roll without any compunction. You may rest assured that it is not the intention to entrap you in a net. We do not want any man in the 10th Royals who is not a willing volunteer—we want no conscripts. The regiment has a history to look upon. It has been shown that we were no "holiday" soldiers. When our country needed our services on several occasions we have always been on hand, and should she require them again I am sure that the 10th Royals will be true to their motto—"Ready, aye Ready." I will leave it to the company officers to go into the details of the Bill with you more fully than I have done. At the Dominion Rifle Match the 10th Royals, although they did not take the first prize, still they took as many if not more individual prizes than any other battalion in the Dominion. Since I have returned I understand that a report has been circulated in Toronto that the men of the regiment misbehaved themselves at Laprairie. I wish to take this, the first public opportunity I have had, of contradicting it. It was remarked in camp that the exemplary conduct of the men could not be surpassed while they were in camp. Whoever set such a report in circulation stated what was not true, as the report has not the slightest foundation.

The "Queen's own" were paraded the other evening to have the features of the new Militia Bill Explained to them by Col. Gillmor. As the meeting was private your correspondent was not present but from the remarks of those who ought to know it appears that although almost all the officers re-enlisted, the men were not so unanimous,—most of those who signed the roll being members who had some time to put in yet to entitle them to a discharge.

The Highland Company have determined to put on pants and wear the shako so as to be uniform with the rest of the Regiment. They hold their annual Company Match

(Continued on page 11.)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Depart-
ment, should be addressed to the Editor of THE
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Communications intended for insertion should
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
may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the March, hence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1863.

The subject of Colonial defence is one
which has occupied the attention of the
statesmen of England for some time past,
and there can be no denying the fact that
there is a large party in Great Britain who
think that the colonies should be made to

contribute more extensively to their own
defence than they have as yet done, and it
is more than probable this very party will
shortly possess the power of putting their
opinions to the test. The radical wing of the
English Reformers has no sympathy with
the colonists, and when they come into
power, which may be very soon, we may be
prepared to see but very few Garrisons of
regular soldiers maintained in the Dominion.
As a pertinent indication we may take the
following, quoted by the *Montreal Gazette*
from the *London Times*:—

"It is confidently reported in military
circles at Chatham that the authorities at
the War office, in conjunction with those at
the Horse Guards, have determined on mak-
ing a considerable reduction in the army at
the commencement of the ensuing year.
Among the reductions which is stated will
be first carried out is the abolition of most
of the depot battalions, the great expense
of keeping up a number of depot battalions,
with a large staff of officers to each, not
being anything like commensurate, in a
military point of view, with the advantages
gained from the system. Rumour also points
to a considerable reduction in the number
of troops serving in the North American and
Australian possessions, with the view to the
whole British troops being withdrawn from those
colonies at no distant date, in compliance with
the growing feeling in this country of throwing
the burden of the military defence of those rap-
idly increasing colonies on the Colonists them-
selves. Should the proposal to garrison Malta
entirely by Royal Marines, which appears to
be looked upon with favor by the authorities,
be carried out, some few regiments will also
be released from military duty in that island,
and their services rendered available else-
where."

With the intention here indicated we are
not at all inclined to quarrel, especially when
we remember that the number of troops
maintained in this country is notoriously
inadequate to its defence and would be
almost useless, were they not supported by
the Militia and Volunteers who are ever, on
the slightest indication of trouble, ready to
march to the front. Greater however than
their actual strength in the field is the moral
prestige of regular British soldiers when
associated with volunteers, when that pres-
tige is not tarnished by such paltriness as
marked the commander of the 16th on his
march to Ridgeway. Happily such instances
are rare, and we suppose that rarity in this
instance secured immunity. There was a
time in the British Army when such would
not be tolerated, but the teachings of the
peace party are having their effect and we
may be prepared for anything.

The withdrawal of the greater portion of
troops now serving in the Dominion, would
not, we apprehend, be very severely felt by
the people, of course we would regret their
departure, for none can deny there are
charms in the presence of red coats, and the
frank and loyal bearing of the British soldier
has ever been his passport to the consider-
ation of those with whom he comes in con-
tact, but in view of the necessity, if such
exists, of withdrawing the Regiments from

Canada we can perceive no great hardship.
It is time we wakened up to the fact that
the time may not be very far distant when
we will be called upon to maintain our British
institutions—synonymous with freedom and
independence—against the subversive wave
of democracy which has, as yet, broken
harmlessly upon our southern shores. When
that time arrives it is needless to say the
whole power of the Empire will be exerted
in our behalf, and it would take but a short
time to throw into Canada an Imperial force
sufficient to give all the aid requisite to make
the Militia and Volunteers thoroughly effec-
tive.

We acknowledge the force of the reasoning
which draws the conclusion that colonies,
like Canada and Australia, should contribute
to their own defence, and we are prepared
to do all in our power, but it must be borne
in mind that Canada is the outlying bulwark
of Great Britain; the colony which more
than any other adds to her prestige and
gives her a preponderating influence on the
continent. The loss of Canada would be the
first blow for the destruction of her Colonial
Empire, and we believe it would be rapidly
succeeded by the loss of the others. The
people of England are not blind to the fact
that without her colonies her power would
be to a great extent annihilated; and there
is sufficient of the old lion existing to crush
the efforts of those who cry "peace at any
price"—even the price of their own degra-
dation.

We have taken our first step towards the
realization of a nationality, are young and
can afford to bide our own time.

An occasional contributor at Washington
writes us.—"I hear that numbers of young
Canadians are leaving Canada, to try their
fortunes in this country, to all such, I would
say, "Stay at home." I can state without
fear of challenge or contradiction that a
more profitable field for enterprise can be
found in Canada than anywhere within the
boundaries of the United States. I have
the best authority for saying so, for I come
in contact every day with people from all
parts of the country besides hearing the pro-
spect resources, &c., of each section of the
union fairly discussed by its representatives in
Congress.

The fact is, the whole country is so over-
burdened with taxation that we cannot ex-
pect anything else than hard times. The
excitement attending the elections, and the
unsettled state of the country have almost
paralyzed business, and numbers of people
are out of employment. While the strug-
gle for power is going on between the Re-
publicans and the Democrats, it need hardly
be supposed that the Fenians remain in-
active, on the contrary, they are making every
preparation for a decisive blow for the liber-
ation of Ireland. I had a conversation the
other day with a fellow who was under
arrest in Ireland for Fenianism about eight

teen months ago, but was discharged for want of evidence. He is now a sergoant in *Emmett's Guard Circle* of Baltimore. He said "We knew that McGoo would be killed, and we knew that Whelan killed him, but he won't be hanging—they darsent hang him—they are afraid to."

On our first page will be found a very interesting story, taken from a chapter of a new work by one of our most esteemed contributors, and which is about to be published in this city. From a careful perusal of the M. S. we can give our testimony to the fact that it is really a book claiming more than passing notice. It is written in a genial and pleasing style, is brimful of incident and adventure, and portrays with remarkable faithfulness, a soldier's life in the most stirring period of the history of British occupation of India.

The extracts which we have given in this and a former number of the *Review*, are nearly episodes apart from the main thread of the narrative which is invested with an interest peculiarly its own. Battles, Sieges, Marches, with "moving accidents by flood and field" give to the story of Ned Fortescue, that lively charm which characterises the works of Captain Grant, Maxwell, and the military stories of Lever. From the extracts we have given our readers will be enabled to judge the author's merits which are worthy of that success which will doubtless attend the sale of his book.

A short time ago the American telegrams brought us an account of a meeting of French Canadians, held at Springfield Mass., at which resolutions condemnatory of Confederation, and the attempted coercion of Nova Scotia were passed with the philosophic conclusion, that a republican form of government was the best, and that annexation of the Dominion to the United States was the thing most to be desired and if possible obtained. This news naturally drew from the Canadian Press some very severe comments, certainly well deserved if the telegrams were true, which turns out not to be the case. Mr. J. b. Paradis, secretary of the meeting has written a letter the *New York Times* in which he thus contradicts the false impression sent abroad by the press telegrams:—

"Resolutions similar to those above mentioned were presented in the Convention, but they were unanimously voted down. Let me add in explanation, that the convention was in no respect of a political character. Its only object was to promote the interests of the St. Jean Baptiste societies in this country, and especially to effect an union among them all. They have succeeded. A movement so extensive as the one now progressing among the French Canadians of this country should not be placed under a false light before the public. This consideration, as well as a due regard for truth, has prompted me to address to you this communication."

It gives us great pleasure to note this circumstance, for it has become a habit with

newsmongers over the border to misrepresent and helio the sayings and doings of our French Canadian fellow citizens sojourning in the Republic. Lanctot may rant, and Dr. Cadieux may rave, but we are glad to find their puny efforts are unavailing among their more sensible countrymen.

The prolonged presence of Admiral Farragut in Europe, has led to some little speculation amongst those who busy themselves in watching the signs of the times. The fact of the gallant Admiral's visit to the coast of Spain, revives in the *New York Herald* the idea of purchasing the island of Cuba. It will be remembered by our readers that previous to the Southern rebellion, the States at the South strove by every means, fair or foul, to increase the slave territory, and it was they who gave the most active assistance to Walker and his brother Fillibusters. The island of Cuba was especially coveted, as if annexed it would give the slave holders vast additional influence. The war however knocked all these ideas in the head, and now, under the influence of a different and perhaps more legitimate policy, the acquisition of the island is sought by purchase; but, if we judge the new powers now ruling in Spain aright, we do not think they will look upon any proposition for the colonial spoilation of the kingdom with any great degree of favor. Spain may be in want of money, but under a liberal administration, her great natural resources must soon remove that difficulty.

Successful soldiers have in all ages obtained the suffrages of their fellow citizens, and it is a striking fact, worth the attention of philosophers who love to study human nature in its different phases of development, that the same qualities which elevate a man to the chief place among a tribe of savages, also, in a slightly modified sense, raise him to the first rank among the most civilized. Great military achievements are of a nature to dazzle the minds of the masses, and say what we will the hero of a great battle is an object of deeper interest than the most profound philanthropic philosopher of peace. The United States have been particularly happy in the illustration of this theory from the days of Washington to those of Grant, and though the rage of political excitement may have dimmed for awhile the lustre of great names, History has calmly decided their merits—measuring their greatness by their works—and posterity approves the verdict. But no man who has ever occupied such a high position, or to whom it is presumed his country owes more, ever received such unmeasured abuse as General U. S. Grant.

Our cousins to the South of the Lakes have been given credit for embellishing the English language, indeed the Billingsgate of Kent in King Lear bears no comparison to the epithets which roll unceasingly from

the vile political gong beaten by such a tireless hand as that of Brick Pomeroy.

We have never at any time been prone to overvalue the military genius of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, but we must admit that he possesses many qualities which render him peculiarly fitted to fill the Presidential chair. The military organ of the United States, which is a fervent admirer of General Grant, presuming upon the certainty of his election, thus speaks of him as he will appear in his new character. We hope the prophecy will prove correct:—

"In the first place, it may be safely set down that his administration will be moderate and conservative (in the best, not the perverted, sense of those terms), because his own temperament is such. General Grant, with all his worldrenowned tenacity (he is the *Pertinax* of our history), has always been singularly imperturbable and well poised, never going to extremes, never pursuing an object as a matter either of malice or enthusiasm. His policy is now, and always has been, utterly divested of temporary passion, of political frenzy. We can all remember how those same orators and writers now so busily decrying him were once pointing him out for admiration. Nothing could exceed their delighted surprise at his candid and dispassionate view regarding the South, his terms of surrender given at Appomattox Court House, and the like. General Grant, we repeat, is by nature a well-balanced, calm, moderate, conservative man. Such will he appear as President; and those who contemplate his being either a tool or a tyrant, reckon without their host. Next, we may count on General Grant's administration being of an exceedingly practical character. That is the essential character of his own mind. Unusually devoid of imagination and of æsthetic taste, he is all the more amply endowed, apparently, for that reason, with the less lustrous but more useful traits needed for the high office to which his destiny will carry him. His way has always been to have few preconceived theories to trammel his action, but to take things as he finds them, and do with them the best he can. Instead of trying to make laws for Congress, he will content himself with doing the best he can under those laws. In the Army, instead of wasting precious months in wishing and wishing, that he had more troops and better weather and more appreciative sympathy, he did what he could with the means at his command. The main rule of Grant's military success seems to have been Goethe's rule for ordinary life—"Do the duty that lies nearest." It was so throughout his Western career; and when he came East, and the first thing he found was that the two great Armies East and West were "like a balky team, no two ever pulling together"—he first fixed that right. When he had done that, he took the next step; and then the next; and so, laboriously, but surely, marched into Richmond. It has always been his way to work, not to discount victory in general orders, and lead his soldiers to fictitious triumphs in blatant proclamations."

Grant, as a soldier, understands well the bounds of coordinate and subordinate authority. Congress will not be suffered to encroach upon his prerogatives as the Executive, nor will he attempt to encroach upon Congress as the Legislative department of government—distinction simple enough, it should seem to be. A soldier is used both

to command and obey—an admirable training, say what civilians will, for any administrative officer, from pouud-keeper up to President.

"We shall make bold to predict that he will realize, more than any man who has sat in the Chief Magistrate's chair since Andrew Jackson, the *Executive* idea which should be the central idea connected with the Presidency. The truth is that of late we seem to have got into a wrong notion of the Presidential office. Men like Buchanan and Johnson have so perverted the public mind that when General Grant quietly announced that, if elected, he should have no political policy of his own to follow out, even his supporters were a little confused, and his enemies broke out into a storm of rage. What? *no policy!* What does the man mean? Never was such a thing heard of."

"A RELIC OF BARBARISM.—*Morning Star*, Oct. 1. Two men of the Military Train were lately tried by court-martial, at Chatham, for insubordination and the use of threatening language. They were found guilty, and were condemned to suffer a term of imprisonment, and to be branded with the letters "B. C." That is to say, these letters are to be burnt into their bodies with a hot iron. This disgusting sentence was approved at the Horse Guards, and formally promulgated yesterday by order of that department. Surely it could have been due to accident alone that so brutal and demoralizing a punishment was not got rid of when flogging was abolished. All the Horse Guards in the world have not the right to deal with men in this way, and they ought not to have the power."

In reference to the above which is "going the rounds" we would say that branding the letters "B. C." (bad character) is a recent institution, although marking with the letter "D" for desertion is much older. These letters are not branded on the bodies of the culprits with a hot iron, but are pricked into the skin with India ink by an instrument made for the purpose.

The Members of No. 1 Company Ottawa Rifles, intend holding a prize meeting shortly, when prizes to the amount of \$60 will be offered for competition at the Butts. Captain May, has ever been foremost in promoting rifle practice at the Capital, and there can no doubt but his company will do well on this as on every other occasion.

We beg to tender our thanks to Lt. Col. BRUNEL for a copy of his Non-Pivot Drill.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 24th inst., as follows:—

KINGSTON.—Lt. Col. S., \$1; Lt. Col. J., D. A.A.G., \$2; Capt. H., \$2; Dr. Y., \$2; Capt. M., \$2.

LONDON.—S. D., \$1; J. P., \$1; Ens. J. B., \$1; Ens. C. B., \$1; Hon. J. C., \$2; Dr. P., \$2; L. Corpl. B., \$1; J. M. W., \$2; Col. Segt. V., \$1; Capt. McB., \$2.

OWEN SOUND.—Lieut. G. S., \$2.

CORNBURG.—Brigade Major P., \$3.

OTTAWA.—Lieut. J. B. L., \$2.

DURHAM, O.—J. W. McD., \$1.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

MAJOR G. W.—The Number for the 7th Sept. was mailed to you last week.

"SENIORITY," Montreal.—You are perfectly correct, and we shall give the matter our earliest attention.

"CANADIAN,"—We beg to remind this correspondent that the discussion of political questions does not come within the sphere of our labors.

J. W. McD., Durham, O.—Back numbers from the first of the present month were sent to you last week.

"ENQUIRER," Simcoe.—We have not seen Col Denison's work on Cavalry but have heard it highly spoken of. We suppose you could procure a copy by applying to the Author at Toronto.

P. S., London, O.—Write to the Minister of Militia and Defence.

"AN OLD VOLUNTEER," Montreal.—The project of establishing a staff college has been discussed by the Military Authorities, but there is no truth in the story that it is a settled thing, nor is Laprairie the spot chosen.

"PASSED CADET," Quebec.—General order No 1 of April 5th, 1867, distinctly says:—"After the 1st August next the commissions of all Volunteer officers, holding acting appointments, will only be confirmed from the dates on which they shall severally qualify by obtaining the Certificates prescribed for their respective ranks. And all officers of the Force will, after the above date, take precedence according to the date of conformation of their commissions."

DEPARTURE OF THE 100TH REGT.

Next Wednesday the above Corps, famous in every part of the Dominion, leaves Montreal en route for England. The married people will be embarked on the *Moravian*, and the rest of the Regiment in the *Constant* now at Quebec. The order for the withdrawal of the 100th Regt. from Canada has come very suddenly and the very many friends of this favorite and gallant corps, which has well upheld the Canadian name abroad, will be sorry to learn of their departure from the birth-place of the Regiment.

The total paid out of English pockets for garrisons in the tropics, exclusive of India, is £317,000 a year; but this does not include transport for relief of invalids, and as the average price of a passage is over £90, the public may form their own estimate of what it costs them to play at soldiers in our colonies.—*Examiner*.

Orders have been received for the removal from the lakes, before the winter sets in, of the Imperial gunboats, which have been doing duty upon them for the past two years. It is said the whole fleet will winter at Bermuda.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.—There was a very fair mustering of the members of the Thirteenth Battalion on the 1st inst., at the Drill shed in their regular monthly Battalion drill. A large number of spectators, comprised chiefly of the fair sex, assembled to witness their evolutions, and to listen to the delightful strains evoked by the splendid band belonging to the battalion. After the usual battalion movements had been performed, Lieut. Col. Skinner, the commanding officer, addressed the men under his command with respect to the new Militia Act, and explained some of its provisions and effects. In order to allow of every profitable means of information to the members of the battalion and others, he adjourned the parade until November 3rd, proximo. During the interim the various companies will be assembled together by their officers, and the Militia Act explained to them and fully discussed. Lieut. Col. Skinner, in the course of his remarks, last evening, stated that an impression existed amongst the existing volunteers, that should any of them decide not to re-enlist under the new Act, he would be entitled to leave the force by merely giving notice of his intention to do so. This impression was a wrong one, as the new Act did not repeal the former Volunteer Militia Act, which required six month's notice in writing before any volunteer could resign. This six month's notice, therefore, is still requisite in the case of volunteers enrolled under the former Act. We have no doubt that before the next battalion parade a sufficient number of volunteers will be found to keep up the battalion to its full effective force, and thus avoid the odium and disgrace of a draft.—*Hamilton Times*.

MILITARY PRESENTATION.—An interesting presentation took place Thursday evening in the drill-shed, in the armory of No. 9, Company, 10th Royals, Capt. Harcourt P. Gowan. Mr. John Metcalf, of that company, has been promoted from being a company Sergeant to be a regimental Staff Sergeant and the non-commissioned officers and men of that company, in order to show their appreciation of the honor conferred upon the company by their Colonel, and their esteem for Mr. Metcalf resolved upon presenting him with a costly silver-mounted sword and accompaniments. The presentation was made by the Capt. in the presence of the company in their name and on their behalf, amid enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Metcalf has been many years in the Sheriff's office which position he resigned because of insufficiency of salary. He has not only well and truly served the Government and the country in his civil capacity, but as a brave citizen soldier, in the Queen's Own, at Ridgeway, in June, 1866, having been one of the first to tender his services when danger was apprehended. The sword is not only a credit to No. 9 company but to the regiment. In making the presentation the Captain dwelt upon the faithful services rendered by the sergeant the correct and prompt manner in which all his duties were performed, and his ability to perform the duties of his new office. His allusions to the friendly feeling and respect which his comrades had for Sergeant Metcalf called forth much applause. The reply of the Sergeant was feeling, and elicited loud and hearty cheers. This is the second presentation within a few months by the members of this company—the previous one being a massive gold ring to their former Lieutenant, (and Adjutant), Mr. C. H. Connon, on the eve of his departure from this city.—*Toronto Leader Sept. 5th, 1868*.

(Continued from seventh page.)

next week and the University Company this Saturday. There is no doubt but that should emergency arise there would be no difficulty in keeping the Queen's Own, up its full strength, or even raising another battalion of those who have been in this popular regiment and could wish to serve with it again.

The Toronto Battery of Garrison Artillery held their first annual rifle match and games on the Garrison common last Monday. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Capt. McLean in New York, Lt. McMurchy took charge. The following are the prizemen and prizes.

RIFLE MATCH

1st.—Private Ditting—a cup (worth \$40) and \$10 in money—given by Capt. McLean. 2nd.—Private W. Johnstone—meerschbaum pipe, \$10. 3rd.—Sergt. Maj. Charlton—pipe, \$7. 4th.—Private G. Cummings—Iced cake, \$6. 5th.—Private J. Dolsor—\$5. 6th.—Private, W. Scoles—rocking-chair, \$4.7th.—Corp. J. Scoles—\$2.50.

RUNNING 300 YARDS.—1st.—Corp. J. Scoles—a book given by Lieu. McMurchy. 2nd.—Private J. Dunn, \$2. 3rd.—Private J. Marshall, \$1.

100 YARDS.—1st.—W. Dunn, \$2. 2nd.—J. Dunn, 1.00.

JUMPING.—Private R. Watson, a Cardigan jacket, \$2.50. 2nd.—Private J. Marshall, \$1.50. 3rd.—Private A. Burgess, \$1.

The Toronto Rifle Club, as there were so many Tournaments taking place this fall, have determined to confine their efforts entirely to the club and have subscribed about \$100 open only to members of 1868. (\$2.00 entrance to club) and those who chose yet to join. Prizes divided equally in two matches both Sniders and Smallbores. The Club are getting on well having secured many new memberships and wiped off the enormous debt they incurred for the purchase of two first class targets and improvement of the ranges. I am informed two of the members have sent for the celebrated Match Rigby rifle and other two for Metfords which appears to be the rising gun.

The new Rifle range on the Garrison common is progressing famously. The targets (6) and mantlets are being constructed on Capt. Hills celebrated Disc marking system as used at Wimbledon. It is to be hoped the Government will not hesitate to grant whatever sum may yet be required to complete this as the model rifle range of Ontario.

The construction of this range will be a great boon to the Volunteers and undoubtedly be the means of augmenting the force, which without target practice soon loses interest.

The *Ministrel* gunboat which has been doing duty here for the *Heron* left this port on her last cruise for the season on Monday. Capt. Burgoyne, senior Naval officer of the lakes is at present in town. St. George's Society hold their annual ball on Friday under the patronage of Mrs. Holland Mrs. Reddiffe & Co. Why do not the Privy

Council appoint a day of tanksgiving—they seem to think such matters outside of their sphere and to appertain only to religious ladies.

Toronto has at last moved in the matter of the Red River relief fund, the corporation having granted \$500 and several leading citizens are commencing to follow suit, Ottawa has put us all to shame in this matter.

THE CAMP AT TORONTO.

Previous to the camp being broken up the following flattering order was issued which must be very gratifying to the volunteers to whom it was addressed.

VOLUNTEER CAMP,
Toronto, October 7th, 1868. }

"Col. Anderson, C. B., Royal Artillery Commandant of the Volunteer Artillery Camp formed at Toronto during the past week, cannot allow the Hamilton, Welland and Toronto field batteries forming the Artillery force under his command, to return to their homes without expressing to the officers, non commissioned officers and men of those batteries his entire approbation of their conduct during their stay in camp. He is happy to say he has not had occasion to find fault with a single man for any irregularity.

"The readiness and willingness every individual has displayed to act up to the several orders given, has in a great measure been conducive to the successful fulfilment of the intention aimed at in forming this the first Volunteer Camp of Instruction. It affords him also much pleasure to record in orders the satisfaction he derived at the manner in which the Hamilton and Welland batteries disembarked on the train on arrival at Toronto at 10 p. m., on Thursday, Oct. 1st, which reflected the highest credit on all concerned.

"The alacrity with which the batteries turned out on Monday morning when the alarm was given also met with his highest commendation.

"He trusts all will profit by their stay in camp, and should they be called on again to perform a similar or any other duty, he hopes that the same willingness and regularity displayed on the present occasion may not be found wanting.

"By order. "R. SANDHAM,
"Capt. R. A., Brigade-Major."

TORONTO, Oct. 7, 1868.
DISTRICT ORDER.

The Major-General commanding the District having this day reviewed the volunteer forces of cavalry and artillery now assembled for drill at Toronto, desires publicly to express the great satisfaction he has experienced in witnessing the high state of efficiency attained, in the face of the great difficulties which attend the training in those branches of the service, and his admiration of the zeal, energy and patriotism which pervaded all ranks, by which qualities alone results so highly creditable to all concerned, and so beneficial to the Dominion of Canada, could have been attained.

By order. S. C. PARSONS, Capt.,
Brigade Major.

The Rifle Association of New Brunswick has expended \$2,735 77 this season, \$2,000 was granted by the Local and General Governments.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Ottawa, 23rd October, 1868.

HEAD QUARTERS,

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.
No 7 Company, Clarksburg.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders :
Joseph Rorke, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders :
John Gillespie Mitchell, Gentleman.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, Officers acting till further orders, viz:

An Infantry Company at Gaspé, County of Gaspé, Province of, Quebec.

To be Captain :

John Slous, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant :

Edward Chevallier Perchard, Gentleman.

The Morrisburg Garrison Battery of Artillery, No. 2 Battery of the Prescott Provisional Brigade, having become disorganised, is hereby removed from the list of the Volunteer Militia.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
D. A. G. Militia.

Col. Macdougall, Adjutant General having been directed to visit the Academy of West Point, N. Y., and report upon the system of military instruction there, a few facts regarding that academy may be interesting to our readers. West Point Academy was established by Congress in 1802, for the instruction of young men destined for the army. The number of cadets is limited to 300; and the age of the pupils, on entering the school, must be between 14 and 23 years. There are 30 professors and instructors. Each cadet costs the country \$336 annually, but may add to his comforts out of his own funds. The cadets are required to go into camp six weeks in the year. The course of study is completed in four years, and includes French, drawing, chemistry, geography, history, national law, mathematics, and above all the science of strategy, tactics, artillery and engineering, according to the French system—the engineering, however, being adapted to the nature of this country. The annual expense of the academy is about \$250,000. The site is a very fine one—a plateau 183 feet above the River Hudson. There are five stone buildings and six brick. Close to the bank stands a white marble monument to Kosciusko; and there is also an obelisk to the memory of Col. Wood one of the pupils of the school, who fell at Fort Erie in 1812.—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE MISSING CROWN.

From Once a Week.

When the dream of Hungarian independence was rudely dissolved by the simultaneous advance of the Austrian and Russian armies on Pesth, Gorgey with his patriot army—still 40,000 strong—seeing the game was up, and wishing to save his country as much as possible from the retaliatory vengeance of Austria, capitulated at Villagory to the Russian General on honourable terms. But Marshal Haynau, the Austrian commander, acting under instructions from Vienna, declined to be bound by the Russian treaty; and when he entered Pesth as a conqueror it was well known he brought in his travelling case a bundle of warrants for the apprehension and punishment of the prominent organizers of that which was termed by one side a rebellion, by the other a patriotic struggle against despotism.

Before this crisis had arrived, the Dictator Kossuth found it expedient to remove the seat of Government from Pesth, and to take up temporary quarters at Szegedin, from whence flight into the Turkish territory would be comparatively easy. Forecasting possible eventualities, the Dictator took the precaution to get possession of the Hungarian crown and regalia; calling his staff into consultation as to the best way of securing the precious casket. It was finally agreed in solemn conclave that the casket should be buried in one of the small untenanted islands which dot the Theiss; that an accurate plan of the place should be taken, and deposited in safe keeping, so as to be available for the easy recovery of the treasure when more auspicious times presented themselves. An island was accordingly selected; the spot where the casket was buried was clearly and correctly indicated; the plan was placed in the hands of the Dictator, and for the present all anxiety in this direction was set at rest. It is only necessary to add that Kossuth made his escape, visited America, and finally took up his abode in England.

When the Austrian Emperor was enabled once more to establish the semblance of peace in his Hungarian dominions, it was thought expedient that, at a fitting period, his coronation as King of Hungary, with all its time honoured ceremonies, should be celebrated. But where was the Hungarian crown? It was sought for, but could nowhere be found; and no one could give an account of its disappearance. No coronation would be held to be complete or valid by the Hungarians unless the old Hungarian crown encircled the brow of the sovereign. The same superstitious veneration attached to this crown as to the crowns of Lombardy and Germany. It must be found at any cost. Large rewards were offered. Every kind of immunity was promised to those who were parties to its abstraction and concealment; but the coveted information was not forthcoming. Matters remained in this condition for years.

Here the scene of our narrative must be changed, and the reader taken to London. In that refuge of all nations—Soho—might be seen, just after the Revolutions of 1848 had run their course, a small house, the lower part of which presented an abortive imitation of the exterior of a Continental cafe. Soho at that period was filled with refugees from various European States. Poland was represented, so was Spain, so was France, so was Hungary. Russia, Austria, France, had their spies thickly studded over the locality, in various disguises. Some were restaurant-keepers, others tenanted

cigar shops, a few were proprietors of cafes, more were in the capacity of waiters.

The cafe in Lisle Street, kept by P—, a foreigner, was the head-quarters of the expatriated Hungarian patriots. No one could say precisely from what part of the Austrian dominions the owner of the cafe came—no one knew anything of his antecedents, when he made his appearance at Pesth, and joined the army of liberation under General Bem. Following the fortunes of the Dictator Kossuth when the Austrians marched into Pesth, marched out, and contrived to make his way to England. Tall, military-looking, and of truculent aspect, he yet inspired sufficient confidence in the Hungarian refugees to induce them to make his cafe their house of call, and as his language indicated that he was ardently devoted to their cause, while his purse was continually at the service of the necessitous, it may be easily imagined that the cafe was not overlooked by the ubiquitous secret foreign police. On Sundays there was a private *table d'hôte*, at which the principal refugees assembled. As a matter of course, Austrian politics were discussed, and amongst other matters the anxiety of the Austrian Emperor to find the missing crown of Hungary and the liberal reward to be paid for its recovery.

One evening three persons might be seen sitting in the private bar of the cafe, conversing earnestly about the affairs of Hungary, and particularly about the secreted crown, all present appearing to be well acquainted with its place of concealment. The result of the deliberations of this trio was, that steps should be immediately taken to remove the crown from its hiding-place, to bring it to England, and to place it for greater security in the custody of the Dictator. But who was to undertake this dangerous task? The movements of the Hungarian patriots in London were too well watched, their persons too well known, to admit of the hope, even if they penetrated into the Austrian dominions undetected, that they would leave them safely. One of the party suggested that P—, the proprietor of the cafe, should be called in and sounded. He was not a Hungarian—at least by birth—he might, therefore, have a chance of escaping the searching eyes of the Austrian police. He was summoned, and the proposition laid before him. When told that he had been selected to undertake the business, his eyes sparkled for a moment, but he hesitated at giving his consent. Eventually his scruples were overcome, and he agreed to fetch the crown—nay, more, he undertook to find all the funds, and only to accept a reward on the successful completion of his dangerous mission. A sheet of paper was handed to him, which, on being folded in a particular form, disclosed the exact spot where the casket was buried, but which, should he be discovered, would indicate nothing that could in the least compromise him. He settled to commence his journey in three week's time, alleging that he must wait for the arrival of a German courier resembling him somewhat in person, whose passport would carry him to Pesth without suspicion.

On the day fixed upon, P—, set out for Prague. The journey was completed thus far in safety—there was nothing to excite suspicion—his fellow-travellers left him at various stations, only two—a Polish pedlar and an Armenian Jew—came on with him as far as the frontier of Bohemia, and there they also quitted.

On arriving at Prague, P—made his way to the Kaizer Hof, and ordered a substantial dinner. He had just sat down to

his meal when the Chief of the Police paid him a visit, and requested to see his passport. Having looked at the paper, he politely intimated that he had received instructions from the Minister of the Interior to see him safely to Vienna. P—manifested no discomposure at this; he finished his dinner leisurely, and, on finding that the travelling carriage was at the door, coolly stepped into it, not prepared, however, for the politeness of the Chief of the Police, who entered the carriage and placed himself beside him. The carriage moved on, and P—'s equanimity was further disturbed at noticing that the carriage was escorted by a guard of Uhlans. He put a question or two to the Chief, but the taciturn official declined to enter into conversation, and the journey was performed in silence. On arriving at Vienna the carriage drove to the Burg, the Emperor's palace, and drew up at a private door. P—, was requested to alight and follow the Chief.

In Vienna, as in most of the cities where the aspirations of young Germany were known to prevail, there sat what was known as the Black Commission. The Commissioners were appointed by the Emperor, and their special business was to ferret out suspected persons, to interrogate them, and to hand their depositions over to the Imperial cabinet for their consideration. The Commission was held at the Burg—it was sitting when the carriage stopped, and P—was ushered into the chamber forthwith. His papers were examined and pronounced all right. So far so well. The Præses questioned him as to his business in Vienna.

"He had come to Vienna to seek for the place of courier."

"From whence had he come?"

"Direct from England, where he had gone, as his papers would show, with an English family, who having no further use for his services, had paid, dismissed, and given him the usual certificate."

At this point of the inquiry two persons were introduced, whom P—immediately recognised as the Polish pedlar and the Armenian Jew, his fellow travellers.

"Do you know this person," said the Præses, pointing to P—, and addressing the pedlar.

"Perfectly; he is the proprietor of the Cafe in London, and the agent of the Hungarian rebels. His passport was obtained from me. (P—started). He mistook me for a courier. I am, as your excellencies know, an officer of the secret police."

"And do you know the other person?" pointing to the Jew.

"I do not."

"But I do," said P—, finding that further concealment was useless; "Remove his false beard, and you will see the valet of General Klapka, commissioned by the Dictator to watch my actions."

Præses: "We know you can give the Commission important information. Beware how you trifle with us. Declare the business that brought you to Vienna."

P—: "Torture me—shoot me—I will die with my secret."

Præses: "A royal reward will be paid for the information we know you possess."

P—(loftily): "I am a man of honor. All the treasures of the empire will not induce me to betray my trust."

Præses: "Remove him to prison."

A week elapsed before P—regained his liberty. In the meantime a body of miners had been despatched to the Theiss. They were searching for something, but only the Commission knew what. They tried one island—discovered nothing; they tried

another and found the casket. The day after this P— was released from prison. He made his way to the bureau of the Minister of the Secret Commission.

P—: "Well, the information was of service."

Minister: "It was."

P—: "I now claim the fulfilment of the conditions, in conformity with the Emperor's gracious written promise."

Minister: "Let us see a little. You wrote from London to the Emperor offering to place the Hungarian Regalia in his hands on these conditions. You were to be arrested on arriving at Prague to take off suspicion. You were to furnish a plan of the place of concealment of the Regalia, and when they were recovered you were to receive 500,000 florins and a passport to Trieste."

P—: "Perfectly correct, Herr Minister."

Minister: "In those bags are 250,000 florins, you can remove them at once. The other 250,000 florins will be handed over to you at the end of your journey by Col. Marx, with whose regiment you will travel."

The dark complexion of P— turned perfectly livid.

P—: "I do not require an escort. The Emperor's passport is a sufficient protection."

Minister: "Doubtless it protects fully Alexis P—, but no one else. You speak the Croat language. Col. Marx is looking for one Lieutenant Domvich, who deserted his colours, and went over to the Hungarian rebels in 1849. You (looking hard at P—) of course know nothing of this person, who when taken will be shot at once, in conformity with military law. You may be able to give him assistance in translating the forms, and for that purpose you will have the opportunity of making his acquaintance as your escort."

"Schobbiak," muttered P—, "I see it all—I am to be robbed. Come, come, Herr Minister, be just, take 100,000 florins, and give me the rest. I positively refuse to accept an escort."

"Then," said the Minister calmly, "you can only take away with you the 250,000 florins; the other half *must* be given to you by the hands of Colonel Marx, who is anxious to make the acquaintance of Lieut. Domvich through your aid."

P— secured his mutilated treasure, returned to England, and by letter acquainted his illustrious employers with the ill success of his mission.

The next morning he was visited by General M—, one of the three with whom he had an interview at his cafe in Soho.

"You have failed, so you wrote," said the General.

"Unfortunately it is so."

"And yet the secret, so well guarded, somehow became known to the Emperor."

"So it seems."

"You were trusted as an honourable man."

"Not quite so; or why was a spy sent to watch me? I pointed him out to the police when arrested, and he has since been shot."

"You mistake; he saved his life by pointing you out as Lieutenant Domvich, who deserted from the 29th Regiment of Croats."

"I now see it all—fool that I was."

"You are now suspected. England is no place for you."

"England is a country of law and protection."

"But there are some things," showing the handle of a dagger, "that no laws can prevent from reaching traitors."

"And there are other things," said P—, unbuttoning his surtout, and displaying the

butt-end of a pistol, "that serve to keep at a distance assassins."

P— disposed of his cafe and for some years led a life of extravagance, avoided by his former companions, and pointed at with the scorn, for which he cared nothing. He was lost to view for some time; but not very long ago a cafe was opened in Rupert Street, where an excellent cup of coffee and a good cigar might be had, and there P—, reduced in circumstances, might be seen acting in the capacity of Waiter.

So it came to pass that the Emperor of Austria was crowned with the veritable Hungarian crown last year.

WHAT WELLINGTON SAID TO ROGERS.

The following are some notes of remarks made by the Duke of Wellington, in conversation with the poet Rogers.:

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO. I never saw Bonaparte, though he was once during the battle within a quarter of a mile of me.

I heard that he asked Soult whom he had sent to Grouchy. Soult replied, "An officer." "One," said Bonaparte, "ah! mon pauvre Berthier, il aurait envoye quatre.

Two such armies, so well trained, so well officered, have rarely encountered. It was a battle of giants. De Lancy was killed at my side; a ball broke his horse's back, knocked him over, and he rebounded after he fell. I was very much grieved, but there is not much time for sorrow in the middle of a battle. He was taken to a barn. I saw him next day, and he seemed so much better that I said, "Why, De Lancy, you'll be like the man in Castle Rackrent, you will know what people say of you after your death." I never saw him more. I have since read Lady De Lancy's book, which is good.

Bonaparte was as clever a man as ever lived, but he wanted sense on many occasions. His best plan of action, I think, would have been to have waited for the allied armies to have collected. He could then have singled one out and defeated it. Such a stupendous body could never have remained assembled without confusion.

BLUCHER. When Blucher joined after the battle of Waterloo, he came up and kissed me.

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS. The Prussian general officers never exposed themselves as ours and the French did; no wonder the men didn't fight as well. The way in which some of our ensigns and lieutenants, boys just from school, braved danger, exceeds belief.

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN. Gordon, who was afterward killed at Waterloo, passed the night with some Frenchmen in a Spanish village. A Spanish child was in the room, and when they were asleep he made gestures to Gordon, drawing the edge of his hand across his throat. "Why do you make those motions to me?" "I know," the child replied, "you are an Englishman by your sword and spurs.

MARSHAL SOULT. He was much affected by appearances. One time, at the battle of the Pyrenees, when preparing for action, an owl happened to hoot, and I remarked, "Soul will not come out today." Nor did he; he thought we had received reinforcements.

MARMONT. Marmont spread his army too much at Salamanca, thinking we should go off. I made a sudden attack upon his centre with my whole force in front and rear, and defeated 40,000 men in forty minutes. But he was an excellent general officer.

MASSENA. When Massena was in the field

and opposed to me, I never slept comfortably.

CLOZELLE. Clozelle was the best general employed against me. He gave me a great deal of trouble. I thought once I had him, but it pleased a young gentleman to go and dine in the valley a mile or two distant, and Clozelle's reconnoitering party fell in with him, whereupon the general took the alarm and was off. At Victoria the French were expecting Clozelle; just at the time a Spanish innkeeper was brought to me by Alava. The man said, "Make yourself easy about Clozelle, I have him snug at my house, six leagues off. He is quietly lodged there for the night." So saying he left me to wait on him. I lost no time. I had intelligence both from priests and peasants, while the French could get none.

MARCHING THE TROOPS. In Spain I never marched the soldiers more than twenty-five miles a day. They set off at five and six and I was anxious they should take the ground by one. In India I once marched the troops seventy-two miles in a day, but in Europe our men cannot do so much. We accustom them to travel by canals or in smacks; in India they must walk. A soldier requires two pounds of food a day, animal or vegetable: the first is most convenient, as they move themselves.

THE DUKE'S HABITS. In the Peninsula I undressed but seldom; in the first four years not once. I slept five or six hours usually, but sometimes only two or three. In India it is not the custom to undress; I never did.

MARSHAL NEY. I do not believe that when Ney left Paris he was resolved to go over to Napoleon; but it is impossible to answer for men in certain circumstances, or to say what they will or will not do. The Bourbons had made some alterations in the decorations of the Legion of Honor, and I was told, when Ney left Paris, he took the *old* decoration with him as well as the new.

BONAPARTE. At Waterloo he had the finest army he ever possessed; full of enthusiasm. Everything up to the battle had turned out favorable to his wishes. He was at his acme at the Peace of Tilsit, and declined gradually afterwards. I always said Spain would be his ruin. A conqueror must go on like a cannon ball; if it rebounds its course is soon over.

After his marriage, Metternich was sent to Paris to sound him and learn if he meant to be quiet and to repose on his character. His answer was, as he had told me, in three words, "He is unaltered."—*Once a Week.*

REMINISCENCE OF ESPARTERO.—The elevation of this celebrated Spanish general and statesman to the position of Chief of State in Spain recalls a rather amusing anecdote. In 1839, or nearly thirty years ago, when the *Herald* was having a lively tilt with Mr. Seward, then Governor of this State, terming him jocosely the "small potato" Governor, &c., a number of American shipmasters were present at an entertainment given at a port in Spain—Cadiz, we believe—which Espartero, already a highly distinguished son of the realm, honored with his presence. Wishing to compliment especially certain New York shipmasters, Espartero gave as a toast, "The health of his Excelencia Senor Small Potato, the Governor of the great American State of New York." Of course there was great merriment among the Americans at this queer misapprehension on the part of the great Spaniard; but it is a question to this day among the survivors of the entertainment whether he was not getting off a sly joke altogether at their own expense.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Some people fancy that the officers of the British army are over-paid. Very few officers depend upon their *pay* alone. Nearly all of them are in receipt of money from private sources—property, &c. The pay, per day, of a Captain in an ordinary infantry regiment is less than that which many a mechanic in Canada can earn at his ease. The following information, copied from the "Army Estimates of 1868-69," will show what we mean:

PAY OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Lieutenant Colonel, 17s.; Major, 16.; Captain, 11s. 7d.; Lieutenant, 6s. 6d.; Ensign, 5s. 3d.; Paymaster, 12s. 6d.; Adjutant, 10s.; Quartermaster, 6s. 6d.; Surgeon, 17s. Assistant Surgeon, 10s. to 17s. 6d., according to circumstances; Sergeant Major, 3s. 6d.; Quartermaster Sergeant, 2s. 10d.; Band-master, 3s. 4d.; Drum-Major, 2s. 2d.; Paymaster Sergeant, 2s. 3d.; Armorer-Sergeant, 5s. 2d.; Hospital Sergeant, 2s. 4d.; Orderly-room Clerks, 2s. 2d.; Colour Sergeant, 2s. 8d.; Sergeant Instructor in Musketry, 2s. 2d.; Sergeant, 2s. 2d.; Drummer, 1s. 3d.; Corporal, 1s. 6d.; Private, 1s. 2d.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

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

The Port of Pictou—Nova Scotia.

The Port of Miramichi—New Brunswick.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.



ORDNANCE LANDS, OTTAWA.

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

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

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

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

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

Further conditions at the time of sale.

By Order.

E. PARENT,
Under Secy. of State.

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

BROCKVILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION!

THE ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING of this Association will take place at the Western Ranges, Brockville,

ON WEDNESDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1868, and following days.

Programmes will be supplied on application to

CAPTAIN GEO. REDMOND,

Brockville, 8th October, 1868. Secretary.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 28th day of September, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to lay before the Council, a copy of his Proclamation of the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1868, announcing pursuant to the suspending clause therein, Her Majesty's Royal approval of the Act of the Parliament of Canada of the 31st Victoria, Chapter 56, intituled: "An Act to impose a duty "on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works," and the issuing of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, under the Imperial Act of the 10th and 11th Victoria, Chapter 95, suspending, so far as regard this Dominion during such time as the said first mentioned Act continues in force within the same, the Prohibitions contained in certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament against the importing, selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing, foreign reprints of Books first composed, written, printed or published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and entitled to copyright therein.

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

That all sums collected as duty on such Copyright Works shall [less the cost of advertising, postages and making up the accounts of the same,] at the end of every fiscal year, say 30th June, be remitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, or such other Officer or party as may be from time to time appointed by competent authority to receive the same, together with a statement showing the amounts collected for each Copyright Work, in order that the proceeds of such duty may be paid over to or among the party or parties beneficially interested in the Copyright of the Works which may be imported under these Regulations.

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

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



Intercolonial Railway.

TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

SANDFORD FLEMING
Chief Engineer.

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

The Merchants' Protective Union

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE Merchants' Protective Union, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, published in one large quarto volume, "The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register," containing among other things, the names, nature of business, amount of capital, financial standing, and rating as to credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America, and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Charter, and Degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, also a "Newspaper Directory," containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete and therefore, superior to, and of much greater value than any previously issued.

By the aid of the "Mercantile Reference Register," business men will be able to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial work, of nearly every merchant, trader, and banker, within the above named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the "Monthly Chronicle," containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms throughout the country as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half yearly volume of the "Mercantile Reference Register."

Price of the "Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register," \$50, for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holder of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the "Mercantile Reference Register" free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies, and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 123 Broadway [Box 2,566,] New-York. August 19th, 1868.

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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.

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Demy 12 mo. Cloth, Price 50 cents.

Sent free by mail on receipt of the price. HENRY ROWSELL,

Publisher,

Aug. 12, 1868.

King street, Toronto.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

(Formerly the Ottawa & Prescott Railway)

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Friday, 15th May, 1868, and until further notice

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

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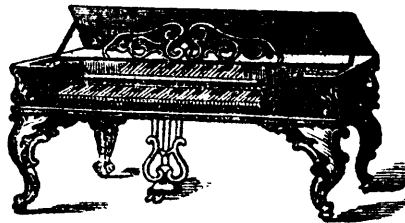
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