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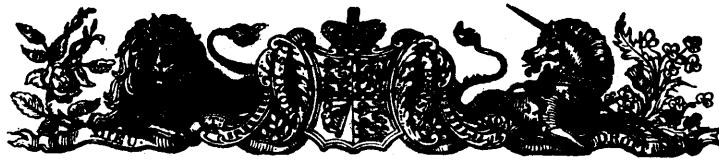
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. II. OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868. No. 36.

For "THE REVIEW,"

LINES.

The love we bear in youth,
When age comes on,
Seems like some cherished truth
That is forever gone.

The lovely, lonely flower
Of Morning's walk,
At evening's lonely hour,
Is withered on the stalk.

Oh! life of brilliant scope—
Oh! youth now gone
Where is the joyous hope?
What has your promise done?

Thy wearied pulse; oh heart!
Ere long will cease;
Then shalt thou form a part
Of the Eternal peace.

F. G. O'H.

Ottawa, August, 1868.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1754-64.

CHAPTER XIX.

Amid all this danger and disaster Detroit, though severely pressed, still held out. On the 19th June a rumour reached the fort that a vessel had been seen near Turkey Island some miles below, but that the wind failing she had dropped down with the current to wait a more favorable opportunity.

For some days the garrison at Detroit heard nothing further of the vessel, when on 23rd June a great commotion was visible amongst the Indians. The cause of all this was unknown till Mr. Baby came in with the intelligence that the vessel was again attempting to ascend, and that the Indians had gone to attack her. Upon this two guns were fired, that those on board might know the fort still held out. Late in the afternoon the schooner began to move slowly upward. About sixty men were crowded on board, of those only ten or twelve were visible, the officer having ordered the rest to lie hidden below, in hopes the Indians presuming on the apparent weakness might make an open attack. Just before reaching the narrowest part of the channel the wind died away, and the vessel anchored. Immediately above and within gunshot the Indians had made a breastwork of logs, carefully concealed by bushes on the shore of Turkey Island. The crew

cautious and wary kept a strict watch from the moment the sun went down. Just before day the lookout could discern canoes afloat on the stream. The men were ordered up from below, and took their posts in perfect silence. The blow of a hammer on the mast was to be the signal to fire. The Indians had by this time approached within a few rods of their fancied prize, when suddenly a blaze of cannon and musketry burst from the vessel, destroying several canoes, killing fourteen Indians, wounding as many more, and driving the rest in consternation to the shore. They immediately began to fire from the breastwork, upon which she weighed anchor and dropped down beyond their reach. Several days elapsed before the wind was sufficiently favorable to enable her to attempt the passage again, but at length, with a rattling breeze on the quarter, she sailed past the Indian breastworks without having a man hurt, and as she passed the Wyandot Village sent a shower of grape amongst its yelping inhabitants, by which several were killed, and quietly anchored alongside her consort abreast of the fort.

She brought a supply of ammunition and provisions, and much needed reinforcement to the wearied garrison. On her downward passage she passed Cuyler's detachment, but held her passage for Fort Schlosser, where she remained till the return of that officer with the remnant of his force. With the survivors of his party, and a few other troops spared from the garrison of Niagara, he was ordered on board the schooner to make the best of their way back to Detroit with the results as detailed.

This vessel brought the official notification of the treaty concluded at Versailles in February, by which Canada became an appendage of the British Empire.

Those tidings which were circulated by proclamation amongst the Canadians, greatly disturbed Pontiac. He called a Council on the evening of the arrival of the vessel, and proposed to them that they should give him assistance in capturing the fort, and destroying the English, a few of the vagabond class, who had adopted Indian fashions and

attire, promised their aid, and on the evening of the next day, accompanied by an equal number of Indians, approached the fort, and intrenched themselves in order to fire on the garrison.

At day break, a file of men, lead by Lieut. Hay, sallied out to dislodge them. This was effected without much difficulty, the *Bois-Brules* fled so rapidly that they escaped unhurt, but two Indians were killed and several wounded. One of the English soldiers who had been a prisoner amongst the Delawares had learned their practice of scalping, which he now executed on one of the dead savages, shaking it with an exultant cry towards the savages, which excited their rage to a fearful degree. About four o'clock on the afternoon of the same day a man was seen running towards the fort, closely pursued by the Indians. On arriving within gunshot they gave over the chase, and the fugitive came panting beneath the walls, where a wicket was flung open to receive him. He proved to be the Commandant of Sandusky, who had seized the first opportunity of escaping from the old squaw to whom we had been married. Through him the garrison learned the death of Major Campbell. It appeared the Indian killed and scalped was the nephew of Wasson, Chief of the Ojibawas, who, on hearing of his death, immediately proceeded to the house of M. Melorche, seized Major Campbell, bound him to a neighboring fence and shot him to death with arrows. His heart was eaten by the Indians to make them courageous, and his body thrown into the river, but it was brought ashore and buried by the Canadians. His fellow prisoner, Lieut. McDougal, had previously escaped. Pontiac was so enraged at his death that Wasson had to fly to Saginaw to escape his vengeance. The two armed schooners had become an object of terror to the Indians by sailing up the river, and firing into the camp of Pontiac, they caused considerable loss, and compelled him to move it several miles inland. On the nights of the 10th and 12th of July they attempted to burn them by fire rafts, but failed on both occasions.

Immediately afterwards the Wyandots

and Pottawatamies came to the fort, and begged for peace tired out by the length of the blockade and by military operations for which they were not prepared.

To the Wyandots peace was granted, but the Pottowatomies were ordered to surrender all their prisoners with which they reluctantly complied. This was a fortunate circumstance for the garrison as it neutralized the hostility of those Indians who had so vigilantly guarded the river and frustrated a reinforcement already on its way from Niagara.

Immediately on the disastrous intelligence of the loss of the frontier posts reaching Sir Jeffrey Amherst, at New York, that energetic and zealous officer countermanded the order for the miserable remnants of the Havana expedition which were about to sail for England, and distributing them throughout the sea port garrisons, he ordered the efficient soldiers therein to march at once for Detroit, under his Aid de Camp, Captain Dalzell. The convoy consisted of twenty-two barges armed with swivels carrying 280 men and a fresh supply of provisions and ammunition. On the evening of the 26th July, the detachment reached Sandusky and marching inland, burnt the village of the Wyandots and the corn which this tribe more provident than the rest had planted in the spring. All this was done in ignorance of the peace concluded between them and Gladwyn, and no doubt this act of aggression influenced their future conduct for which Dalzell suffered dearly. On the evening of the 28th, the detachment reached the mouth of the Detroit which was cautiously ascended under cover of the night and a dense fog.

It was evident that the vigilance of the Wyandots had relaxed since the treaty with Gladwyn, otherwise this convoy would have had a hard fight, before they could have reached the fort.

Early on the morning of the 29th, the rising fog disclosed to the beleagured garrison the glad sight of the boats ascending the river, fearful, lest they might have experienced the fate of Cuyler's convoy, their course was watched for some time with very great interest, but a gun from the fort being answered by a swivel from the boats, and all doubts as to their safety were removed. In passing the villages of the Wyandots and Pottowatomies a hot fire was opened on the boats, and replied to by swivels and muskets, but before it had ceased fifteen of the English were killed or wounded. The loss of the Savages could not be ascertained but it was very severe; they had no doubt, received intelligence of the destruction of their village, and the description of force by which it was effected, their habitual caution would not allow them to risk an engagement on the open water with such powerful antagonists.

The detachment was composed of soldiers of the 55th and 80th regiments with 20 inde-

pendent rangers commanded by Major Rogers. On the day of its arrival, Captain Dalzell had a conference with the commandant at the quarters of the latter and strongly urged that the time was come when an irrecoverable blow might be struck at Pontiac and wanted permission to march out the following night to attack the Indian camp—Gladwyn who was better acquainted with the affair was averse to the attempt, but Dalzell urged the matter so strenuously and being the confidential aid-de-camp of Sir J. Amherst supposed to know his wishes, that at last the commandant yielded although against his own better judgment. Accordingly on the evening of the 30th July, orders were issued and preparations made for the meditated attack, through the carelessness of some of the officers, the design became known to some of the Canadians about the fort who immediately informed Pontiac thereof. At two o'clock, on the 31st, the gates were opened in silence and a detachment of 250 soldiers passed noiselessly out. They filed two deep along the road while two large bateaux each carrying a swivel on the bow moved up the river ahead of them. Lt. Brown led the advanced guard of 25 men, the centre was commanded by Captain Gray, and the remainder by Capt Grant. About a mile and a half from the fort Parent's creek ever since that night called Bloody Run, descended through a wild and rough hollow and entered Detroit amid a growth of rank grass and siege. Only a few rods from its mouth the road crossed it by a ruined wooden bridge not existing at the present day. Beyond this bridge, the land rose in abrupt ridges parallel to the stream, along the summits were rude intrenchments made by Pontiac to protect his camp which had formerly occupied the ground immediately beyond; here too were many piles of firewood belonging to the Canadians besides strong picket fences enclosing gardens and orchards connected with the neighboring dwellings. Behind the fences, wood piles and intrenchments crouched, an unknown number of savages with levelled guns awaiting the approaching column. The English apprehensive of danger pushed rapidly forward, the advanced guard were half way over the bridge and the main body just entering on it, when the war whoop in their front was followed by a general discharge of the Indian guns which laid half of the advanced party low, the remainder ran in on the head of the column, throwing it into confusion, but Dalzell's voice was heard above the din and advancing to the front, he rallied the men and led them forward to the attack. Again the Indians poured in their volley and again the column hesitated, but Dalzell shouted from the front and they charged furiously towards the bridge and up the heights beyond, but the subtle Indians had fled though their whoops were still heard and their fire still enlightened the gloom. The English pushed forward amid the pitchy darkness quite ignorant

of the road, and soon found themselves involved in a range of outhouses and enclosures, at every halt the retiring foe would gather to resume the attack and firing briskly, mostly on the front and flanks. To advance further would be useless, the only alternative was to wait for daylight. Captain Grant and his Company recrossed the bridge and formed on the road above, the rest followed, a small party remaining to keep the enemy in check while the dead and wounded were placed on board the two bateaux which had moved up to the bridge during the action.

This attack was commenced amid a sharp fire from both sides, and before it was completed heavy volleys were heard from the rear where Grant was posted. A great force of Indians had fired on him from the house of Meloche and the neighboring orchards, he pushed up the hill drove them from the orchard by a bayonet charge, drove them also out of the house in which he found two Canadians who told him the Indians were bent on cutting off the English from the Fort, and that they had gone in great numbers to occupy the houses which commanded the road below. It was now evident retreat was necessary, and the orders being issued the men fell back into marching order. Grant was now in the van and Dalzell in the rear, some of the Indians followed keeping up a scattering fire, and from time to time the rear faced about and gave back a volley of musketry at their pursuers. For half a mile the retreat was conducted with skill and order, but at this point a farm house with many barns, outhouses, and a strong picket fence commanded the road; behind these and in a newly dug cellar a multitude of Indians lay concealed, they suffered the advance guard to pass but when the centre and rear closed up they raised a terrific yell and poured in a volley among them; this threw the troops into disorder, but Dalzell's exertions restored the broken column—the savages had taken possession of the farm house, but Rogers with his rangers cut down the door with an axe, rushed in and bayoneted every Indian in the house. Captain Gray in dislodging them from the fences was mortally wounded, and it is quite possible that if they had not been aided by the skill of Major Rogers the whole detachment might have been cut off. Thoroughly well posted in Indian warfare, able to take advantage of every degree of shelter, that astute warrior soon found another house which he effectually held against all the efforts of Pontiac and his savages. Meantime Dalzell in an heroic attempt to bring off a sergeant of the 55th had fallen, and the command devolved on Rogers. Grant had moved forward with his company half a mile further, where he found a strong position in which he could maintain himself till the centre and rear closed up—thus front and rear were effectually covered, while Gladwyn by detaching assistance from the Fort completed the communications. Meantime

Rogers was besieged in Campan's house by fully two hundred Indians—the two batteaux which had gone to the Fort returned and opened a fire in front of the house which enabled him to march out and rejoin the main body—the batteaux accompanied them closely and by the range and accuracy of their fire effectually restrained the Indians from making any attack. In this order they fell back from house to house, the savages whooping and yelling but afraid to make any attack, till finally about eight o'clock, after six hours incessant marching and fighting, the detachment once more entered the palisades of Detroit.

In this action the English lost 59 men killed and wounded; the loss of the Indians could not be ascertained but it was certainly much greater, especially as they had 800 warriors in action. This fight had all the importance of a pitched battle amongst the savages, and its results strengthened the cause of Pontiac to a considerable extent. The errors committed in the execution of this enterprise were a want of knowledge of the locality through which the night march was undertaken—want of proper guides which they might have had from the Canadians if they trusted them—want of conduct in not holding the position at the bridge and Meloche's house till daylight which they could have done with the aid of their armed boats, or even held Campan's house, as Rogers proved he could do, the whole Indian force concentrated at that point could be met on an open field and crushed at a blow. With such aid as Gladwyn could give, the retreat in the darkness gave the savages every advantage, and were it not for Rogers' coolness and nerve the consequences would have been more disastrous.

The siege, that wonderful instance of savage endurance, still continued to drag its weary length along with a few skirmishes in which the loss on both sides was pretty fairly balanced till the night of the 4th September, on which one of the most remarkable feats of arms was achieved. The schooner Gladwyn, the smallest of the two, had been sent down to Niagara with despatches, she was now on her upward voyage having on board her master Hurst, Jacobs his mate, and a crew of ten men, all of whom were Provincials, besides six Iroquois Indians supposed to be friendly to the English. On the night of the 3rd September she entered the Detroit River, and in the morning the Indians asked to be set on shore, a request which was foolishly granted. The vessel stood up the River till nightfall when the wind failing she was compelled to anchor nine miles below the Fort. The night was intensely dark so that 350 Indians in canoes glided silently down the current and were close upon the vessel before they were seen, there was hardly time to fire a single cannon shot among them before they were beneath her bows and clambering up her sides. The

crew gave them a close fire of musketry without effect, then flinging down their guns seized their boarding axes and pikes with such energy that in two or three minutes they had killed and wounded more than twice their own number, but this would have availed them little, for some of the Indians having gained the deck Jacobs called out to blow up the schooner sooner than fall into their hands; some of them understanding the meaning of his words jumped overboard and the whole cleared off to avoid the explosion—such is the story as told in "Parkman's conspiracy of Pontiac," but Monte, the historian of the war, relates a far more probable cause—it is that during the fight the Indians wishing to divert the attention of the crew cut the cable the vessel swinging round with the current overset some of the canoes, cleared the deck of the rest and enabled the crew to bring her broadside guns into action, which being loaded with grape made such havoc among them that they were glad to sheer off and dared not again attack her. The master of the schooner and one man was killed, while four more were wounded, the remainder brought the schooner safely to Detroit where they arrived next morning to the great joy of the garrison; the Indians lost in killed and wounded near fifty men. The survivors of the little crew were well rewarded for their bravery, besides receiving a medal from the commander-in-chief. Jacobs, the mate, was as rash as brave, he was lost several years afterwards on Lake Erie in a storm with all his crew, having refused to take sufficient ballast in the vessel he sailed.

THE DOMINION RIFLE RANGES AT LAPRAIRIE.

Preparations for the great match of the Dominion Rifle Association, which is announced to commence at Laprairie the 15th inst., are rapidly approaching completion under the efficient management of Major Scoble. Mr. Dunn has the contract for the works, and has a number of men engaged. The area of ground under the control of the association is about 200 acres, and is said to be a first-class position for rifle ranges. The butts are eleven in number, and are placed facing the river within a few rods of the water. Each main butt is 26 by 13 feet at the base, and tapers off to 16 by 13 feet at the top. They are 80 yards apart, and each one has a marker's and a *ricochet* butt adjoining. The *ricochet* butts are semi-circular in form and 200 feet from the main butts, and 15 feet from the line of fire. The marker's butts are thirty-one feet six inches from the line of fire. They are built in the same form as the *ricochet* butts, and in such a manner as to afford ample protection to the markers. The ranges are numbered from the west or left-hand side. No. 1 is a pool target, and is for a distance of 200 yards; No. 2, 600 yards; No. 3, 700 yards; Nos. 4 and 5, 800; Nos. 6 and 7, 1,000 yards; No. 8, 800; No. 9, 600; No. 10, 500; No. 11, 400. Each marker's butt is provided with a dummy target, so that the marker may, by means of a colored disc, indicate the spot where the bullet strikes. A running man

target is erected near No. 1. To the west of the ranges is a field of about 30 acres, surrounded by a high picket fence, where the old barracks are. In this field the volunteers pitch their tents. The Ontario, Quebec and the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia volunteers will have each a separate portion allotted to them. Near the entrance to this field are the Quartermaster's and Secretary's offices. Adjoining is a telegraph and post office, and also a stand specially set apart for the members of the press. Each volunteer, before entering, will enroll his name, and present a certificate from his commanding officer showing that he has been a volunteer in good standing prior to the 1st of July last. He will then receive from the Quartermaster a paliasse, blanket, straw to fill the paliasse, and other articles of bedding. The Secretary will supply him with a ticket, which will enable him to enter as competitor to any of the matches. The association will provide tents. There will be two restaurants within the enclosures, and arrangements have been made with them to furnish volunteers with the ordinary meals at the low rate of 50 cents a day. Volunteers will be under military discipline from 9.00 each night till 6 in the morning. In the rear of the ranges there is ample room for thousands of people. Here will be erected refreshment booths, lodging houses, gunsmiths, photographers, opticians and news-venders' stands. Immediately in rear of the 1,000 yards' ranges there is to be a small building erected for the accommodation of ladies, which is to be elegantly furnished. Adjoining will be a competitors stand where competitors may retire and rest after firing. The old road along the river's bank will be stopped up during the progress of the matches. A sufficient guard will be on duty to preserve order, and keep the ranges clear. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents. The river is so shallow on the Laprairie side that steamboats do not come nearer than three miles of the bank; nevertheless danger flags will be placed along the river, so that the utmost safety will be secured. The position of the ranges is said to be excellent. The landscape in front is of such a nature that there will be no glare or dazzle of light in the eyes of the marksmen—a matter of great importance. Altogether, the arrangements for our first grand Wimbledon are about as nearly perfect as it is possible for them to be. The Council of the Association are sparing no pains to make the affair a grand success, and the prospects are that they will not be disappointed. Some 2,000 competitors are expected to be present, and there will undoubtedly be an immense number of spectators. We should add that two boats will ply incessantly between Montreal and Laprairie during the existence of the camp.—*Montreal News.*

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA'S CARE FOR THE WOUNDED IN BATTLE.—The Queen of Prussia has caused a space to be reserved in the Park of the Invalides at Berlin, on which flying ambulance waggons will be established, to teach young women to tend the wounded in action.

The Prussian government has authorized the Krupp firm at Essen to execute a considerable order of cast steel guns for the Russian military administration. Russia intends to transform all her artillery into Prussian pattern.

The 48th Batt. Lennox & Addington went into Camp at Kingston on Thursday last.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

As is now generally known, the London *Gazette* of the 8th of August contains a confirmation of the elevation of Sir G. E. CARTIER to the Baronetage of Great Britain—a well merited and gracefully accorded distinction. There are very few men of Sir G. E. CARTIER's standing in political life who has effected more towards the absolute advancement of his country's interest. His action on the Seat of Government question shewed that he could sacrifice his convictions and interests to the public good. Without his influence over the minds of his fellow-countrymen, Confederation would have been impossible; and, lastly, he has given this country the best and most efficient Militia Bill in the world. The success of the latter measure has been such as to silence its opponents forever. An immediate advance of Canadian securities in the English market at least 10 per cent above what they had been since 1862—the ease with which further loans have been negotiated on favorable terms—the unqualified approval of the British military authorities—all these would tend to establish his character as a patriot and statesman, even without the previous great actions in which he was chief agent. As yet no recognition of his great services have been accorded by the people of Canada. His Sovereign, with a due appreciation thereof, has awarded a high social distinction; and it would be barely an act of courtesy which our City Fathers should appreciate to present him with an Address on the occasion of its official recognition. The services rendered to the city demands strict action, and it is certain the present Council are not the parties to let the opportunity pass. Indeed, the people of the city should unite in paying him such a tribute of respect for services freely and unselfishly rendered to themselves and their County.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

THE CASE OF LORD CECIL.—Some excitement has been caused in religious and military circles by an order from the Horse Guards to prevent Lord Cecil, an officer of the Rifle Brigade, at present in Ottawa, from continuing his religious meetings. Lord Cecil has determined to sell his commission in a service where he is not allowed to devote his leisure time to improving the minds and elevating the souls of his fellow-mortals. It is not pretended that he has tampered in any way with soldiers of a different creed; or that his duties as an officer have been in any way neglected or improperly performed. Under these circumstances, the interference of the home authorities seems wholly unwarranted and without even the shadow of an excuse. As a contemporary says, the Horse Guards have not a word of censure for the officer of the 23rd Fusiliers, who, assuming to be the friend of his Colonel, betrayed his confidence, ruined his wife, and basely deserted her. Such offences as these do not come under the ban of the military authorities, who by their silence in the one case and the stern displeasure evinced in the other, appear to intimate, that an officer in Her Majesty's service may be a liar and a scoundrel,—everything that is bad, in fact, so that he does not venture to take any interest in the spiritual and eternal welfare of the men under his command, over whom he must necessarily exercise so potent an influence. It was Hedley Vicers and men of his stamp who adorn the annals of the Crimean war; it was Havelock,

the "praying Col." who led the Highlanders to Lucknow, and afterwards defended that historic town against a host of foes. And in the future we may rely upon it that the bravest warriors will be found among those who are also soldiers of the cross and of the Christian faith.—*London Advertiser*.

VOLUNTEER CAMP AT TORONTO.—It is now definitely arranged that the Volunteer Artillery and Cavalry of this district will go into camp for a season of drill at Toronto toward the latter end of September. The force under arms will consist of the Welland, Toronto and Hamilton field batteries, the Governor-General's Body Guard, the Oak Ridges, Markham, Grimsby, Burford and St. Catharines troops of cavalry, and possibly the Port Hope and Cobourg troops. It is probable that Colonel Anderson, C. B., will be asked to take command of the Artillery and Colonel Jenyes, C. B., of the Cavalry. It is not yet determined whether the different corps will be billeted or placed under canvas, but it is possible the latter will be adopted, in which case they will, if arrangements can be made, be furnished with supplies from the commissariat of the regular service.—*Hamilton Times*.

COMPLIMENTARY SERENADE.—The officers of the 13th Battalion, accompanied by the full band of the Regiment, paid a complimentary visit last evening to Wellington Cottage, the town residence of their Colonel, for the purpose of congratulating his lady on her safe return from one of the watering places of the lower St Lawrence from whence she, along with her sister Mrs. A. F. Skinner, and a party of friends, had returned yesterday afternoon. The Band played some of their finest pieces in excellent style. Refreshments were liberally provided, and dancing was kept up on the lawn till a late, or rather an early hour. A great many of our citizens were attracted to the grounds, all highly gratified at witnessing such an evidence of the cordiality and good feeling existing between the Colonel, officers and men of our volunteer battalion.—*Ibid*.

FUNERAL OF A VETERAN OF 1812.—Louis Chevalier de la Durantaye, a veteran of 1812, was buried on Friday last. The deceased was a Sergeant in the celebrated "Voltigeurs," at that time under the command of Col. DeSalaberry. His remains were followed to their last resting place (the St. Charles cemetery,) by four of his old comrades. At the time of his death, the old soldier had attained the ripe age of 78.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

ANECDOTE OF A HIGHLAND SOLDIER.—No man who has ever lived among the peasantry of Scotland will deny the effects produced on them by their popular songs. During the expedition to Buenos Ayers, a Highland soldier, while a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards, having formed an attachment to a woman of the country, and charmed by the easy life which the tropical fertility of the soil enabled the inhabitants to live, he resolved to remain and settle in South America. When he imparted this resolution to his comrade, the latter did not argue with him, but leading him to his tent, he placed him by his side and sung him "Lochaber no more." The spell was on him. Tears came in his eyes, and wrapping has plaid around him, he murmured, "Lochaber na mair—I maun gang back!—No!" The songs of his

childhood were ringing in his ears, and he left that land of ease and plenty for the naked rocks and sterile valley of Badenoch, where, at the close of a life of toil and hardship, he might lay his head on his mother's grave.

When for about the twentieth time it was announced by telegram that the Paraguayan fortress of Hemalia had fallen, we cautioned our readers against believing the report. We now find that so far from that important stronghold having been captured, an attempt to carry the place by escalade was regularly defeated with great loss to the assailants. The allies acknowledged a loss of 3,000 men killed and wounded. The Brazilians were confident of success, and the news of this failure has caused great excitement in Rio Janiero. A great impetus has been given to the peace movement, and it is confidently hoped that the next mail will bring word of the cessation of hostilities.

In a recent article on the British Navy, the *Engineer* says:

But in point of fact, our navy will never be perfect until it is composed of three distinct types of war vessel. First, we must have true monitors to defend our coasts and the shores of our colonies. These ships would never be called upon to move far from home, nor would it be expedient to send them on long cruises. Secondly, we must have ships which, being essentially monitors in action, must still possess the power of making long voyages at high speed, and of berthing large crews with some comfort. How this is to be accomplished we indicated not long since in an article on "Convertible Monitors;" and, lastly, we need broadside ships of considerable tonnage, to protect our commerce from rovers of the *Alabama* type. These vessels must be excessively fast, and carry the heaviest guns made; armor they must not carry. Double skins and numerous water-tight compartments will give them a certain degree of immunity from the effect of shot striking at or below the water-line. Their sides must be thin that shells may not fly. They should sail excellently, and carry coal enough to be able to keep the sea for a long time. But, above all things, they must be fast—fast to chase, and fast to run away. Such vessels would form no contemptible foes for the stoutest iron-clads we have afloat. True, shot would pierce them at long range—if they could be hit. But it is also true that they could pierce the sides of any of our war ships—except, perhaps, the *Hercules*—and that, too, at long range. There are not wanting naval officers of large experience who tell us that they would infinitely prefer commanding such ships to any iron-clad afloat. A fleet of fast unarmored vessels will be essential to the safety of our commercial marine in war.

ENGLISH INFANTRY.—It seems that two French officers who went with the Abyssinian expedition on their return to Paris, expressed the opinion that the English infantry was the most formidable in the world; and that it was a matter of great thankfulness that there was so little of it. The same estimate was formed of the naval brigade and artillery. It is not to be supposed that French officers in the circumstances would be inclined to form an over favorable estimate. We are continually told that Britain is effeted and perfectly used up. The symptoms of this are not very apparent when her position and attainments in the arts either of war or peace are considered.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

(Continued from our last.)

Permit me to correct a typographical error (due I suppose to my bad writing) in your issue of the 24th instant. In mentioning the American Field Exercise which I read, it is called, in parenthesis, "Cosey & Hinks". What I really wrote was (Casey's, I think) for I was not perfectly sure of the name. Also in speaking of the abolition of white trousers by the Admiralty, the measure was taken in the case of the *Marines*, not *Mariners*.

In reference to the abolition of pivot flanks, it may be noted that that step would, I presume, necessitate a caution in directing a squad or company to form to the front from files, or to increase a front from fours, as to whether the formation or increase should be on the right or left of the leading file or four. Some such caution, I should suppose, as "On the Right (or Left) Front Form."

Since writing my last article it occurred to me that, to form a two-deep square from column on the same principle in file as I venture to suggest for a four deep square in sections of fours, would be a somewhat "draggling" manœuvre, infinitely less ready than the outward wheel of subdivisions. Yet to retain either "sections" or "subdivisions" would mar the simplicity of such a system, the chief benefit of which would be its rigid restriction to one character of movement. But the difficulty is not a great one.

Suppose a company to consist of an even number of fours, say six, the company would be instructed, in proving for a two deep square, to wheel outwards, three fours to the right—three to the left, thus retaining the subdivision's reality without the additional responsibility on the men's minds of being pivot men. And it must be remembered that although a larger number of men would in effect be pivots of fours, they would be relieved from bearing in mind whether they were right or left files, and from all the intricacies of the present fours' formation; and I think this freedom from the necessity of remembering any but the one formation; the compact smallness of the body, and the constancy of the practice, would combine to produce precision and to obviate confusion. I would also always wheel them on a movable pivot. A further advantage would it seems to me attend this system. Eight men got together anywhere—taught the cadence of the quick and double steps, to face, to wheel, and to turn together on the march, would be fit to take their place in a company, a complete component part of it. Further, the constant practice of wheeling in small bodies would, I think, tend eventually to the steadiness of company wheel.

But to resume the formation of a two-deep square. Suppose companies to consist of

an uneven number of sections of fours, say seven, I would cause the three right sections and the three left sections to wheel outwards, respectively to the right and left. The centre section of four would wheel, front rank to the right—rear rank to the left, and the men composing it would, with the supernumeraries, strengthen the square, and be on hand to repair casualties in the two outer ranks of their respective companies.

A difficulty would also appear to arise out of Sec. 16, (Light Infantry) Part 5, p. 389, F.E., in the formation of squares by a Reserve. But I would try to meet it in this way: With two companies wheel the fours to the right and turn them to the left, then close them on the centre, face the rear company about, and dress back the flanks as now directed.

For four companies, where at present subdivisions would be required, either the front and rear companies might form four deep in the same manner, *i. e.* wheeling to the right and turning to the left, and the centre companies might form the side faces in the manner suggested in a previous article; or—what would be far more simple—close the second and fourth companies on the first and third, and dress back the flanks to an oval, after facing the rear companies about.

I noticed in a recent issue of the REVIEW, a recommendation to Volunteer officers to mend their warp in the matter of uniform (or uniformity) through the medium of Mr. McEachren, who no doubt, merits all that can be said in his favor. But it must be borne in mind that Mr. McEachren's prices are, I will not say unnecessarily high, for doubtless, first rate articles, but high enough to render the accommodation afforded by the Department in the purchase of uniform a boon to many officers. For, be it remembered, the Force neither is nor can be entirely officered by gentlemen to whom expense is unimportant, a particular in which it essentially differs from the Volunteer Force of England. Sir George Cartier has been stated to have said, that the honor of being a Volunteer officer should be sufficient recompense for his services. I am very far from underrating that honor, but I nevertheless think, that if Sir George did say so (which I doubt) he would have evinced great ignorance of the conditions under which the rural Militia exists. This, in fact, is a point on which I do not think the knowledge at Headquarters is either very extensive or very profound, and I do not know an officer who differs with me in opinion.

In Canada, the Militia is the standing Force of the country, and the back-bone of its defence, and not, as in England, a mere auxiliary and reserve to a Regular army. On the contrary, in the event of trouble here, the Regulars would be (numerically) but auxiliary to the Militia. It therefore requires entirely different treatment, indeed a treatment very different from that with which the Legislature favors it.

Such a Force in an essentially agricultural country must be largely officered by its stalwart yeomanry, and although doubtless by the pick of that body, yet by men not so wealthy as to be able to afford much gratuitous service in addition to the sacrifices entailed on them by the disturbance of their farming operations to say nothing of company expenses. I doubt therefore whether Mr. McEachren will be appreciated so widely as might perhaps be desirable, I will not, however, pursue the train of ideas to which this subject gives rise, as it would lead me to remarks on the general treatment of officers under the new Act, and on the tenor of that measure in many particulars. In common with, I believe, the majority of Volunteer officers, I have conceived a different and far less favorable opinion of the merits of that enactment than is entertained by the REVIEW. But however strong the temptation to do otherwise, I rather desire to abstain from criticism on a measure which (whether your estimate or ours prove in the end the more correct, will shortly come into operation, and the action of which should not therefore be unnecessarily prejudiced. One thing, however, I must say, except as it may influence money matters under a mistaken estimate of the value of the estimate of the value of the measure, the opinion of the British press and public is not worth a rush, as to its real merits, as they simply know nothing about it. Whatever may prove to be the advantages of the Act (and I trust they will be found to be more numerous and important than is generally anticipated) it is certain that it allows but a very insufficient amount of drill. In proportion, therefore, to the insufficiency of the period prescribed is the importance of a system of tactics of extreme simplicity, and I trust the day is near at hand when the pinuriously limited time of the Militia recruit will cease to be consumed and his mind embarrassed by the vexatious minutiae involved in the dogma of "Right in front, left's the Pivot," and by unnecessary movements arising from the distinction of ranks, such as the "countermarch of ranks," and the change of front of a column by the wheel of subdivisions.

It is to be hoped that when the arrangements for carrying out the new Act shall have been made, a new Militia List will be published, and that some thing like a definite position, rank, and seniority will be established; for it is far from pleasant to the *bona-fide* working officers of a force so decidedly organized, to hold the indefinite and unsatisfactory position which they now occupy, whilst a few fortunate gentlemen compose a select little list with a definite brevet rank at the head of us, though I do not mean to say that in most cases their services do not entitle them to the advantage of their position. There are also some seniorities in the List of Battalions rather unintelligible to the uninitiated, who do not

see why several Field officers of Battalions organized better than others, and standing numerically after them are antedated to a seniority prior to that of the earlier gazetted Battalions.

For instance, the colonels of all the Battalions from the 47th to the 53rd inclusive, are dated the 14th Sept., 1866, while the colonel, say of the 40th, is dated the 5th October.

There is a point on which I would say a few words in conclusion. Allusion to the advantages of a Free Press in a nation of freemen is trite enough. Allusion to the gratuitous mischief which portions of a Free Press may at times allow themselves to be betrayed into perpetrating is perhaps a little less so. There is a portion of the Canadian Press, which seems to me and to many, to have grossly failed in a perception of duty to the country in speaking of the principle of drafting, embodied in the new Bill. The world is beginning to realize that a country possessing an athletic citizen soldiery is a formidable antagonist; or if not, the American Revolution, the American Civil War, and the Swiss and Prussian systems, have made their mark on the page of history to a very blind generation. It is beginning to be very questionable whether very long periods of service ensure the production of soldiers much, if any, more efficient in the field than comparatively short periods. I do not here speak of experienced officers of high rank. But the life and essence of the military system of a country relying mainly on its militia, is the understood first duty to the state of every man not disqualified, to contribute to its defence. The obligation should be deemed absolute and imperative, and it is the duty of the press to educate the people up to its full recognition. In this duty a portion of the Canadian press has signally failed, and has mischievously endeavored to prejudice the working of the Act, by the crafty application to the draft of the obnoxious term "conscription." I am happy to believe that the unpatriotic mischief sought to be done, has been but very imperfectly accomplished, and that the mass of the population is but little scared by the supposed terrors of the exaggerated and grossly misapplied term. Fancy the use of the same term to the compulsory call of a very small portion of a population to sixteen days drill in the year, and to the terrible levies of the First Napoleon, or the "complicated nine years service" of the 1,200,000 men of the third Napoleon. A very simple calculation is sufficient to display the absurdity. If the whole 40,000 men required for the active force were drafted, it would be only one in a hundred of the population, but as there is little doubt but that the great mass of the Force will continue to be supplied by volunteering, the draft, if necessary at all, will be reduced to a very low figure.

I had almost forgotten a word or two I

wished to say about uniform, some proposed changes in which I notice. The new sash proposed for the Regulars would undoubtedly be an improvement in taste on the crimson alone over the red coat. I suppose properly ours, if we follow the fashion, should be crimson and silver. But with regard to undress uniform, it has often occurred to me that there is in reality no reason why officers should not wear the badges of their rank on their undress coats, there being at present no distinction whatever between a captain and an ensign. Field officers might easily be distinguished in the naval manner, by one or two rows of narrow distinction lace round the sleeve.

BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The two Grand Trunk Companies here (Nos 7 and 8 3rd Batt. G. T. R. B.) have made a target which in the opinion of all who have seen it is far superior to the regulation targets. It consists of rolled iron bars five eights of an inch thick by five inches wide, braced and bolted together. The six feet by four is all one target while the other two feet on each side to make eight feet are on hinges and swing to their places. There has been regular practice twice a day this week, and some remarkably good scores were made. On Friday Corporal Wilson of No. 7 Co. out of twenty shots ten at 500 and ten at 600 yards made nineteen hits, five of which were bull's eyes. The previous day he scored 15 out of five hits at 500 and 16 out of five at 600, whilst Private Vanvalkenburgh of No. 8 scored 17 out of five shots at 600. If they only score as well on Wednesday next at the Grand Trunk Rifle Match, they will be pretty sure of prizes. There is not much ardour manifested in Belleville. The 15th Battalion are ordered out for drill on the 7th Sept. It is expected they will muster well, as the men in the country will mostly be through with their harvesting.

There is one subject on which general orders are silent, that is as to officers' firing. In the first place there are 55 rifles per company and then ammunition for 55 men.

How is an officer to get his practice without using the men's ammunition?

As a matter of fact, if a company were in the field, engaged, it is more than probable that officers would, besides their duties, have plenty of chances to shoot; but the Government makes no provision for their ever having a rifle to practise with. In the present time of breech-loading rifles and rapid firing not one officer in a thousand would ever cross swords with any of the enemy. Why then not let them have a chance of using the weapon which is useful?

FROM WHITBY.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

No. 9 (Columbus) company of the 34th battalion held their annual pic-nic at the village of Columbus on Friday, the 28th August. There was a very large muster of the men, and of their sweethearts, wives and friends. All enjoyed themselves heartily. The company was first inspected by Captain and Adjutant Jones, and then photographed, after which the amusements of the day commenced. A very handsome meerschaum pipe was presented to Captain Farewell, accompanied by an address expressive of the regard of the men for their commanding officer. There was a dance in the evening.

A match for \$100 came off on Monday, the 31st, between six men of No. 4 (Whitby) and a like number from No. 6 (Greenwood). The firing took place over the Oshawa range. The day was gusty, but the scores were very good. Whitby proved victorious. The score is appended:—

WHITBY.		300y.	400y.	Tl.
Captain Ducknell,	34243	02404		26
Sergeant Story,	33242	23234		28
Private Sullivan,	40033	34044		25
Sergeant Parker,	23332	40433		27
Corporal Walters,	43344	33442		34
Lieutenant Young,	43444	43243		35
				175
GREENWOOD.		300y.	400y.	Tl.
Private Gibson,	44333	22323		29
Private Ballard,	20323	33243		25
Corporal Pidd,	23222	33203		22
Sergeant Shea,	33342	04334		29
Lieutenant Gibbs,	03323	30232		21
Private Boyer,	43242	20334		27
				153

The first annual match of the County of Ontario Rifle Association commenced at Oshawa on Tuesday, September 1st. A large number of competitors were present, chiefly from the county, although there was a fair representation of outsiders.

1. COUNTY VOLUNTEER MATCH. 66 ENTRIES.
1st prize—Snider rifle, gift of the County Council—\$25.
2nd prize—Snider rifle, gift of F. W. Cowan—\$10.
3rd prize—Snider rifle, gift of C. Walsh, Esq.—\$5.
4th prize—Snider rifle—\$3.
5th prize—VOLUNTEER REVIEW for one year—\$2.

Open to volunteers of the county under rule 20. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards. Five shots at each range. Government Snider Enfields. Entrance, 25 cents.

	300y.	500y.	Tl.
Lieut. Young, No. 4 Co.	32423	43332	29
Ensign Gibbs, No. 2 Co.	23422	23232	25
Lieut. Pound, No. 5 Co.	32432	23222	25
Private Barber, No. 5 Co.	23032	44430	25
Private Sullivan, No. 4 Co.	22322	22223	22

The next match was the

ALL COMERS' MATCH. 58 ENTRIES.
1st prize—Gift of the hotel keepers of Oshawa—\$30.
2nd prize—Do.—\$20.
3rd prize—\$10.

- 4th prize—Gift of R. and A. Smith—\$5.
- 5th prize—Gift of James Smith—\$5.
- 6th prize—Gift of J. W. Fowke—\$3.
- 7th prize—VOLUNTEER REVIEW for one year—\$2.

Open to all comers, members of the Association. Ranges, 500 and 700 yards. Five shots at each range. Any rifle. Entrance, fifty cents.

	500y.	700y.	Tl.
Orderly Sergeant White,	34433	33333	32
Sergt. Cameron, No. 1 Co.,	34244	42243	32
Drum Major Dillon,	23422	33334	30
Lieut. Young, No. 4 Co.,	43434	40233	30
Capt. Donovan, No. 1 Co.,	33443	20333	28
Pte. Blackstock, No. 2 Co.,	34443	03430	28
St. D. Cameron, No. 1 Co.,	23344	23222	27

3. COMPANY MATCH.

- 1st prize—The gift of Lieut. Col. Fairbanks—\$20.
- 2nd prize—Gift of W. T. Dingle—\$5.
- Highest individual score—\$10.

Open to six officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from each company, in battalion. Ranges, 600, 400, and 200 yards. Three shots at each range. Government Sniders. Entrance, \$3 per company. The winning company to fire five rounds at 200 yards to decide the possession of the \$20.

For this match eight out of ten companies entered. The firing resulted as follows:—

Companies.	Points.
1st, No. 6 Co., Greenwood	139
2nd, No. 1 Co., Whitby	134
3rd, No. 5 Co., Prince Albert	126
4th, No. 4 Co., Whitby	123
5th, No. 7 Co., Uxbridge	116
6th, No. 3 Co., Oshawa	108
7th, No. 2 Co., do.	102
8th, No. 8 Co., Brooklin	97

The highest individual score was made by Lieut. Pound, of No. 5 Company, with a score of 30, being 3 over centres. The next highest received as a prize a copy of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW for one year, presented by the proprietors, the figure being 28.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There is nothing of special interest to record during the past week, except an inspection or review of the regulars in garrison last Thursday, by Sir Charles Wyndham, commander of the forces. After the inspection, which the General pronounced as very satisfactory, there was a sham fight, which lasted a long while, and, the day being very fine, afforded the numerous spectators, among whom were many American travellers, an opportunity of witnessing the rapid fire of the Armstrong field pieces and the Snider, ten rounds of the former and fifteen of the latter having been served out to each gun.

The Grand Trunk Battalion fire to-day for the battalion and company prizes, Colonel Brydges' magnificent company challenge cup being one of the special prizes. Arrangements are now about completed for the brigading of the troops mentioned in my former letter.

Invitations have been issued by the Executive Council to all the members of the Assembly and other guests for an excursion

to the head of Lake Superior in the splendid iron steamer, the *Chicora*, chartered by this Government to ply between Collingwood, Fort William, and Ontonagon (U. S.) The time fixed is the 10th inst. The popular Clerk of the House—better known as Lieut. Col. Gillmor, of the Queen's Own—accompanies the party, and takes with him the battalion band.

The Queen's Own regimental games take place to-morrow, of which a full account will be furnished you. The Ontario Lacrosse Club of this city played the Six Nation Indians yesterday, but had to yield the palm to the dusky redskins in three successive games. In the cricket match of two days' duration last week—military v. civilians of Ontario—the combatants sent the balls flying in a rattling style, vanquishing their opponents in each innings by a handsome majority.

FROM QUEBEC.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The presentation of the prizes won at the late Rifle Match, took place at the Drill Shed on Monday evening last. The shed was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags &c., and a dais erected in the centre of the east side for His Honor the Lieut. Governor, who kindly consented to act for the Council of the Association, and who was received on entering the building with a guard of honor, composed of the Victoria Rifles, (No. 1 Company 8th Battalion,) under command of Lieut. Barrett, the splendid band of the 53rd regiment playing the national anthem. A large number of spectators were present, including of course, a goodly proportion of the fair sex, who appeared to take a great deal of interest in the proceedings. His Honor presented the prizes, 64 in number, with his usual good humor, congratulating the different winners on their success, the spectators applauding loudly when some local crack shots would come up time after time to receive their rewards. When the presentation was over, the band played some excellent selections, after which the Lieut. Governor took his departure with the usual honors.

A paragraph in the Montreal *Gazette* referring to the Quebec match regrets that some "feeling" should have been displayed towards the Montrealers present, personally on account of their having taken away the Battalion prize; the Quebec *Chronicle* totally denies the charge.

The 9th Battalion Rifles "Voltigeurs," under command of Lt. Col. Panet, left to-day, Wednesday, in the steamer "Clyde," for Riviere Ouelle, where they will form a camp and go through the eight days' drill for this year; the fine band of the corps accompanies them.

With reference to the Dominion match, could you inform me whether any arrangements have been made with the different

Railway and Steamship lines to carry Volunteers and other competitors at reduced fares? This would be particularly requisite to ensure a good attendance from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as the journey will be long and otherwise expensive.

The new S.S. "Germany" from Liverpool arrived in port on Monday, and is being lightened of part of her large cargo before proceeding to Montreal, as the water in Lake St. Peter's is very low.

[In answer to the above we would state that up to the present no arrangements have been made, but we believe that efforts are being made by the Association which will likely be successful in securing this boon.—Ed. VOL. REV.]

CHALLENGE MATCH.—A challenge match for \$50 a side, between six men of No. 4 Company, Whitby, Capt. Dartnell, and six of No. 6, Greenwood, Capt. Frank Gibbs, was shot on Monday, on the Oshawa Range. The day was dull, but still, Whitby took the lead from the start, and kept it to the end, winning by 19 points, making nearly an average of a centre. The Greenwood Company scarcely came up to the expectation, although for a company match the score was very fair. A return match will probably be shot in the fall.

No. 4—	200yds.	400yds.
Capt Dartnell,	34243—16	02404—10
Sergt Story,	33242—14	23234—14
Pt Sullivan,	40033—10	24044—14
Sergt Parker,	23332—13	40403—11
Corpl Walter,	43344—18	33442—16
Lieut Young,	43344—18	43243—16
	89	81
	Total No. 4.—170	
No. 6.		
Pt Gibson,	44333—17	22323—12
Pt Ballard,	20323—10	33243—15
Corpl Pidd,	23222—11	3332R—11
Sergt Shea,	33342—15	04324—13
Lieut Gibbs,	03323—11	30233—11
Pt Boyer,	43242—15	20334—12
	79	74
	Total No. 6.—153	

Oshawa Vindicator.

THE NEW KNAPSACK.—We (*Lancet*) were very glad to be assured by Sir John Pakington that there was no desire on the part of either the War Office or Horse Guards authorities to prevent the introduction of the newest and best kind of pack into the army. The plan recommended by the committee is, we believe, all that could reasonably be expected; and it is pretty well known that it has been most favourably reported upon by those regiments in which it has been tried. From all we can learn, however, there appears to be a difficulty in adjusting in to the Highland regiments, and Colonel Carter's knapsack is a favorite with one of those corps, the 92nd. Nothing could be more frank than the way in which Sir John Pakington expressed himself on the subject. By all means let trials be made of Colonel Carter's knapsack, or any other, as well as that recommended by the Committee, with a view to the adoption of that which proves to be the best.

FRANCE, we are told, has a peace society. It is not surprising to hear, also, that it does not flourish.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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BATTALION CORRESPONDENCE—Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec,

GENERAL ORDERS. Remittances, &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

THE *New York Herald* of 29th ult., contains an article under the caption of *The New Treaty with Canada*, remarkable for the amount of effrontery with which the writer endeavors to misrepresent the whole question of Reciprocity and to cover the defeat of the politicians of the United States by characteristic bullyism.

As a question of policy the course pursued by the people of the United States in the Repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty has resulted in their loss—the anxiety to renew it now is thoroughly well understood, and although the *Herald* may endeavor to impose on the public by swaggering assertions that the Nova Scotian difficulty is at the bottom of the negotiations now asserted to be passing between Her Majesty's Minister at Washington and Mr. Seward, the American Secre-

tary of State, no one is likely to take in except the Editor of that veracious sheet.

Passing by the nonsense in the two leading paragraphs of the *Herald's* article with the assurance that the people of Canada do not desire Mr. "Secretary Seward to lend" them any "helping hand to pull through the crisis," feeling perfectly satisfied that he has quite enough to do to manage "*The muddle in the South*"—(which by the way is the caption of the *Herald's* next article)—without meddling where he is neither wanted nor welcome. We come to what is evidently the *disturbing cause* of the *Herald's* wrath.

"With respect to the condition of affairs in Canada we have no sympathy with Mr. Seward in any attempt to relieve England from her colonial troubles. We do not want to get her out of the repeal agitation in Nova Scotia. We do not require an Anglo-imperial dominion on our border. Twelve years ago a leading London journal, controlled at the time by the late Lord Palmerston, sent forth an editorial prophecy, supposed to be from the pen of that eminent statesman, to the effect that the day was not distant when Canada, so far from being absorbed by the United States, would become the centre of rule for the whole American Continent. As an offset to this hope and in dissipation of a long cherished British idea we say, let the principle of colonial disintegration just evolved in Nova Scotia extend and progress to its legitimate conclusion, and permit the free annexation of all or any one of the provinces to the Union to result from the solution.

"Mr. Seward permits his official opportunities to pass. He has accomplished nothing in regard to the Alabama claims payment, but is, on the contrary, likely to play into the hands of Britain in an attempt to help her out of her dominion troubles by treaty negotiations, supported, it may be, by Congressional resolutions. Did Great Britain afford comfort or aid to the American Union in the dark days of its difficulty? The "belligerent" recognition of Lord Russell, the Alabama, the Bahamas blockade runner station, guns, food and ammunition for the Southern armies, make the reply. Did England ever confederate peoples or territory but with an eye to the future aggregation of new dominion to the more solid centre? Never. Why, then, should we encourage her policy at our own doors? There remains one certain cure for the Canadian situation, one remedy for Anglo-Canadian border smuggling, one anodyne for Nova Scotian discontent. It is annexation to the United States. The colonists will take the remedy if Doctor Seward will only stand aside and permit them."

The dread of the absorption of the Western and North Western States of the Union by Canada has become a leading idea with American politicians—it is very evident that all idea of annexation by fraud or force has to be abandoned, and judging others by themselves the dread of being swallowed by the British Empire in America haunts the shallow plotters that guide the destinies of the States. That Canada is destined to become the centre of power for the whole continent is likely enough, and for the reason, which journals of the *Herald's* stripe ignore,—there is Constitutional Government here—not equality—and if any annexation takes

place it must be because the people of the States will be taught by the inestimable logic of facts that there is peace, safety, and liberty under the old Red Cross banner, while anarchy, misrule, and the worst of slavery prevails under the Stars and Stripes.

It is to be hoped that in the negotiation of a New Treaty Mr. Thornton will remember that the old one was objectionable because it gave the Yankees all the advantage. If Fishing rights are conceded—we must have an abolition of the United States coasting laws—free navigation of all the internal waters of that country without question and on the same footing as their own vessels, and the admission of all our natural or partially manufactured goods duty free, and that the errors into which Messrs. Galt and Howland fell in 1865, of offering to subject our Excise to Yankee control by assimilating the systems will be avoided. The fact is this country does not want Reciprocity except it is in the direction of Free Trade—while the people of the States suffer by the imposition of high duties which they pay themselves, every article of Canadian produce and manufacture has been enhanced in price to a far greater degree than Reciprocity could afford; the people of the British Colonies have opened for themselves new avenues of commerce and are dependent on the States for nothing, while the latter power must conciliate the friendship of the Empire if she has no desire to see her grain producing States shut out from the Ocean and her development retarded.

That a new power (or rather the old one developed) has arisen on this Continent is very evident, and the sooner the politicians of the States recognise that fact the better; because a true appreciation of its mission will tend to dispel the dread which parties represented by such journals as the *Herald* may feel of its extension. It is not a question for mere speculative political philosophy, but the practical solution of a great problem which the British Empire in America is destined to demonstrate—it is that of finding an outlet for the surplus human power of Great Britain, adding to the industry of the world affording a highway across the Continent between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and by opening the means of access to the Western States, develop the resources of those true centres of population and wealth to their utmost extent. It is not greed of Territory or lust of conquest which actuates the Statesmen or people of North America—the integrity of the Great Empire to which they belong, the welfare of its people and the extension of the commercial industry of the Continent are sufficient objects to occupy the minds of its people without any of the motives attributed by the *Herald*.

We understand that advices of the Snider Rifles to be offered as prizes bought by the President C. S. Czowski, Esq., from the Imperial authorities during that gentleman's

late visit to England have arrived addressed to Major Holmes Imperial store Department Toronto, and that early action is contemplated by the Association towards distributing these Rifles, with a liberal supply of ammunition to each, as also a large sum in money prizes for local competition throughout the Provinces.

We are led to believe that as regards these Rifles and money prizes the distribution will be restricted to those associations, which will be in affiliation both with the Provincial and Dominion associations.

We learn that a very considerable sum of money is at the disposal of the Provincial Government in aid of the movement in Ontario, and we venture to assert that in no more popular or useful way than that indicated could the monies granted to the Government be expended.

We are not informed whether there will be a Provincial Match this autumn, but are given to understand that this question will be settled by the Council at its next meeting, and in case it is decided in the negative, arrangements will be made for a prize meeting early next season in good time to afford the necessary selection of the best shots to represent Ontario in the subsequent matches of the season.

The subject of the new drill to which we before referred, is being exhaustively dealt with by our able correspondent and contributor G. W.; and has also been very well handled by Capt Dartnell. Both gentlemen have brought to the study of modern tactics a considerable amount of that peculiar ability and practical common sense which must recommend their remarks to the consideration of all those interested in the advancement of military science.

There can be no doubt that we are just entering upon a new era in the art upon which our esteemed friends love to expatiate, and their advanced doctrines in drill are too obviously suited to the days of rapid firing to require any commentary on our part. But we would call especial attention to the communications of these gentlemen because we believe it is high time a move was made in this country towards simplifying the drill of our Volunteers. The present complicated system is such that it requires much more time, and a greater amount of attention than they, as citizen soldiers can afford to bestow upon it. Lord Elcho, perhaps the ablest Volunteer officer in England, has given a notable example of how easily and thoroughly, sweeping reforms can be introduced, when such are not opposed by prejudice and old fogyism; and after the instances given by the London Scottish, we are convinced that no possible harm could ensue from an experiment of the same kind in this country. Indeed, it would give us supreme satisfaction to see G. W. handle a battalion according to the principles which he so ably propounds.

The amount of independent thought and inquiry which has been brought to bear upon this subject, from unofficial sources by the Volunteer movement both here and in England, has led and must lead us to many great reforms. The spread of intelligence in the ranks with the increased power for mischief placed in their hands necessitates a corresponding activity on the part of the ruling powers, and we hope they will be properly alive to the exigencies of the time. In this hope, we are well assured for up to the present time, the British system has been found equal, if not superior to any yet introduced. It only remains to carry out the new idea to the perfection of simplicity and then we can fairly challenge comparison with any army in the world.

BEING CANADIAN, and moreover particularly proud and sensitive as such, we are at all times eager to give publicity to anything which tends to the honor of our country. It was therefore with peculiar satisfaction that we gave our countenance and assistance towards a demonstration of marked significance which was lately held in this city, we refer to the complimentary dinner given to Benjamin Sulte, the French Canadian Poet, who has been known to us for some time past as the Editor *Le Canada*. Although the dinner was given to Mr. Sulte, yet the grand idea which it was intended to demonstrate thereby was to show that, as Canadians, we knew how to "honor a prophet in his own country," and to assert our determination to foster and uphold Canadian literature by an honest appreciation of the works of those who labor in that as yet unproductive field. We have amongst us the vigorous and healthy germs of a great nationality, and upon the men of today devolves the glorious privilege and duty of training them that hereafter they may develop into a proud fruition.

Unfortunate as our position as "mere provincials" may be, and though we may be sneered at by those whose wisdom can be justly described as *nil admirari*, and who never yet rose to the dignity of conceiving an independent thought, whose opinions are like the fashion of their coats copied from some authority a long way off but nevertheless infallible to them; to such we can say "Gentlemen, find your proper places—take a back seat; other actors are coming on the boards more worthy of the time and the spirit of the hour."

To all those who believe that "nothing good can come out of Nazareth,"—who, because they are owls, look upon all the rest of the world as owl-like, the young spirit which lately found independent utterance in Ottawa, must be forever strange or until the god to whom they sacrifice deigns to smile upon it. But though the evidences of that spirit may in many instance be rude and often uncouth, yet they have all the characteristics of the efforts of an infant Hercules. To

educate this youthful strength and guide its exertions is what is now required, and those who honestly endeavor to carry out that purpose deserve the encouragement and support of all who love Canada and desire to see her yet great among the nations.

Meetings like the dinner to which we have reference are generally resolved into mutual admiration and adulation clubs where each little fellow glorifies his neighbor, of course expecting to be glorified in his turn, but with the exception of one instance, which may be passed over as *mentis gratissimus error* on the part of its amiable author, the after speeches were singularly free from this disagreeable accompaniment. Another peculiarity, noticeable on this occasion was *entente cordiale* with which the French and English elements mingled and the kindly appreciation shown by each to the other, illustrating what we have been long convinced of—unity of Canadian sentiment which cannot be distorted by differences of language.

It was truly gratifying to meet on this occasion men who are real laborers in the thorny paths of literature, whose works have gone abroad to speak for them to their fellow-countrymen, and who are not the men who stand at street corners with their mouths full of words, heads as hollow as their hearts that are mere caves echoing to the ideas of other men which they have bolted whole as the snake does its frogish repast. We do not wish to be too severe, but the shameful manner in which the best native talent is allowed to languish for want of encouragement, while all that is trashy and degrading which emanates from the polluted sensational press of the neighboring Republic is eagerly bought up and as eagerly devoured, calls impitively upon all who have influence either as journalists, teachers, or ministers to exert that influence to stay this avalanche; the tendency of which is to destroy the morals of our youth and inevitably sweep them into the gulf of the beastial and the abhorred.

The complacency with which the greater number of mankind allow themselves to be led about by the nose, needs no illustration, and their indignation upon having the mirror held up to their position is equally amusing, but, like whistling in a graveyard, it is rather melancholy pastime; and we would that the press of Canada joined patriotically to sustain native genius under whatever form it appears. How undignified it is to be always in swaddling clothes and leading strings; we are rising to the position of a nation, let us then encourage the spirit of nationality and honestly help each other in a work which is worthy of our destiny.

We congratulate our young friend Mr. Sulte, upon being made the fortunate representative of a high and noble thought, and while we wish him all success in his new career, we hope it is not the last time we will have the gratification of meeting to do honor to the representatives of Canadian intellect and progress.

CARLETON ASSIZES.

The all absorbing topic of interest at the Capital is the Assizes for the County of Carleton, which Court opened at noon, on Wednesday last. The Court room was completely filled by people, a great number of whom had travelled a long distance to be present. The Hon. Chief Justice Richards presided. After the Grand Jury had been duly empanelled the Judge delivered his charge, from which we make the following extracts as they bear particularly upon the trial of Whelan :

"In inquiring into these cases, the Jury should first satisfy themselves that death had taken place, and, if so, had he been killed, by whom, and under what circumstances. Was it from malice expressed in the eye of the law—from revenge, or at the instigation of others, to gratify their revenge, or from a spirit of recklessness, or wanton cruelty, or carelessness of the injury and pain inflicted. In all these cases the accused would be guilty of murder. The evidence brought before them would, in this case, be circumstantial, which lawyers regarded as more satisfactory than positive evidence, when it was properly carried out. This was on the principle that if a chain of circumstances, all tending to one end, were sworn to by a number of persons, it was less liable to be incorrect than a positive statement made by one person, who might have various reasons for swearing from the like motives. One of these cases had already attracted great attention and sympathy throughout the country, for the deceased was a man of great reputation, an ornament to the country and people among whom he lived, a friend to literature and art, who occupied a high position in the country, and who had faithfully discharged his responsible public duties, and who was deliberately killed on the threshold of his own door. In the other case the murdered man was of the humbler walks of life, less widely known, and his case has not caused the same widespread excitement. As jurymen, they must, however, divest themselves of all they had heard or seen before entering upon their duties and discharge those duties in accordance with the evidence laid before them."

"Certain parties might be brought before the Court charged with being accessory to the crime of murder. Accessories were, by law, divided into two parties. Accessories before and accessories after the act, and upon these two classes the law looked differently. The accessory before the act was equally guilty of the felony with the principal, but could not be indicted with him because he need not have been present when the act was committed. To make a party accessory it must be shown that there was a continuous knowledge of the progress of the crime committed. The mere fact of a man saying to another do as you please, would not make him an accessory."

After the Judge had finished the Grand Jury retired to hear the evidence in the case of the Queen vs. James Whelan, charged with murder. Patrick Graves one of the witnesses in this case, not putting in an appearance his recognizances were estreated. Shortly after the Court opened on Thursday morning the Grand Jury brought in a true Bill against Patrick James Whelan for murder.

After some cases of minor importance had been disposed of, Mr. O'Reilly, Q. C., moved for the arraignment of Whelan, against whom a true bill had been found by the Grand Jury. The prisoner upon being brought into Court, seemed to have improved in appearance rather than otherwise. When called upon to listen, while the indictment was read, he stood up perfectly self-possessed; and when the Clerk finished reading the charge, he answered firmly: "I deny the charge; it is altogether erroneous." Upon being asked if he was ready for trial, he answered in the affirmative, and it was finally arranged that the trial should begin on Monday, (to-day) The city since the opening of the Court presents its usual appearance, although there are a larger number of visitors here at present than any time during the summer.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING.

On Thursday evening last, Her Majesty's Theatre was filled with the beauty and fashion of the capital to witness the distribution of prizes to successful competitors at the late prize meeting. The Band of the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade was present and opened the proceedings with musical selections performed in their usual exquisite style; after which Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Baronet, accompanied by Lt. Col. Powell, President of the Association, Lt. Col. Warren, Rifle Brigade, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Coffin and Mrs. Forrest, came upon the stage where seats had been arranged, and the distribution of prizes was commenced, the Secretary of the Association Capt. Perry, reading the names of the winners, and Mrs. Powell presenting the prizes. Lt. Col. Powell in his usual eloquent manner, delivered the opening address, in which he alluded to the great influence exercised for good by Rifle Associations, and congratulated the Association, on the number of competitors from all parts of Canada, who had been present at the matches, being over 1,000 persons. He was also happy to state that the Association was in a flourishing condition pecuniarily; and that taken in connection with the Volunteer system of the country, we had every reason to be satisfied with the defensive condition of the country, if meetings of this kind, taking place all over Canada were to be taken as an indication of our position.

The distribution of prizes was then continued. As we have given the names of the victors in our report of the matches we will not repeat them here. After the prizes had been distributed as far as the 7th match, Lt. Col. Powell introduced Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, who was received with great enthusiasm, he said :

"That at the outset of his address, he must blame the managers of the evening's programme, for two things—firstly, for announcing to the public that he was to speak on the occasion, lest they should have expected a

long political address, and have stayed away to escape it; and also for expecting to interrupt the interesting ceremony of rewarding the victors with a speech of any kind. The worthy and gallant Col. Powell had said that the Association should be grateful to those who had supported it by contributions which had enabled them to give such handsome prizes. He thought that it was a love of something else than prizes which had encouraged the Volunteers in the discharge of their duty. It was something besides a love of country; for generally before we love the country, we love something else, and that love of the land generally sprung from a love of the fair ones who dwell in it. He hoped the ladies would remember this and how much it depended on them to keep up an efficient Volunteer body in the country. The Dominion of Canada, though a new one, was a great country, great in trade, territory and population and was rapidly growing into a great nation under the nursing protection of the mother country. Before long Canada would stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and was destined to become the Russia of America. Our shrewd neighbors to the south had made a great mistake in their purchase of Russian America, and would find it too near the North Pole to be of any use to themselves or a source of danger to any one else. He was glad to see the military spirit of the people of Canada growing stronger day by day. It had fallen to his lot to be entrusted with the Militia branch of the Government of this country, and though he felt himself unworthy of the post, he had endeavored to the best of his ability, and in spite of opposition, to prepare the most efficient and encouraging organization for the Volunteers to work under. Since Confederation had taken place old political parties which existed previous to the change had passed out of existence, and the country could only be divided into those anxious to maintain British supremacy and those willing to submit to annexation. He hoped the ladies would bear in mind the great influence they could exert, and that they would be always found to sing "Rule Britannia," God save the Queen, not forgetting "La Claire Fontaine."

During his speech the Hon. Baronet was frequently and loudly applauded. After the remainder of the prizes were distributed the band again performed some beautiful selections, and the assembly broke up about 11:30.

Thus concluded the proceedings of the most successful rifle contest yet held at the capital, and we hope every year will find the Metropolitans still more flourishing and successful.

We understand it is the intention of the Ottawa Field Battery to hold a carbine rifle shooting match, and horse races, to come off at this city about the 21st of the present month. The well established character of this body, is a sufficient guarantee that the affair will prove one of the chief events of the season.

The New Dominion Monthly shows a vast improvement both in style and matter, and as a family Magazine, is greatly superior to the larger number of American periodicals, while the lowness of its price places it within the reach of all.

As regards tariff of prices at Laprairie, contracts have been entered into with two good firms, the one for the supply of the Camp inside the barrack square, and the other for the general public outside. According to the first a Volunteer can, if he chooses, live in Camp for fifty cents a day. The tariff being: Breakfast 15 cts.; Dinner 25 cts.; Tea 10 cts.; all subject to the inspection of a Committee to be appointed.

A second restaurant also inside the barrack square is provided, where meals are to be had according to the following Bill of Fare:—

MEALS, &c.

Cold Breakfast, consisting of Tea or Coffee, Cold meats &c.....	25 cts.
Hot Breakfast, consisting of Tea or Coffee, Chops, Steaks, Ham and Eggs or Omelettes.....	35 cts.
Cold Lunches, consisting of Cold Meats, Pickles, Bread and Cheese and Butter, 25 cts.	
Hot Lunches, consisting of Cutlets, Chops, or Steaks with Vegetables, Cheese, &c. 40 cts.	
Dinner according to Bill of Fare, with cup of Tea or Coffee.....	60 cts.
Sandwiches, per plate.....	10 cts.
Tea or Coffee, per cup.....	8 cts.

The Ottawa Provisional Battalion Rifles, numbering about 200 went into Barracks at the Skating Rink in this city, last Tuesday, for the performance of their annual drill, under command of Lieut. Col. Grant. The four companies composing this Battalion present a very fine and soldierlike appearance, and considering the difficulties under which they labor, we must give them great credit. For physique the country companies will compare favorably with any corps in Canada. The men are in excellent health and spirits, evidently enjoying this little taste of soldiering hugely.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The current number of the above has come to hand from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York. It contains some excellent articles, reminding one of the past glories of "old Maga."

REMITTANCES

Received on subscriptions to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, during the week ending Sept. 5th, 1868:

- BRANTFORD—W. P., \$1.
- CORNWALL—G. S. J., \$1.
- KINGSTON—H. R., \$2.
- OTTAWA—A. G., \$2; L. G., \$2.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.
SIR,—Having seen some time ago that the Government have granted the sum of \$4,000 to aid local Rifle Associations, would it not be desirable that the Honorable Minister of Militia make the distribution of this sum immediately, and thereby assist several Associations now on the eve of holding their competitions? The sum of \$100 goes a long way with country associations whose expenses are not very large, and I am sure that the officers of rifle associations throughout Canada, and particularly in Ontario, where they are very numerous, would look upon it as a great boon if the money were given to them at once.

Yours, &c.,
FORESIGHT.

CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, 4th September, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel W. Osborne Smith, A. A. G., to take military command of the camp to be formed at Laprairie, on the 15th September, in connection with the prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

No. 2.

Officers commanding volunteer corps or battalions are enjoined to prevent their bands from playing any such tunes as are looked upon as "party tunes," and which are in any way calculated to give offence to any section of the inhabitants of Canada.

No. 3.

Until further orders officers commanding corps or battalions in the 2nd Militia Brigade District, will forward all official correspondence with Head Quarters directly through Lieutenant Colonel Jarvis, A. A. G., Kingston.

No. 4.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Quebec."
No. 4 Company.

To be Ensign, (temporary):
Edmond Lacroix, Gentleman, M. S., vice Lavigneur, promoted.

No. 5 Company.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Philippe F. Gingras, Gentleman, M. S., vice Duchesnay, promoted.

15th "Belleville" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Serjeant Major James Macoun, vice Jeffers, left the limits.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Alexander McLaurin, Esquire, M. D.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Tecumseh K. Holmes, Esquire.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.

The following re-distribution of the companies of this battalion is now made, viz.:
Cross Hill Company No. 4 to be No. 3.
Berlin " No. 5 to be No. 4.
Ayr " No. 6 to be No. 5.
Hespeler " No. 3 to be No. 6.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.
No. 6 Company, Pakenham.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):
James Mann, Gentleman, M. S., vice Smith, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Frederick J. Austin, Esq., M. D.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Edward P. Hurd, Esquire.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon:
Angus McDonald, Esquire.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Daniel D. Smith, Esquire.

No. 2 Company, Cornwall.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Serjeant Robert Smyth, vice Mattice, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Cornwall.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Peter Grant McLennan, Gentleman, vice McFarlane, resigned.

The name of the Major appointed to this Battalion by the General Order No. 1 of the 28th ultimo, is "MacLennan," and not McClellan, as was therein stated.

Captain D. McDiarmid, appointed to No. 7 Company of this Battalion by the General Order No. 5 of the 21st ultimo, being a passed candidate from the Military School at the time of his appointment, is now confirmed temporarily in his rank from that date.

No. 5.

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

An Infantry at Arthur, County of Wellington, to be No. 10 Company of the 30th Battalion.

To be Captain:
John F. Hollinger, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
Robert Brown, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
James W. Fraser, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Dungannon, County of Huron, to be No. 9 Company of the 33rd Battalion.

To be Captain:
Joseph Mallough, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant:
William L. Pennington, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:
Robert Bowers, Gentleman.

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

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

RIFLE MATCHES.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING.

Concluded.

As a team could not be found to compete with the Metropolitan counties in the challenge match, the Company match was proceeded with. There were 11 entries. The result was in favor of No. 1 Battery, Ottawa Garrison Artillery, which has successfully carried off the company prize for three years in succession No. 1 Ottawa Rifles, singularly enough, coming within one point of tying them each year.

The following is the score.

OTTAWA GARRISON ARTILLERY:			
	300y.	500y.	Tl.
No. 1 Battery.			
Sergt Harris,	23224	33303	25
Capt Parsons,	33020	32233	21
Bomb McDonald,	33222	24323	26
Lieut Gemmil,	20232	33203	20
Gun Morrison,	03233	40022	19
			111
No. 2 Battery.			
Lieut Cotton,	33334	34422	31
Sergt Cairns,	22223	23203	21
Bug Maj Dawson,	20022	00200	8
Gun Owens,	23030	04002	14
			74
No. 3 Battery.			
Capt Perry,	20332	23032	20
Gun Hopkins,	32224	34334	30
Sergt Perry,	23324	02242	24
Sergt Maj Walker,	22423	33323	27
			101
No. 4 Battery.			
Capt Adams,	20204	02002	12
Gun Grant,	30022	00200	9
Gun Hughes,	40000	03002	9
Gun Furnival,	24000	02002	10
Gun Hamilton,	20240	20000	10
			50
No. 6 Battery.			
Capt Graham,	00002	22203	11
Lt Wolf,	20322	00202	13
Sergt Hamilton,	32023	32302	20
Sergt O'Meara,	00022	32000	9
Gunner Osborne,	12022	32403	18
			71
OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.—			
Capt Forsyth,	32000	00300	8
Lt Clarke,	30232	42000	16
Sergt-Major Stewart,	00022	23002	11
Gunner Barry,	20330	22204	18
Gunner Lowe,	02000	00002	4
			57
CIVIL SERVICE RIFLES,—			
No. 2 Company:			
Capt Langton,	22200	20433	18
Lt Hay,	23020	30302	15
Sgt Benjamin,	00230	20232	14
Sgt DeBoucherville,	02222	33330	20
Corp Regan,	00203	00004	9
			76
No. 6 Company:			
Capt White,	22243	22420	23
Ens Rowan,	32003	32323	21
Sgt Simpson,	20322	32223	15
Corp Morgan,	22303	33232	23

Pvt Killaly,	22232	00204	15
			97
OTTAWA PROV. BATT. OF RIFLES:			
No. 1 Company.			
Sergt Barry,	42223	23203	23
Lieut Mowat,	23233	32324	27
Pvt Besserer,	22022	30202	15
Pvt Wiltshire,	32223	33434	29
Sergt Hinton,	02002	22332	16
			110
42nd BATT. BROOKVILLE:			
No. 1 Company.			
Sergt Lockhart,	24322	20042	21
Sergt Edwards,	32222	03204	20
Pvt Houston,	22202	20203	15
En McEwan,	30232	32430	22
Pvt Clarke,	22432	22432	26
			104
43rd BATT. CARLETON:			
No. 1 Company.			
En Stewart,	32222	04022	19
Sergt Doudiet,	24332	32232	26
Sergt Booth,	32230	23422	23
Sergt. Corbett,	02430	23003	17
Pvt L. Stewart,	33422	30400	21
			106
11TH MATCH.—ALL COMERS.			
Ranges 600, 800, and 1000 yards; any rifle; any position. There were but few entries for this match.			
The following is a list of the prizemen, with the description of the rifles used and the total of their scores:			
Lt Col Jackson, B. M. Whitworth,			22
Pvt Mundy, Royals, Whitworth,			19
Ensign Stewart, 43rd, Turner,			17
Sgt Doudiet, 43rd, Whitworth,			17
Sgt Hinton, Ottawa Rifles, Turner			15
Gunner Morrison, O. G. A., Turner,			14
Pvt Holden, Merrickville, Booth,			13
Pvt Walters, 43rd Batt., Snider,			12
12TH MATCH.—ASSOCIATION.			
For this there were only 24 entries, and the firing was very poor throughout, not half the competitors scoring an average of outers. Ranges 700 and 900 yards.			
The prizes fell to the following competitors whose scores we subjoin:			
		700y. 900y. Tl.	
Private Mundy.....	442	333	19
M. Lane, R. Brigade.....	344	223	18
Capt McLean.....	333	043	16
Lieut Wilkinson.....	353	402	16
Sergt Doudiet.....	423	302	14
The meeting was brought to a conclusion on Monday last when the			
13TH CONSOLATION MATCH			
was fired. There were fifty-three entries for this, which resulted as follows:			
Names			Pts.
Bomb McDonald.....			18
Corp Yeoman.....			18
Major Irvin.....			16
Gunner Hopkins.....			16
Pvt Tourangeau.....			16
Corp Ardiall.....			15
Ens Rowan.....			15
Lt Clark.....			14
Bugler Hunter.....			14
Sgt Davis.....			14
Sgt Simpson.....			14
Corp Chapman.....			14
The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, two shots at the first and three at the second.			

The last match on the list was for the Corporation Prize, presented by the City Council of Ottawa, consisting of a handsome gold medal, manufactured by Messrs. Young & Radford, of Sparks street and an elegant clock from the same establishment. The medal is remarkably handsome, circular in form, with a burnished centre and a raised and richly chased rim. On one side is engraved the City coat of arms while the other bears an inscription stating by whom and on what occasion it was presented, together with the name of the winner. The whole is artistically executed, and is most creditable to the skill and experience of its manufacturers, and Mr. Cox, by whom it was engraved. It was secured by Capt. Perry of the Brigade of Artillery, with a score of 28 points out of a possible 36.

There can be no doubt that this has been the most successful prize meeting yet held in the Capital, and we congratulate the Association upon the admirable manner in which they conducted the proceedings throughout.

STADACONA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE SCORE—MATCH No. 1.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Prize—1st prize, \$40—\$20 by His Excellency Sir N. F. Belleau, and \$20 added by the Association.

2nd prize—\$10.

3rd prize—\$8.

4th prize—\$5.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Pattern Rifles; open to members of the Association. Entrance, 25 cents.

	200y.	400y.	Tl.
Lieut. Barrett, 8th Batt.....	243	344	20
Col. Sergt. Kelly, 60th Rifles.....	433	334	20
Sergt. Hawkins, Vol. Artillery, 442	334	343	20
Capt. Rooke, 53rd Regt.....	433	343	20

MATCH No. 2.

1st prize—\$20, presented by the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B., and \$10 by the Association.

2nd prize—\$8.

3rd prize—Writing desk, \$6, presented by Mr. T. Andrews.

4th prize—\$4.

Ranges—400 and 500 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Pattern Rifles; open to all comers. Entrance \$1. Members of the Association 50 cents.

	400y.	500y.	Tl.
Lt. MDougall, 5th Royals,....	433	443	21
Lt. Barrett, 8th Batt.....	234	344	20
Qr. Morgan, 8th Batt.....	333	434	20
Mr. A. Shaw, 54th Batt., Danville	334	433	20

MATCH No. 3.

1st prize—\$20, presented by Lt. Col. Casault, and \$10 by the Association.

2nd prize—\$7.

3rd prize—\$5.

4th prize—Cap, presented by Messrs. DuGal & Frere.

Ranges—200 and 300 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Pattern Rifles; open to all comers. Entrance \$1. Members of the Association 50 cents.

	200y.	300y.	Tl.
Sergt. Ferguson, Vol. Artillery, 434	434	434	22
Sergt. Frew, 8th Batt.....	444	433	21
Capt. Worsley, 60th Rifles,....	343	443	21
Private Monday, 5th Royals,...	434	343	21

FOURTH MATCH.

1st prize—Cruet-stand, value \$20, presented by the President, and \$15 by the Association.
 2nd prize—\$8.
 3rd prize—Pair of snow-shoes, presented by Messrs. Renfrew & Marcou.
 4th prize—\$4.
 5th prize—\$2.
 Ranges—200 yards; 5 shots; any Rifle; any position; bull's eye—8 inches; centre—2 feet square; open to all comers. Entrance \$1. Members of the Association 50 cents.

	200y.	Tl.
Pte. Leat, 54th Batt., Danville...	34444	19
Adj. O'Neil, 8th...	44244	18
Captain Worsley, 60th Rifles...	34434	18
Sergt Frew, 8th Batt...	33434	17
Mr Thomas, 54th Batt...	33443	17

MATCH No. 5

The Hamilton Cup.

1st Prize.—Silver Cup, presented by R. Hamilton, Esq., and \$10 by the Association.
 2nd Prize.—Tankard, \$20, presented by Mrs. Levy.
 3rd Prize.—Artillery forage Cap, \$12, presented by Mr. J. Darlington.
 4th Prize.—Silver beer mug, presented by J. Cremazie.
 5th Prize.—\$3.
 Ranges—400 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each; Government Pattern Rifles; open to members of the Association. Entrance 25 cents.
 The following is the score of the above match:

	400y.	600y.	Tl.
Adj. O'Neil, 8th Batt...	333	233	17
Lt Patterson, 8th do...	424	043	17
Sgt Hawkins, Vol Artillery...	343	233	17
T. Beckett, Esqr., Rifle Club	303	343	16
Cpl. Flanagan, R. E...	223	233	16

MATCH No. 6.

1st prize—Silver cup and salver, value \$30, presented by Messrs. Woods & Co., and \$10 by the Association.
 2nd prize—\$10 presented by Capt Worsley, 60th Rifles.
 3rd prize—Plated jug and tray, \$7.50, presented by Messrs. Belanger and Garipey.
 4th prize—\$4.
 5th prize—\$2.
 Ranges 400 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each; open to all comers; any rifle. Entrance \$1. Members of the Association 50 cents.
 The following was the result of the above match:

	400y.	600y.	Tl.
Capt Worsley, 60th Rifles...	344	342	20
Mr P. Cleveland 54th Batt...	444	422	20
Corpl Shaw, do	423	234	18
Cpl W. Andrews, 3rd do V.V.R.	343	233	18
Prvt H. Leet, 54th Batt...	234	323	17

MATCH No. 7.

Stadacona Cup.

1st prize—\$30 (cup or money) presented by C. E. Levy, Esqr., and \$20 by the Association.
 2nd prize—An Album, \$20, presented by Quarter Master Holliwell, and \$10 added by the Association.
 3rd prize—\$8.
 4th prize—\$5.
 Range—500 yards; 5 shots; Army Rifles; open to all comers. Entrance \$1 Members of the Association 50 cents.
 The following was the result:

F. C. Wurtele, 8th Batt...	34444	19
Ensign Hollwell, do	44344	19
Capt. Worsley, 60th Rifles...	34434	18
Sergt. Barrie, 78th Regt...	43442	17

MATCH No. 8.

The Merchants' Prize, \$80.

1st prize—\$30
 2nd " — 15
 3rd " — 10
 4th " — 8
 5th prize—\$6
 6th " — 5
 7th " — 4
 8th " — 2
 Range—300 yards; 5 shots; Government Pattern Rifles; open to members of the Association. Entrance 25 cents.
 This match resulted in the following score:

	300y.	Tl.
Capt Worsley, 60th Rifles...	44434	19
Sergt Ferguson, Vol. Artillery...	44334	18
Qr-Mstr. Toole, 60th Rifles...	34334	17
Col-Sgt Underhill, "	34424	17
Sgt Smith, R. E...	43234	16
Ensign Hollwell, 8th Batt...	44224	16
Private J. Leet, 54th Batt...	24433	16
Lieut. Harris, R. E...	33324	15

MATCH No. 9.

The Lower Town Clerks' Prize, \$150

1st Prize—\$50
 2nd " — 30
 3rd " — 20. And 5 next highest \$5 each.
 The first three prizes to be given in money or otherwise, as the winners may choose.
 Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards; 3 shots at the first two ranges, and 4 shots at the last range; open to all comers; Government Pattern Rifles. Entrance 50 cents. Members of the Association 25 cents.

RESULT.

Sergt. Ferguson, Vol. Artillery...	29
Mr. P. Cleveland, 54th Batt...	29
Lt McDougall 5th Royals...	28
Col Sergt Kelly, 60th Rifles...	28
Pte. Holloway, 8th Batt...	28
Corp McLeod, 54th Batt...	28
Capt McKenzie, 54th Batt...	27
Col Sergt Under hill, 60th Royals...	26
Sergt Banfield, 53 Regt...	26
Pte H. Leet, 54th Batt...	26

MATCH No. 10

Sheffield House Cup (Battalion Match.)

1st prize—Winning Battalion, sterling silver cup and salver, \$60, presented by Henry Smeaton, Esq.
 Highest individual score \$10
 do do do \$5
 Ranges—200, 300, 400 and 500 yards; 3 shots at the first two ranges, 4 shots at 400, 5 shots at 500 yards; open to six men from each Battalion of Regulars and Volunteers, and each of Her Majesty's ships in Canada, and from the Quebec Rifle Club; Government Pattern Rifles. Entrance \$5

	Pts.
5th Royals, Montreal...	262
54th Batt., Danville...	259
8th Bat. Vol. Rifles, Quebec...	249
Royal Engineers...	234
Quebec Rifle Club...	226
78th Highlanders...	225
60th Rifles...	222
53rd Regiment...	212
Vol. Garrison Artillery...	176
1st prize—5th Royals, Montreal...	262
1st prize—Individual Lt Holwell, 8th Bt.	51
2nd prize— do Sgt Frew, do	49

MATCH No. 11.

Consolation Match.

1st prize—\$10
 2nd prize—\$8
 3rd prize—\$6
 4th prize—\$4
 5th prize—\$3
 6th prize—\$2
 Range—200 yards; 5 shots; any rifle, open to all who have unsuccessfully competed at the meeting. Entrance free.

RESULT.

Sergt Norris, 8th Batt...	44444	20
---------------------------	-------	----

Capt Esdaile, 5th Royals...	34344	18
Private Irving, 78th Regt...	43344	18
Sergt Tointon, 60th Regt...	43334	17
S. M. McDonald, 8th Batt...	34433	17
Corpl. Campbell, 3rd Batt V.V.R.	34433	17

MATCH No. 12.

Champion Match.

Prize—\$20, presented by J. K. Boswell, Esq., and \$20 by the Association, (cup or money.)
 Range—600 yards; 5 shots; open to winners of prizes; any rifle. Entrance free.

RESULT.

Cl Sgt Underhill, 60th Rifles...	23344	16
Capt. Worsley...	23344	16

Being a tie, it was fired off, and resulted in favor of Col. Sergt. Underhill, he making a centre and Capt. Worsley an outer.

AN INGREDIENT OF GUNPOWDER.

The London Engineer says:
 Picrate of potash has for many years been pointed out as a promising ingredient in the composition of gunpowder, and circumstances have at last rendered it commercially available. M. Payen has made a communication on the subject to the Societe d'Encouragement of Paris, in the name of M. Cleroitad, who has been engaged for seven years in the application of this salt to the making of powder, and within the same period M. Casselhad, manufacturing chemist, has succeeded, by improved methods of manufacture, in reducing the cost of picrate of potash to less than 2s. per pound.
 The explosive quality of this salt would seem to allow of great improvement and modifications in gunpowder. The proportions of the materials which form ordinary powder are nearly fixed, and an increase in projectile force is only to be obtained by superior care in the manufacture, greater compression, or by the mode of firing. The employment of picrates opens a wide field for experiment. They possess considerable detonating power, which may be increased by the addition of certain other substances, and thus a very rapid decomposition and great bursting power may be obtained, while, on the other hand, the effect of the picrates may be modified to any degree by inert substances, such as charcoal, so as to prolong the decomposition during the whole time that the charge is in the cannon, thus obtaining the largest amount of projectile force with the lowest bursting power. The projectile power may of course be modified by altering the proportion of the picrates employed; for artillery the amount is stated to be from 8 per cent. to 14 per cent., and for small arms 20 per cent. The bursting force of hollow projectiles may be considerably augmented by the use of picrates, but the maximum is said to be obtained from the employment of equal quantities of picrate and nitrate of potash.
 The effects of the new powder on the arms with which it is used have been carefully studied. It is found that in the open air and without compression it gives off cyanhydric acid and binoxide of nitrogen, while, when compressed in a closed space, such as the barrel of a gun, it only produces a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, and of carbonate of potash mixed with charcoal. The employment of the picrates does away with the necessity for the use of sulphur, considerably diminishes the amount of smoke, and lessens the wear of the arms. The manufacture of the powder, which is carried on at Bourget, not far from Paris, is described by M. Payen as very simple. It consists in pound.

ing the materials mixed with 6 per cent. to 14 per cent. of water for six to ten hours; after this operation the mass is submitted to a pressure of thirty to a hundred tons, and the cake thus formed is afterward granulated and dried by the ordinary methods. The quality of the powder is modified to a certain degree by the amount of compression to which it is subjected.

The peculiar character of the powder prepared with the picrates seems to deserve the special attention of mining engineers. Mr. Payen added that the picrates produced remarkable colored flames; equal parts of picrate of potash and of iron give a brilliant golden yellow; forty parts of picrate of ammonia and sixty parts of nitrate of baryta produce a fine blue-green color, while fifty-four parts of picrate of ammonia and forty-five parts of nitrate of strontia give a fine red flame.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, will start next month for a voyage round the world in H. M. ship Galatea. The following is the route decided upon:—Starting from Plymouth, the Duke will proceed to Madiera, Fayal, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Bombay, Trincomalee (Ceylon), Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Manilla, Yokohama, (Japan), down to Sydney and New Zealand, then to Honolulu, in the beautiful South Sea Islands, Valparaiso, Lima, St. Blas, Magdalen, San Francisco, and so returning home. This trip is expected to last one year and ten months.

The Anglo-Indians are far from being satisfied with the appointment of Lord Mayo as Governor General of India, and are trying to persuade the Imperial Government to send out one of the Royal princes. The natives would be immensely gratified, and the *Friend of India* points out that "with the annual migration to the cool climate of the hills, an English prince might find life as enjoyable" in India as in England.

The negotiations between Prussia and the United States are pushed forward with great vigor. The Prussian Government has accepted the proposition made by the United States, and the Commissioner appointed by it has already sailed. The eagerness of Prussia to cultivate the most friendly relation with the United States is generally noticed. It seems to be desirous to bring about a closer union between itself, the United States, and Russia.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Emir of Bokhara has acceded to all the demands of Russia, and the City of Samarcand has consequently been evacuated. We do not think that this treaty of peace will be of long duration.

Among the poetical sublilities of the Copperhead party we find an opening verse which appears to be a great favorite. Here it is:

When first I met Horatio Seymour
He took me by the hand;
Says he: "How is the Constitution,
And how does she stand it?"

The climax might be reached in the following verse:

'Tis the most distressful Constitution
That ever yet was seen,
For they're putting men in office now,
For a wearing of the Green.

—*Tribune.*



DOMINION OF CANADA
RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1st prize.....	\$500
3d " of \$20.....	600
2d " of \$10.....	300
	\$1,400

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

Second Stage—5 rounds each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the 60 winners of prizes in the 1st stage. The competitor making the highest score to receive \$50 and a special badge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1st Prize.....	\$800
2nd ".....	100
10 Prizes of \$15.....	150
	\$650

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

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

1st Prize.....	\$300
Highest individual score.....	50
10 second highest \$15 each.....	150
10 next highest \$5 each.....	50
	\$450

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

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

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

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

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

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

Individual possession of prize of 250 dollars [which will be given in plate or in money] to be decided upon by three shots each at 600 yards. Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection certified by Lieut. Colonel commanding the Battalion. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Five shots at each range. Entrance fee three dollars per Battalion.

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

1st prize.....	\$40
2nd do.....	30
3rd do.....	20
4th do.....	15
20 prizes of five dollars each.....	100
	\$205

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

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

The Council have determined to adopt the Wimbledon Regulations of 1867, as far as applicable, to the Prizes now offered for competition.

These Regulations will be printed and issued as speedily as possible. Rifle Associations, whether Regimental or otherwise, are referred to No. 4 of the Dominion Rifle Association Rules. Associations intending to affiliate must comply with that Rule before the 15th August.

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

C. STUART, Captain,
Secretary.

Ottawa, July 16th, 1868.

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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.

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August 19th, 1868.

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Aug. 12, 1868.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

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

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

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

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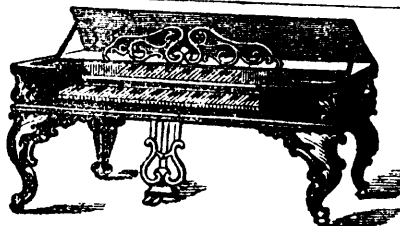
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